"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today, warmer; cloudy Tuesday and colder; strong northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXX....No. 22,983. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1920. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

HARDING TURNS TO HOME ISSUES FOR NEXT PARLEYS

Summons Congress Leaders to Confer This Week on Finance and Taxation.

TREASURY POST IN VIEW

President-elect Considers Plan of Early Selections for Two Cabinet Places.

COUNT ON OFFER TO HUGHES

Change From Conferences on Foreign Affairs Is Believed to Indicate a Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Turning his attention from foreign policies, Senator Harding plans to discuss mainly domestic affairs, particularly those relating to Government finance and taxation, in conferences with a number of Republican leaders in Congress during the last week of the year.

There are no indications that the President-elect is through consulting others on the fundamentals of his modified association of nations plan, or that he is prepared to make public the definite results of these discussions. His readiness to interrupt consideration of international problems and to take up financial matters at this time is regarded as evidence supporting the assumption that he has definitely decided to select and announce the next Secretaries of State and the Treasury in advance of choosing the rest of his Cabinet.

For some time Senator Harding has been turning over in his mind the feasibility of filling these two posts in his Cabinet without regard to the factional and geographical considerations that doubtless will play considerable part in the selection of the others of his official family. He has shown interest in the suggestion that if the next Secretaries of State and the Treasury are chosen early they would be of great assistance in keeping in touch with these departments in the present session of Congress.

It is believed that the President-elect, if not already committed, is about ready to invite Charles Evans Hughes to become Secretary of State. This belief was strengthened today when it became known that Senator Harding intends this week to substitute financial for foreign affairs in his conferences.

That the Senator is desirous of more light upon financial matters from members of Congress has been interpreted as indicating that he is still undecided about his Secretary of the Treasury. There are four strong aspirants for this place. Good words for Charles D. Hilles of New York have been spoken by ex-President Taft and Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. Brigadier General Charles Dawes of Chicago was here last week, and it is reported that his name was brought before the President-elect once more by Fred Upham, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. George M. Reynolds of Chicago is still mentioned as a possibility for the place.

As for former Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, it is understood that if Senator Harding contemplates some form of Cabinet recognition for him Mr. Weeks would be contented with nothing less than the Treasury Department. Mr. Weeks's chances, however, are offset by influential opposition from Massachusetts and the fact that he has already been suggested for either the War or Navy Department.

The knowledge that Senator Harding is considering men who have not been mentioned in Cabinet gossip makes speculation uncertain that the President-elect will choose the head of the Treasury Department from the four present formidable aspirants for the place.

Among those scheduled for conferences with Senator Harding this week are Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, who since Senator Penrose's illness has been acting Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Representative J. W. Good, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Representative Frank W. Mondell, the Republican floor leader, and Representatives Patrick H. Kelley of Michigan and D. R. Anthony of Kansas. The President-elect also expects to see Governor-elect Harry L. Davis of Ohio and Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

MARBLEHEAD WOMEN RISE.

Declare Lotteries and Gambling Must Be Driven From Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 26.—Marblehead is noted for more than being a seaport town filled with ancient houses and retired "sea dogs." For the last year it has enjoyed the title of "the Monte Carlo of Massachusetts." This comes from the fact that more lotteries are carried on openly in Marblehead in proportion to the population than in any community in Eastern Massachusetts.

Rumor says that card games are played in little rooms in more than a score of houses every night. Moreover it is said the winning lottery numbers are posted on the official town bulletin board.

If the town fathers shut their eyes to this the town mothers, with the coming of the vote, decided that the lotteries and card games for money must end. They are out to clean up the town and war has started on gambling. The campaign is in charge of the local organization of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. Next Thursday the opening shot will be fired when Miss Emma Schumacher will introduce a resolution at a meeting of the women voters demanding an end of all public gambling in Marblehead.

Dinner—Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
Try this dinner dish—baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage, mashed potato, apple sauce. It's great! Order the genuine today. Substitutes disappoint.—Advt.

Belgium to Renounce Right to Seize German Property

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Belgium, according to a Brussels dispatch to the Journal, intends to renounce her right to confiscation of German property in Belgium, as provided in Paragraph 18, Annex 2 of the Versailles Treaty, following the example of Great Britain, which in October renounced its right to take over German property in the United Kingdom.

It is said Belgium will announce this decision after consulting with the Allies, but considers renunciation necessary from a commercial point of view.

Renunciation of the right to seize German property was asked of all the Allies by the Germans at the Brussels conference as a concession necessary to enable Germany to pay the reparations claims.

BOMB KILLS A BOY, INJURES 2 OTHERS

Infernal Machine, Found in Woods at Bergen Beach, Wrecks Brooklyn Home.

BLOWS BOY'S HAND OFF

Looks Like Gas Pipe, but Explodes When Nut Is Turned—Police to Seek Others.

One boy was killed and two others were seriously injured yesterday afternoon by the explosion of an infernal machine in an apartment house at 139 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. John McKenney, 16 years old, of 1,248 Union Street, is the dead youth. Herbert Bramm, also 16, who lives with his widowed mother at the Rogers Avenue address, is in the Swedish Hospital with his left hand blown off and injuries to his head and chest, and Paul Callandro, 17, of 807 St. John's Place, is in the same institution with injuries to his head and body.

Despite his terrible injuries, Bramm told the story of how the explosion occurred to Police Captain Frank Conboy of the Grand Avenue station. He said that on Saturday, Dec. 18, he went to Bergen Beach, on Jamaica Bay, to walk through the woods. He had been there a number of times and knew the neighborhood. In the woods, far from any dwelling or building of any kind, he found what looked like a piece of gas pipe.

The piece of rusted iron was about six inches long and had a nut about half an inch in width at one end. The other end was wider and contained a thread on the inside by which it could be screwed to another piece of pipe. He brought the thing which later proved to be a deadly bomb to his home and told nobody about it, until yesterday when his two friends called and he brought it out to show to them.

Bramm and his two companions were in the dining room. His mother and sister were in the kitchen. He also had three boxes containing fifty .22 calibre cartridges each. He held the bomb in his left hand and with the right he tried to unscrew the nut at the end of the bomb with a wrench. The nut moved slightly, but as it did so there was a deafening roar. All three boys were hurled to the floor. The concussion of the explosion caused one box of cartridges to explode and the missiles flew all over the room.

The explosion was so powerful that a man living on the floor above was thrown from his chair to the floor. All of the windows of the Bramm apartment were blown out. The three other families in the building rushed to the street in panic. Dr. Schirmer of 586 St. Mark's Avenue was called by one of the neighbors. He found that one of the pieces of the shell had entered McKenney's mouth, penetrated the roof, and found its way to his brain. The physician gave first aid to the other boys and they were carried across the street to the Swedish Hospital.

When Captain Conboy and the detectives from the Grand Avenue Precinct arrived they could find only six small fragments of the bomb. The pieces were so small that it was impossible to get any idea of what the thing really had looked like. The police were unable to find anything that would indicate the nature of the explosive with which the infernal machine was filled.

Bramm could not give the Captain the exact location of the place where he found the bomb. The police, however, will make a complete search of the woods at Bergen Beach to find out if any more deadly machines were left there, or if any clues can be found to the history of the bomb which exploded yesterday.

McKenney, the dead boy, was a messenger employed by the International Bank, 60 Wall Street, Manhattan. He was a member of Company 12, Thirteenth Coast Artillery. He was a graduate of Public School 92 and had attended Manual Training School for a year before being employed at the bank.

ITALIAN REGULARS CLOSE IN ON FIUME FROM THREE SIDES

Capture of the City Expected Quickly as Large Forces Are Set in Motion.

D'ANNUNZIO'S MEN KILL FIVE

Northern Part of Fiume Triangle Occupied and Edge of the City Reached.

FLEET GUARDS THE BAY

Caviglia Proposes Gradually to Tighten Grip Until the Poet Is Rendered Helpless.

TRIESTE, Dec. .6 (Associated Press).—The Itaelian regulars have reached the factories on the edge of Fiume and are closing in gradually on the d'Annunzio stronghold.

It is expected Fiume will be taken this evening or tomorrow morning.

General Caviglia on Friday ordered the occupation of advanced positions around Fiume in consequence of recent incidents and the threatening attitude taken by d'Annunzio's legionaries.

In the operation the poet's soldiers opposed armed resistance to the advancing troops, who lost five men killed and thirty wounded.

UDINE, Dec. 24 (Associated Press).—General Caviglia's regular Italian forces advanced two kilometers this morning without firing a shot in a combined land and naval movement to close in on d'Annunzio, the insurgent leader in Fiume, whose men retired. The Fiume triangle now is cut off and the poet's aviation field has been captured.

The plan of General Caviglia is gradually to tighten his grip on Fiume until d'Annunzio is reduced to helplessness. Caviglia's men advanced today from the north, cutting off the top of the triangle of which Fiume is formed, and occupied Grobnico, Santa Croce and San Mattia. Included in the day's advance was the poet's aviation field at Grobnico. The d'Annunzio troops evacuated these points without offering the slightest resistance.

At points from the shore northward the d'Annunzio line gave way and the regulars advanced half a kilometer. It was a simultaneous movement from three sides.

The movement from the direction of Udine was effected by an overwhelming body of troops which advanced on the thinly held line of d'Annunzio's legionaries. The advance was accomplished principally by Alpini, who occupied the high land covering the rugged territory to the rear of Fiume, including two ranges of hills. Toward the sea the regulars' line is held by Royal Guards and carabineers.

While the troops advanced on the hilly ground overlooking the sea the Italian fleet kept silent guard in Fiume Bay. The powerful squadron consists of first-line battle ships and destroyers.

It is reported that the orders to the Italian regulars are not to fire unless provoked. D'Annunzio's spokesmen say he also has ordered his officers not to fire until he gives the word.

DISORDERS IN FERRARA.

Socialists Rescued by Carabineers From Menacing Crowd.

BOLOGNA, Dec. 24.—Reports from Ferrara today state that the Socialist Deputy Marangoni was besieged by Nationalists in Este Castle. The Socialist Mayor of Ferrara, Professor Morgiantino, and Aldermen Savonuzzi and Ferretti, went to his rescue, but were attacked by a crowd, which cried: "Shame! Do not dare to appear in public. Do not provoke us!"

Alderman Savonuzzi was beaten with a club, while Alderman Ferretti had his beard pulled and was spat upon. They were rescued by carabineers, and took refuge in the police office. In the meantime Deputy Marangoni succeeded in escaping from the castle.

Ricci to Outline His Program Here.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Rolandi Ricci, recently appointed Ambassador to the United States, will outline his program as the Italian representative in Washington at a meeting of the Italo-American Association here on Wednesday next. Robert Underwood Johnson, American Ambassador to Italy; Premier Giolitti and his Ministers and prominent politicians will be present at the meeting.

Raiders Wreck Plant of Cork Examiner; Two Men Killed in Tralee, Three Hurt in Dublin

CORK, Dec. 26.—Thirty armed and masked raiders invaded the offices of the Cork Examiner Christmas Eve, broke the machinery with hammers, wrecked parts of the building with explosives and set fire to the property. They escaped before the arrival of the police. The fire was extinguished, but the other damage was very extensive.

The raiders, who wore civilian clothing, said they were acting under "orders of the Irish Republic." They forced their way through the front entrance, carrying sledge hammers, with which they smashed two large printing presses. Cutting the telephone wires, they proceeded to place bombs and sticks of gelignite under the machines, some of which were blown to pieces.

The raiders remained twenty-five minutes. It is believed the attack was caused by the attitude of the Examiner on the recent pastoral letter issued by the Bishop of Cork.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—Two men who fired on the Crown forces today at Tralee were shot dead by the military when they tried to escape. They had revolvers and "dum-dum" bullets in their possession.

Two civilians and one soldier were wounded here in disturbances Christmas. Their wounds are not considered serious.

"FLORIDA SPECIAL." Through limited all Pullman train. No extra fare. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Office, 1346 Broadway.—Advt.

PALL MALL Rounds—You'll like the idea—a free and easy draught.—Advt.

Crime-Wave Crazed Mob Beats Pastor Carrying Church Cups

DETROIT, Dec. 26.—Mistaken for a thief as he was hurrying to his church with communion cups under his arm, the Rev. Harry G. Miley, pastor of St. Paul's English Evangelical Church, was badly beaten by a crowd at Seventeenth and Buchanan Streets here today.

The minister was knocked down twice and kicked by members of the crowd before he could make his identity known. He walked to the church and received first aid after being liberated. His face was cut and he was badly bruised.

CARUSO AGAIN ILL; 5 DOCTORS CALLED

Attack of Pleurisy Described in Bulletin as Painful but Not Serious.

CANNOT SING THIS WEEK

Attack Comes on Christmas Day, Following a Series of Mishaps This Month.

Enrico Caruso, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is suffering from an attack of pleurisy and is confined to his suite on the eighteenth floor of the Hotel Vanderbilt. Announcement of Mr. Caruso's illness was made yesterday in the following bulletin sent out by the Metropolitan Opera press bureau:

Mr. Enrico Caruso is suffering from an attack of pleurisy of a painful though not serious character.

This will necessitate his being confined to his room for a period.

DR. SAMUEL LAMBERT,
DR. EVAN M. EVANS,
DR. ANTONIO STELLA,
DR. FRANCIS J. MURRAY,
DR. PHILIP HOROWITZ.

The tenor was taken ill at noon on Christmas Day. He complained of a pain in his side, and his secretary, Bruno Zirato, telephoned for Dr. Horowitz. Dr. Horowitz diagnosed the case as pleurisy and then called in for consultation Dr. Evans and Dr. Murray. The latter is house physician at the Vanderbilt.

By this time the pain in the side was severe, and attempts were made to relieve Mr. Caruso's suffering. Mrs. Caruso remained at his bedside helping to make him comfortable until relieved by two nurses. After snatching a little sleep she again took her place in the sickroom and supervised the carrying out of the physicians' orders.

Mr. Caruso slept intermittently during Saturday night and suffered less pain. Mrs. Caruso, a nurse and Mr. Zirato maintained a constant vigil through the night.

The physicians in attendance on Saturday summoned Dr. Lambert and Dr. Stella yesterday morning. There was a consultation at 11 o'clock, and it was decided that a bulletin should be issued. As the day wore on Mr. Caruso felt somewhat relieved, though he still complained of the severe pain in his side.

Not more than five or six of the tenor's close friends knew of his illness Saturday and Sunday. He was not permitted to see any one. The few callers who dropped in to wish him the season's greetings were met by Mr. Zirato, who informed them of Mr. Caruso's illness.

Mr. Caruso constantly inquired concerning the condition of his daughter, Gloria Caruso, who was a year and a week old on Christmas Day. She was permitted to remain up later than usual on Christmas Eve in order to peep at her first Christmas tree decorated during the afternoon by her parents.

The late hour and the excitement evidently told on her, for she was not her usual prattling self yesterday. Because of her indisposition she was kept in her crib and a nurse set over her. Mrs. Caruso divided her time between her daughter and husband.

The physicians last night did not venture a prediction as to how long Mr. Caruso's illness would keep him from his operatic engagements. It was said that there was no indication as to how long the inflammation of the lining of the lungs might continue.

Arrangements have been made at the Metropolitan Opera House to relieve Mr. Caruso of his engagement next Saturday afternoon, so that when he returns he may be able to resume his rôles with his accustomed vigor. He was to have sung the rôle of Canio at tonight's performance of "Pagliacci." The part will be taken by Giulio Crimi.

Instead of "Le Prophète," with Caruso, next Saturday afternoon, the bill has been changed to "L'Amore dei tre Re" and "Il Carillon Magico." The former will be sung by Mme. Easton and Messrs. Gigli and Mardones, Mr. Moranzoni conducting. Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will dance in the ballet, Mr. Papi conducting.

Mr. Caruso was to have been the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore of The Bohemians, of which Frank Kiesel is President.

Mr. Caruso's last appearance was in "La Juive" on Christmas Eve. Spectators noticed that he kept his hand on his side when taking his curtain calls and appeared to be in pain. It was thought the lumbago from which he caused the cancellation of "Elisir d'Amore" two nights previously was still causing him pain.

December was an unlucky month for Mr. Caruso. On the third of this month he was painfully but not seriously injured when, as the blind Samson in "Samson and Delilah," one of the temple pillars which he pulled down fell on him.

On the eighth occurred a mishap that for some time was feared to be serious. It happened while singing his classic rôle in "I Pagliacci." As he finished the aria "Ridi, Pagliaccio," he ran the steps of the mimic theatre on the stage and slipped heavily, wrenching the muscles of his right side. The audience, its applause dying to a murmur of alarm, saw that something was wrong.

In his dressing room Caruso was in acute pain, but after a rest of twenty-five minutes he appeared for the second act and received a great ovation.

On Dec. 11, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, while singing in the first act of "Elisir d'Amore," a tiny blood vessel at the base of the tenor's tongue burst. In spite of a hemorrhage which filled his mouth with blood he tried pluckily to go on with his rôle. His efforts won plaudits of sympathy from the audience, but he gave up at the end of the first act.

Owing to an attack of lumbago Caruso had to forego his appearance in "Elisir d'Amore" last Wednesday and "Bohème" was substituted.

Mr. Caruso was 47 years old last February. He was born at Naples. In August, 1918, he married Miss Dorothy Benjamin.

NEGOTIATORS NOW NEAR AGREEMENT ON JAPAN TREATY

Equal Rights for Japanese Subjects Already Here Granted by One Clause.

LABOR EMIGRATION BARRED

Except in the Philippines—Dominions Seek Co-operation with the United States.

WAY OUT FOR CALIFORNIA

Can Follow the British Colonial Plan and Prohibit Land Ownership by All Aliens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Negotiations between Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan and Baron Kijaro Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, which have been in progress for some weeks in Washington and which deal with outstanding problems between the two countries, are nearing completion and their respective reports will soon be submitted to the State Department at Washington and the Tokio Foreign Office.

If their recommendations are accepted by the two Governments the report will be sent to the Government Printing Office preliminary to being submitted to the Senate for consideration with an amendment to the existing commercial treaty with Japan which it recommends.

The proposed treaty amendment comprises a new clause which would undertake to grant to Japanese subjects in the United States equal civil rights with the nationals of all other countries, with a corollary in the form of a gentlemen's agreement which would undertake to exclude absolutely the emigration of Japanese labor to the United States and Hawaii, but would admit it into the Philippine Islands.

Japan does not ask the right of naturalization for its subjects. It is pointed out by persons acquainted with the negotiations that Japan could not properly request the alienation of her own subjects. The report is voluminous, covering Japanese-American relations for a period of twenty-eight years, and is declared to represent an earnest effort to discover a way to solve the problems which in more recent years have tended to create a breach of understanding between the two countries.

If the proposed new clause is added to the existing treaty the California alien land ownership laws would be affected in so far as they concerned Japanese subjects, but that State would not be prevented, by new legislation, from excluding all Orientals from land ownership, if it should follow the exampe set by British Colonial legislation. Such legislation prohibits all aliens from owning land, avoiding thereby discriminating against any particular aliens.

The existing gentlemen's agreement has never been reduced to writing and consists in addition to the original agreement of a series of interpretations and amendments. The proposed agreement would nullify provisions in the existing agreement permitting Japanese immigrants already admitted to bring their wives and members of their families into the country and establish absolute prohibition of Japanese immigration. Scholars, students, travelers, merchants, &c., would not be prevented from entering the United States.

Senator Lodge in a speech some weeks ago in Philadelphia mentioned the fact that co-operation with the United States on the Oriental question was being sought by Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the problem affecting these English possessions as it does California.

Since that time it is understood there have been informal discussions by the British Ambassador and the State Department. It is doubtful, however, whether the United States will finally shape its policy on Japanese immigration in accordance with any special desires of the countries which are suffering under Japanese invasion.

The Japanese immigration problem will be one of the many complicated international questions which will appear early in the Harding Administration.

TOKIO, Dec. 26.—E. W. Frazar and J. R. Geiry have departed for the United States to place the views of Americans in Tokio and Yokohama concerning the California land question before influential circles there.

OFFER CLUE TO BALLOON.

Sheeted With Ice, Aerial Object Was Seen Adrift Near Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 26.—Canadian naval authorities today are investigating the report that the aerial "object" reported by residents here to have been seen drifting over the outskirts of the city Dec. 15 may have been the United States naval baloon A-5598, missing from the Rockaway, N. Y., Naval Air Station since Dec. 13.

The object, sheeted with ice, was sighted by residents here early on the morning of the 15th, pursuing a northwesterly course. It was not reported until press notices were seen telling of the missing aircraft, in which three American officers were passengers.

Naval authorities here said that the missing American balloon might have passed over the city about the time the object was seen here. The search for the missing balloon has been taken up by the lumber and trapping camps of the north woods.

Officers at the Naval Air Station, Rockaway Point, L. I., said last night that no word had been received during the day of the A-5598, the naval balloon which has been missing for two weeks. The various agencies cooperating in the search for the balloon had reported no clues, they said.

'MONK' EASTMAN, GANGSTER, MURDERED; FOUND IN UNION SQUARE, SHOT FIVE TIMES; HIS PARTNER IN BOOTLEGGING SUSPECTED

No Crime in Chicago for Forty-eight Hours; Chief Detective Says 'We've Worn Out the Crooks'

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Christmas Day and Sunday were crimeless days here—the first since Captain Fitzmorris assumed charge of the Police Department, several weeks ago.

"The crooks are on the run," Chief of Detectives Lieutenant Michael Hughes told his special details at the Detective Bureau at rollcall tonight. "We've worn them out; it is the first forty-eight-hour period without a crime of importance in over sixty days.

"Many of the most dangerous criminals are in jail, but it's no time to let up. There are 200 square miles of territory in Chicago, and we may have missed a few. Don't stop at the city limits. Give the roadhouses the 'once over.' A few of the wiser ones may have stepped over the border."

Hughes has been head of the Detective Bureau since the appointment of Charles C. Fitzmorris as General Superintendent of Police.

"The policy of bringing in every known crook and locking him up has proved its value," said he tonight. "Professional burglars, highwaymen, safe blowers and pickpockets have their haunts and hangouts. Chicago has been too tolerant of them. For several weeks we have been rounding them up. We have found them in poolrooms, saloons and on the streets. Reputable citizens can always give an account of themselves. The fellow who never has a job but always has plenty of money often is engaged in a business which it is a policeman's duty to know about. Until we are sure that we have the city cleaned up we will continue to bring the crooks in."

NURSE KILLS WOMAN, THEN ENDS HER LIFE

Anna Donegan Shoots Partner in Beauty Parlor and Commits Suicide.

SERVED AT FRONT IN FRANCE

Disagreement Over Business and Fear She Would Lose Investment the Cause.

Miss Anna Donegan, discharged from the army with the rank of Second Lieutenant, after nursing in France, killed her business partner, Mrs. Edna Hague, and committed suicide in the Lady Evelyn beauty parlor the two women conducted at 361 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, some time before noon yesterday. A disagreement over the financial aspects of the venture in which they had been partners for the last few months is the motive assigned by the police. Despondency because the enterprise was not paying and nervous exhaustion due to nursing a difficult mental case were contributory causes in the belief of members of Miss Donegan's family, with whom she lived at 72 Dykeman Street.

Mrs. Hague, widow of a former compositor on a Manhattan afternoon newspaper, was to have been married early next month to John Lansom, a machinist, who lived in the same apartment house at 149 Dwight Street, where Mrs. Hague lived with her mother, Mrs. H. L. Hulle, herself a widow.

Miss Josephine Hurley of 125 Pioneer Street went to the laborately fitted parlor just before noon yesterday to have her nails manicured. Though a little sign announced that the place would be closed till Monday, Miss Hurley was surprised to see the door wide open. Looking within she saw the bodies of the two women, clothed and hatted, motionless on the floor about ten feet from each other.

Without entering to investigate, Miss Hurley hurried from the third floor to the street and told several persons. They sent word to the Hamilton Avenue Police Station; where a call just had been received from others, who, passing on the Van Brunt Street elevated, had heard shots.

Patrolmen and Detective Charles Eason found the two women dead when they got there. Mrs. Hague was shot through the left temple. Miss Donegan was shot through the right temple. The wound was powder marked and the pistol, a service automatic Colt, lay by her right hand. Several manicuring implements lay near her and they were bloody, but there was no evidence that there had been a struggle or that Mrs. Hague had had any intention that the quarrel which presumably preceded the shooting was to end in the double killing.

Police investigation which led to the verdict of murder and suicide developed that the two families were somewhat in disagreement as to the precise nature of the money difficulties, each family believing one of the women had made the larger investment in the business. They learned, however, that the two women, both living in the Red Hook section of the borough near their shop, had been intimates since they met four years ago at the bedside of a relative of Mrs. Hague, who was nursed by Miss Donegan.

At the start of the war Miss Donegan enlisted with the unit of Base Hospital 77 in Brooklyn. She trained with them in Kent, England, and later saw active service in France. She was discharged in July, 1918, after returning to this country, and, it was said, received a medal for her services.

A graduate of the New York University training school, she returned to private nursing until a few months ago when she and Mrs. Hague decided to invest their savings in the beauty parlor.

Meantime Miss Donegan had entered the employ of the Health Department as a district nurse attached to its Schermerhorn Street branch. That made it impossible for her to devote much time to the business and she feared, relatives said, that she would lose what she had invested if Mrs. Hague married and thus likewise became unable to devote the major portion of her time to the beauty parlor.

Miss Donegan visited the home of a married sister yesterday morning, leaving there shortly after 10 o'clock after having played the phonograph and seemed in good spirits.

Mrs. Hague left her home about the same time to go to the beauty parlor. Whether the two had an appointment was not learned.

Pinehurst, N. C.—Golf and all other sports. Many championship events. Thru Pullman, Penn., 2:05 P. M. daily.—Advt.

LOOT BRONX STORE AS CROWDS PASS

Robbers Escape as Detective Breaks Wrist Cranking Car to Answer Call.

TAKE YOUTH AS FUR THIEF

Shop Near Police Station Plundered—Alleged Gang Chief Held in $100,000 Bail.

The early morning murder of Monk Eastman, old-time gangster, was the most exciting incident of a Sunday which gave renewed proof that desperate criminals still are operating in New York.

To put a later climax on the day's lawlessness, two armed robbers entered a cigar store at one of the Bronx's liveliest corners at 8:30 last night, stripped the place of every cent in the safe and cash register and escaped. Harry Gubelson of 883 East 176th Street is the clerk on night duty in the United Cigar Store at 1,750 Southern Boulevard, at the 174th Street corner, within a stone's throw of the 174th Street subway station and right at the junction of the Boston Road and Southern Boulevard trolley lines.

Vehicles and pedestrians were passing in all directions when Gubelson, who was in the back room checking up the receipts of the past three days, saw two well-dressed young men enter and stand at the cigar counter.

He said afterward they looked so calm and respectable it never occurred to him to suspect danger. So he left the safe ajar and the bills and coin in the box by it as he went to serve his customers.

The men selected an expansive brand of cigars and, while Gubelson was changing the $5 bill which one proffered, lighted them at their leisure. Both were puffing comfortably by the time Gubelson held the change in his hand. He heard an icy, menacing voice say:

"Now, never mind bothering to close that drawer."

Frightened for the first time, he looked up, to gaze into the muzzles of two big-barreled automatics, both poked uncomfortably near to his face. Gubelson's hands went aloft without any command from the two men. One of them, his back half turned to the door, that his weapon might not be visible, covered the clerk while his companion stepped behind the counter and scooped about $25 from the register.

Then the two ordered Gubelson into the back room, intending to force him to open the safe. They were saved that trouble. In a few seconds they had dumped about $500, all the money drawer held, into their pockets. Then they gave Gubelson some terse, stern advice as to the unhealthiness of making an outcry. So well satisfied were they that he would obey their injunction they did him no physical injury.

The two sauntered from the store, crossed the street and went off in the direction of Crotona Park at a lively stride. Satisfied they would not return Gubelson sprang to a telephone and notified the Tremont police station. Detective Austin Johnston, on duty for just such emergency calls as a part of the intensified policing of crime-wave days, attempted to crank the department Ford which stood before the door. It backfired and the kick fractured the detective's wrist. Two other detectives were sent to the store but their scouring of the neighborhood was fruitless. Johnston was able to go home after an ambulance surgeon had set his wrist.

A daring burglary that added to yesterday's crime list and recalled recent safe jobs was the theft of an automobile within a stone's throw of Headquarters was that in the fur store of Garland & Gosian at 591 Lexington Avenue, directly in the rear of the East Fifty-first Street Station, last night.

Patrolman Irving Frey of the East

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a Little HOT Water for INDIGESTION. Quick relief.—Advt.

A LIQUOR PEDDLER SOUGHT

Police Hunt a Brooklyn Man Who Had Made Threats.

KILLED BETWEEN 4 AND 5 A.M.

Tragedy Believed to Be Due to Quarrel Over Gains in Illicit Rum Traffic.

ARREST EXPECTED SOON

Re-enfranchised for War Record, Gangster Was Thought to Have Reformed.

Monk Eastman, long a notorious gangster, but supposed to have been going straight since war service in France worked his regeneration, was shot to death at one of the most-frequented spots in downtown New York between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning. His body was found by two patrolmen at the subway entrance on the south side of Fourteenth Street west of Fourth Avenue with five bullets in it. A thirty-two calibre pistol with five empty chambers in the cylinder was found on the steps of the B. R. T. subway entrance at Union Square by the same policemen.

Assistant District Attorney John R. Hennis, in charge of the Homicide Bureau in District Attorney Swann's office, after a day spent working on the case said last night he was proceeding on the theory that Eastman had been shot as the result of a quarrel over "hootch running." That the ex-gangster was killed in such a dispute when he and another man fell out over the proceeds of illicit whisky selling, he said, had not been definitely established, but the belief was held strongly enough to justify a police hunt for the man in question whose identity was known, or at least suspected.

Seeking a Brooklyn Man.

Mr. Hennis said the man whom the police are seeking is a Brooklynite and a "gangster" only in the general sense of the term, not being known to be affiliated with any definite group of thugs. This man, he said, is known to have quarreled with Eastman within the last few weeks over money matters growing out of their whisky running and is accused of having threatened to get Eastman.

Asked about a theory that Eastman had returned to gangsterdom as well as entering the illicit whisky business, the prosecuting official replied that so far as he knew the police had no information to that effect, nor had he heard any report that the gang which Eastman was rumored to have rejoined and a rival faction of outlaws were preparing to fight it out in the old style. This theory of the crime purported to be based on knowledge which had come to the Brooklyn police, who were represented as being on the alert to prevent open street warfare between the two factions, both of which were represented as having shifted their hangouts across the bridge to elude watchful detectives in New York.

"We have discussed the possibility of a gang feud," said Mr. Hennis, "but I know of no evidence thus far to support it. Having evidence that two men quarreled over the division of profits of selling rum and being informed that one of those men threatened to 'get' the other, we are hunting for that man."

Captain Daniel J. Carey, in charge of detectives in the section of Williamsburg in which Eastman lived, said the gangster had lived a quiet and apparently a respectable life since he moved across the bridge. He added that the Brooklyn police, far from knowing that he had joined a new gang or rejoined his old one and that his and a rival faction were arming for battle, did not even have Eastman under surveillance.

Taxi Drivers Heard Shots.

In connection with the bootlegging theory Mr. Hennis said he was trying to learn if Eastman was shot from an automobile. The only "witnesses," he said, were several taxicab chauffeurs standing a short block away at Broadway and Fourteenth Street. They heard the five reports, ran to the subway entrance and found the dead man there just before the two policemen ran up. At the same moment the subway ticket agent ran up from the east side subway station and found the pistol on the top step. He was sure no man passed him running down. The chauffeurs were sure no car passed them going east or west in Fourteenth Street. They could not recall any automobile having passed up or down Fourth Avenue either, at about the time the shots were heard, but due to the fact that that thoroughfare was a short block away there was a possibility the car did pass up or down Fourth Avenue.

More light would be thrown on the plausibility or lack of it in this theory, Mr. Hennis said, by the medical examin-

er's report, which would reach him today from the Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. John R. Norris, after the autopsy had been performed.

Mr. Hennis said so far as he had learned the police had not discovered Eastman's exact address. They were working on the theory that he occupied a furnished room somewhere in Williamsburg, probably along Broadway.

Without going further into details, Mr. Hennis said there already was reason to believe that the reformation which had made Eastman celebrated in the picaresque literature of the day had not been so complete as those believed who found in it the text for celebrating the moral recuperative powers of such as he.

At midnight last night Detective John Bottle took a man from the Blue Bird, a basement cabaret in Fourteenth Street, two doors west of the subway station at the entrance to which Eastman's body was found, to the Mercer Street station to be questioned. The man was not under arrest. The Blue Bird long was Pabst's rathskellar. Later it was taken over by Willie Lewis, prizefighter, and a number of others who ran it on a co-operative plan. Lewis himself was shot and seriously wounded there about a year ago.

Arrest Expected Soon.

Detectives professed themselves last night as hopeful of making an arrest soon. They refused virtually all information as to the circumstances of the crime, replying to various questions that to disclose any information would weaken their case. They said they were satisfied the shooting was the working out of a private grudge, that they did not believe it could be interpreted as meaning that there was a renewed outbreak of organized gang warfare, and that they were searching for persons known to have been companions of Monk the night before he met his death.

Beyond intimating that they had no reason to suppose Eastman, whose real name was William Delaney, had returned to an underworld life, the detectives refused to disclose any of the light they said thus far had been shed on the crime. They admitted an address, 124 Penn Street, Brooklyn, given out at first as Eastman's latest address, was erroneous, but refused to tell where he did live. Nor would they disclose anything they might have learned as to his recent movements.

The original report of the crime as it came from the Mercer Street Station was that Patrolmen Malloy and Morelock found the body and later the pistol. The detectives were asked if that meant that no one had heard the shots and that there had been no witnesses to a shooting in the region about Union Square which is one of the last in the city to become deserted in the early morning, and which soon becomes populous again with early risers. They replied that "a number of persons had heard the shots."

The policemen, who found the body, bent over it, and, despite the many bullets which had punctured it, thought they were able to detect faint heartbeats. A hurry call brought an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. There it was found the man, as yet unidentified, was dead.

The body was taken to the Morgue, where a label on the inside coat pocket of a good suit of clothes was found to be marked "E. Eastman. Oct. 22, 1919. No. 17434 W. B." The suit was made by Witty Brothers of 50 Eldridge Street. Henry Witty o fthat firm said over the telephone he had made the suit for Monk Eastman, whose tailor he had been for many years.

Not satisfied with that identification detectives took finger prints of the dead man and compared them with those at Headquarters, where Monk had a long record, thus definitely establishing his identity.

Robbery Not Motive; $140 in Pocket.

The early police theory was that the finding of the dead man meant another desperate murder with robbery as its motive, but search of Eastman's clothes showed $140 in money, two pairs of eyeglasses, a watch and chain, a bunch of keys and a Christmas card addressed to E. Eastman.

Lieutenant Funston in charge of detectives at the Mercer Street station assumed command of the police investigation as soon as he learned the identity of the victim, assigning Detectives John Bottle and Joseph Gilkinson to aid him. Late last night they said they had learned something as to Eastman's companions in the hours just preceding the shooting, that they were rounding up these persons and that they might soon make an arrest. Upon theories as to motive Lieutenant Funston was silent.

Former associates of Eastman were inclined to believe in the theory of the District Attorney's office that the former gangster was the victim of liquor peddlers with whom he had become associated. It was suggested that while he had apparently reformed and was leading a reputable life, it was quite possible that he had fallen under the temptation of the large profits to be derived from bootlegging. It was further remarked that he had met death in the heart of the district in which he so long captained the underworld—the Monk Eastman gang having been based on the corner of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

If the yarn that Eastman might have become a "hootch runner" was correct, and it came from an old-time associate of the dead man, the natural inference would be that he had quarreled with others over money gained in illicit whisky trading or that some men with whom he thus had been associated believed the Monk had swindled him and killed him in revenge.

"Charley Jones," one-time gangster and associate of Eastman, now leading a lawful life and engaged in the automobile business at two addresses in Manhattan, supplied another theory. He said that Eastman, ever since he returned from the war and got from the Government his chance to "live clean," had spurned gangsterdom and all its ways and works. Even the old neighborhood was too lurid in associations for him, and he sought the quietest life a man could live.

Reformed for a While.

Jones said when he first turned "straight" and entered the automobile business he prospered, and that when he found his old pal "going on the level" he took him in with him. Monk, he said, soon tired of the business, finding even that too lively for his taste and perhaps too fraught with temptations to resume the old sort of life. Thereupon Monk, said he, crossed the bridge and took up his residence in Penn Street, Brooklyn, either under his real name of Delaney or under some assumed name, and opened a pet store, devoted particularly to birds, somewhere in Broadway, Brooklyn.

Jones said he did not know the exact address, nor whether Eastman ran the shop under his real name or one that was assumed. He had not seen him for several months.

Proceeding from that account of the premises to his theory of the crime, Eastman's old associate said he should not be a bit surprised if "young squirt gunmen" invading the territory where Eastman once was king, and regarding it as their own, had spied the old-time leader on some errant visit to his former haunts and had shot him to death out of sheer bravado. It was not unthinkable, he said, that this younger generation of gangsters, eager to make a name for themselves, and believing the reformed bad man safe prey, had pounced upon him from some dark doorway and killed him that the prowess of their killing might go forth in the circles in which they moved.

"Monk hadn't a real personal enemy that I knew of," said Jones. "He was never a thief and he was always a 'big money kid.' A thousand dollars was his minimum for any sort of job. Most of his acquaintance with the police was due to troubles of others that he took up because he was leader of the gang. If he was over in Manhattan after all this time on any business you can bet it was big business and no piker affair."

Eastman, despite almost a lifetime of wrongdoing, was said to have come from a good family. His parents have been reputed wealthy or at least well to do, and it has been said that during his early erring years they exhausted every effort to induce him to forsake evil ways and grow up a useful citizen. Though Eastman himself was very nearly 50 years old when his career was terminated so suddenly outside the subway station, the police think his parents are alive and are living somewhere in New York. They were hunting for them last night. His father's name also is said to be William Delaney. Eastman was first arrested in New York City in December, 1902, on a charge of assault and was discharged.

Detectives discovered late last night that Eastman lived in a furnished room house at 81 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn. The room was thoroughly searched for clues and all his belongings were taken to Police Headquarters, but a thorough examination failed to reveal even the slightest clue, it was said. The detectives scoured that section of Brooklyn where he had roomed in an effort to find some one who knew the more recent history of Eastman and his associates, but likewise failed to unearth any information which might help in clearing up the murder, they declared.

Eastman's Police Record.

His police record and alias list as given out by William J. Hunt, finger print expert at police headquarters, follows:

John Eastman, December 1902; New York City, assault, discharged.
Joseph Morris, August 1903, New York City, assault, discharged.
William Delaney, August 1903; Freehold, N. J., felonious assault, discharged.
William Delaney, December 1903; New York City, suspicion of homicide, discharged.
William Delaney, December 1903; twice arrested as a suspicious person and twice discharged.
William Delaney, April, 1904; felonious assault, ten years in Sing Sing by Recorder Goff.
William Delaney, May, 1912; manufacturing opium, eight months in the penitentiary by Judge Julius M. Mayer.
John Marvin, September, 1914; Buffalo burglary, discharged.
William Delaney, July, 1915; Albany, two years and eleven months in Dannemora.

The record of arrests in August, 1903, covers an interesting story. Prior to that date, David Lamar, since notorious as "the Wolf of Wall Street" had been soundly thrashed by a coachman named James McMahon whom he had discharged. Subsequently, three gangsters set upon McMahon near his home in New Jersey and all but killed him. McMahon, taken to Police Headquarters here, identified Eastman and one of his cronies as two of the men who had beaten him. Eastman, Lamar, and Eastman's friend, Joe Brown, were arrested charged with assault, but when the case reached court all were discharged for lack of evidence.

The last time Monk was arrested he was arraigned and discharged in the West Side Court in September, 1919. He was then arrested for engaging in a street brawl. He was arrested in Riverdale on the Albany charge. He was driving an automobile through that town when he was stopped by a member of the local police force. Silverware and clothing valued at $10,000 was found in the car. When he finished his term in prison the war had just begun. It was said at the time by the prison officials that he had declared that when he got out he was "going straight." He did, as far as any records show.

Enlisted in Army.

When he was released he went to Yonkers and enlisted in the 106th Infantry and served in France with the Twenty-seventh Division. As proof of the fact that Eastman or Delaney had done his duty for his country, his commanding officers made a personal appeal to Governor Smith, when the division returned from France in 1919, for the restoration of Monk's citizenship.

Monk was discharged at Camp Upton on April 2, 1919, and his service was marked "excellent." In the service he was known as Edward Eastman.

When the application was forwarded to Governor Smith, Supreme Court Justice Morschauser wrote: "He volunteered his services for his country and made good—offering his life to the end that law and order should prevail in the world."

Captain Robert G. Conrow, who was Eastman's commanding officer, wrote: "He was a quiet and disciplined soldier and toward all his comrades he evinced the greatest kindness and devotion."

The petition was also signed by Colonel Franklin W. Ware, Captain Robert S. Clever and Lieutenant Joseph A. Kerrigan.

Governor Smith, in view of Eastman's fine war record, restored his citizenship on May 8, 1919.

Little is known of Eastman's life since his discharge from the service. According to the police, he had been living in Williamsburg and has not been in any trouble.

He was last seen a few months ago by a detective who had known him during his colorful career. According to this detective, he said: "I am not Monk Eastman any more. I am just plain Mr. William Delaney. I'll tell the world that I am going straight."

Caught in Opium Raid.

A little-known fact about the gangster was recalled last night by a veteran policeman who remembered that fifteen years ago Sergeant John J. Dwan, now attached to the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, but then a detective attached to the East Fifth Street Station in Manhattan, went to a flat in Avenue A, where it was rumored there was an opium den. Leaving two plain-clothes companions on the corner, he went to the door of the place and tapped with his old, Chinese fashion. The keeper swung it open and there on the floor of a dismal room reeking with opium fumes lay five half-clad men around an opium pipe which was passing from hand to hand. One of them was Eastman.

Dwan reached behind, locked the door and, drawing his pistol, forced the men to dress one at a time, fearing they were armed and would attack him if he allowed more than one to move at a time. They offered no resistance, nor did four others found semi-conscious in an adjoining room. Dwan then hurled a pitcher through the front window to bring his companions to his assistance. The men all were discharged in court next morning, except the room-keeper, who was held.

POLICEMAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Fires Fatal Shot as Wife and Children Play in Home.

While his wife and two children were celebrating around a Christmas tree in another room of their apartment at 204 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, Patrolman James Atkiss, 40 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. His wife and the children heard the report and rushed into the kitchen, where they found Atkiss on the floor. The police of the Classon Avenue Station summoned an ambulance and Atkiss was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

Patrolman Atkiss had been attached to the Classon Avenue Station for fifteen years, since his appointment to the police force. No motive for the suicide could be learned. Lieutenant O'Keefe of the Classon Avenue Station said Patrolman Atkiss had a good record.

TWO MURDERS SOLVED.

Confessions of Two East St. Louis Negroes Also Explain Hold-ups.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 26.—Two murders and a series of burglaries and hold-ups were cleared up today, with the alleged confessions of Alfred Lane, 18 years old, and Raymond Kitsworth, 17, negroes, who, the police say, admit shooting two men in hold-ups here last month.

Policemen who took the men into custody stated they heard one say "We'd better get these cops before they get us."

FLYNN MAY CLEAR DRY AGENT'S DEATH

Federal Chief Finds Clues and Promises Early Solution of Mystery.

THREE INQUIRIES UNDER WAY

Prohibition Officials Trying to Trace Movements of McGuinness—Tumulty Urges Police Aid.

An early solution of the mystery in the death of James F. McGuinness, a squad chief of the Prohibition Department in this city, found dead in Newark Bay, at Bayonne, N. J., Friday afternoon with a bullet wound in his right temple, was promised last night by William J. Flynn, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, following a visit with two of his agents to the spot where the body was found and after questioning the Bayonne police who had been at work on the case.

The investigation by the Department of Justice was ordered Saturday night by Attorney General Palmer at the request of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, who is a cousin of Mrs. McGuinness. Without indicating whether he thought the prohibition agent was killed by bootleggers, as is believed by members of the family and neighbors, or took his own life, as contended by the Bayonne police, Chief Flynn said he expected to have the mystery cleared up in a couple of days.

Coincident with the investigation by the Department of Justice, the officials of the Prohibition Department redoubled their efforts yesterday to solve the mystery. Several of the best men in the department, who knew McGuinness and his work in the service, have been detailed to the case by Acting Supervising Prohibition Agent Samuel M. Sewell. They have been instructed to run down every possible clue.

Autopsy to Be Performed.

An autopsy will be performed on the body of McGuinness at the morgue of the Jersey City Hospital this morning, and an inquest by Coroner Joseph Introcaso will follow. The decision to perform an autopsy resulted from the activity of the Department of Justice agents. Dr. Bert Daly, County Physician, accepting the theory of suicide, had said Saturday night that no autopsy would be performed, but changed his attitude yesterday.

Acting Supervisor Sewell said he expected a report today from agents who have been tracing the movements of McGuinness from the time he left home Friday morning shortly after 8 o'clock, until the body was discovered on the shore by Thomas Mack of Bayonne. The prohibition officials believe this work may clear up the case.

The prohibition officials are working on the assumption that McGuinness was murdered by bootleggers. The Bayonne police still cling to the suicide theory, pointing out that powder burns on the forehead indicated that the revolver was held close to his head and also that the absence of any footprints on the marshy shore except those made by McGuinness showed that no one else had been there. They assert further that if he had been killed while riding in an automobile with a bootlegger or gunman and his body taken to where it was found, as argued by some of the investigators, there would have been other footprints, as the automobile could not have gone that far out—about 100 feet from the shore. The police also say that the body could not have been taken there in a boat as the water is too shallow.

Indications of Murder.

McGuinness was found lying on his back with right arm outstretched and a .38 Colt blue steel pistol clutched in his hand. Prohibition officials said yesterday that they doubted whether a person taking his own life and falling in that manner would have retained his grip on the instrument of death. They believe the revolver was placed in his hand after he was shot.

Accompanied by Frank Stone of Newark and Arthur Frank of Jersey City, Department of Justice agents, Chief Flynn began his investigation at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At Bayonne Police Headquarters, Detective Donovan, who has had charge of the investigation for the Bayonne police, told Chief Flynn that measurements he made satisfied him that the footprints near the body were made by McGuinness.

At the morgue Chief Flynn examined the velour hat worn by McGuinness. The bullet which killed McGuinness had passed through the brim of the hat, which was found eight or ten feet from the body.

Chief Flynn and his agents next went carefully over the ground where the body was discovered. It was low tide, as when the body was discovered. Chief Flynn then returned to New York, detailing the two agents to follow up clues which, he said, he had obtained and which he believes will lead to a solution of the mystery by tomorrow or next day.

Chief of Police Richard Battersby of Jersey City yesterday received the following telegram sent Saturday night by Secretary Tumulty:

"I have tonight asked the Attorney General to send a special investigator to Bayonne and New York to co-operate with you in your investigation of all the facts in connection with the death of James F. McGuinness.

"I knew this young man intimately. He was a high-minded public official. I am certain, from the information now at hand, that he met with foul play in the discharge of his duty. Every fact of his fine home life negatives any other idea.

"I am sure I can count on you to co-operate in ascertaining all the facts in this most pathetic case."

CRACK MONTREAL SAFE.

Robbers Get $5,000 in Second Operation in 36 Hours.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The second safe robbery in the business district within thirty-six hours was reported to the police today.

Cash, securities and jewelry valued at $5,000 were taken from the blown-up safe of the American Pumping Supplies Company, directly across the street from Dubinstein Brothers, whose safe had been rifled in the same manner of $6,000 in gold and silver foil.

MORE HELP NEEDED
For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

GOV. EDWARDS ACTS TO SUPPRESS CRIME

Sends 150 Invitations to Jersey Conference Tomorrow—Outlines Precautions.

TRENTON, Dec. 26.—Outlining plans for a Statewide system to suppress crime in New Jersey, Governor Edwards has sent 150 invitations to State and County agencies, the American Legion and other veteran associations, as well as two officials of neighboring States to attend a conference he has called here next Tuesday.

The Governor has suggested the following precautions to be considered at the conference:

Co-ordination of Municipal Police Departments throughout the State; reporting of every automobile entering the State on the highways, over bridges or by ferries; night guarding of roads to and from municipalities; a system of speedy communication to capture escaping criminals; co-operation of neighboring States to check the crime wave; surveillance over known criminals; substantial State rewards for the capture of bandits and murderers; a close guard over parked automobiles to prevent their being stolen and used by outlaws, and the appointment of a State officer whose term of office need not continue more than two years, to have charge of all the machinery to be put into force for stamping out increasing depredations.

OFFERS $50 JOB TO CONVICT.

New York Firm Wants Samuel L. Shows If He Can Obtain Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—It is not often that a prisoner in the Maryland Penitentiary receives an offer of a job paying $50 a week if he can obtain his release, but such is the experience of Samuel L. Shows, who is serving a term for assault.

Governor Ritchie has received a request from Herman, Shuman & Glazer, a New York clothing manufacturing firm, which has a contract in the penitentiary here, asking that Shows be paroled. The firm said it wanted him as a clothing cutter foreman, and would give him a permanent position in New York at $50 a week.

Shows was paroled shortly after the outbreak of the war, and permission was given him to go into the army. In the army he was absent without leave, and violated other army regulations, and so, when he was discharged, he was turned over to the Maryland authorities for violation of his parole and sent back to complete his sentence. Since that time he has been foreman in the clothing shop at the penitentiary.

Governor Ritchie will send the request to the State Board of Parole and Pardon.

KILLS MAN WHO RAN AMUCK.

Sheriff Thimmig Shoots Down Ex-Convict in Pinckneyville, Ill.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 26.—J. "Foxy" Hoagland, who, the police say, is an ex-convict, was shot to death here today by Sheriff Thomas Thimmig of Perry County after running amuck with a revolver at the Illinois Central depot, wounding three men and holding up another.

None of the three is thought to have been severely wounded.

Hoagland was killed after he had fired on Sheriff Thimmig and a deputy, wounding the former in the arm.

PITTSBURGH SLIDE MEANS HEAVY BILL

Council's Investigation Seeks to Determine What Official Is Responsible.

RAILROAD TRACKS WRECKED

Eleven of the Pennsylvania Put Out of Commission When Boulevard Wall Collapsed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—The investigation by the City Council of the Bigelow Boulevard slide, which has already produced hot interchanges between representatives of different branches of the city government, is expected to be marked by increased bitterness when it is resumed next Tuesday.

The slide, which for a time put Pittsburgh's most important automobile highway out of commission and rendered eleven tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad useless, has been checked. The great fissures left have been covered temporarily, so that vehicles are using the boulevard again, and former train routings on the Pennsylvania, interrupted for several weeks, have been resumed.

The investigation is being conducted with a view to fixing responsibility for what is admitted to have been a gigantic engineering blunder on somebody's part.

What action will be taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad to recover damages from the city has not yet been made known. That a heavy bill will have to be met by the taxpayers is obvious.

The boulevard at the point where the trouble occurred runs parallel with the Pennsylvania tracks, and about fifty feet above them, the hill rising abruptly from the tracks.

In building the Boulevard many years ago, while E. M. Bigelow was Director of Public Works, a hollow had to be filled at this point. An "S" curve, which has been known as "dead man's curve" was created, and part of the proceeds of a bond issue of $22,000,000, recently approved by the voters, was to be used in eliminating this curve. To do so huge quantities of fill were dumped on the hillside. Soon afterward the slide started. Whether the dumping of the fill had anything to do with it is one of the questions at issue.

To determine the cause of the slide and to help in remedying the situation the city, at the suggestion of the President of the Council, John S. Herron, engaged General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, to come here and study the situation. General Goethals came and spent Nov. 29 with a party of city officials inspecting the slide. A few days he submitted a report in which he attributed the slide to improper drainage in the original fill by which the old hollow had been bridged. The recent fill served to aggravate the original trouble. It was the "last straw that broke the camel's back," he said.

When the boulevard was built a retaining wall was constructed with its base running along the railroad tracks. As an additional precaution cribbing was built. A drainage system installed at the time was supposed to have made the cribbing and the retaining walls safe. Water saturated the cribbing, however, investigation has shown, causing it to rot and collapse. This caused a great fissure to open in the hillside, the mouth of the big crack being right in the boulevard, which had to be closed to all traffic. As the crack widened the action of the fill pushed out the retaining wall and caused eleven tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to be twisted out of place and raised above their beds.

Members of the city's engineering division conferred with a view of adopting some device to stop the action of the slide, which was making the great crack wider each day. There seemed to be no way of checking it, and it had to run its course.

In the investigation now under way Chief Engineer N. S. Sprague, under whose direction the fill for eliminating dead man's curve was dumped on the hillside, is especially under fire.

"Not one pound of earth should have been dumped on the hillside," said Captain James Wells, aged 79, a retired engineer, testifying last week before the councilmen. Testimony was given to the effect that last July city engineers were warned of the dangerous condition of the hillside, but that nothing was done to avert trouble.

James Aston, inspector in charge of the recent fill, which is blamed in part for the slide, told of protesting months ago to William Shore Jr., division engineer, against any further dumping on the hillside because of the apparent danger of a slip. Shore testified that he had told Thomas Reed, engineer in charge of the work, of Mr. Aston's warning twice, and had been referred to Mr. Sprague. Shore said he had not taken the matter up with Sprague himself. Sprague contended that it would have been difficult to determine drainage conditions. This contention was characterized by Captain Wells as "silly."

On the stand, Sprague declared that the recent fill of some thirty-five cubic yards of material was not responsible for the slip and was only indirectly involved.

Mayor E. V. Babcock aroused the ire of the nine Councilmen when he asserted that politics had been injected into the investigation.

"As Chief Executive of the city, are you satisfied that the Engineering Department did all that was necessary to safeguard the interests of the city?" asked Councilman A. K. Oliver.

The Mayor declined to answer, countering with: "You are the jury and it is your investigation."

CONFER ON HAMON DEFENSE

Accused Woman and Attorneys Discuss Case in Ardmore.

ARDMORE, Okla., Dec. 26.—The defense of Mrs. Clara Smith Hamon, at liberty under $12,000 bond on a charge of killing Jake L. Hamon, was discussed at a conference today between Mrs. Hamon and her attorneys. The conference lasted four hours, and according to the attorneys virtually every question concerning the case was considered.

Mrs. Hamon came from Wilson, Okla., thirty miles away, where she is visiting relatives, returning to Wilson late today. At the end of the conference one of the attorneys expressed the belief that the trial probably would not take place until after Jan. 17.

Loots Show Window of $600.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Police are seeking a clue to the thief who today threw a brick through a window in a pawnbroker's shop, then robbed the place of $600 worth of jewelry. The shop is located on one of the most prominent business streets of the city.

LOOT BRONX STORE AS CROWDS PASS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Sixty-seventh Street Station, off duty and visiting friends in the quarters of Engine Company No. 8, adjoining the police station, heard screams of women and ran into the alleyway in the rear. There he found Harry Magid, a youth who said he had no home, crouching against a wall.

The women had started screaming when they heard some one pounding against a wall of the fur store.

Investigation by the police disclosed that plaster had been knocked from the wall of the store with a poker and an entrance had been effected. In the alleyway were found in a bundle six fur scarfs, two men's overcoats, a woman's fur coat and a woman's dress coat, all valued at $500. The police said Magid took them from the store and on being surprised threw them away.

Magid said he came here from Boston and has lived in a South Street lodging house. He is charged with burglary.

Preaching an impassioned sermon on vice and crime conditions, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton of Calvary Baptist Church, after scoring the police and the city authorities and decrying the lack of prohibition enforcement, said he had received hundreds of letters of protest. One, which he said was typical, he read from the pulpit. With his deletions it follows:

"For the sake of humanity and the saving of the souls of thousands of girls who are daily and nightly going to the dogs by the excessive drinking they are doing, won't you kindly have P—— and ——'s saloon put out of business. The way that liquor is sold so openly is a disgrace to the law that was put on the statute books of this great country. Girls are lured to this place during all hours of the day and night, and given dope that they hand out there. They are beaten, robbed, and their honor taken from them. These two saloon keepers are protected by the political influence they receive from Alderman F—— of the Assembly district.

They are also protected by the two prohibition officers of the Government who are assigned to this district, owing to the fact that both officers are members of the F—— Club, of which J—— (one of the saloon keepers) is a very prominent member. Several complaints have been made against this dive at —— Street and L—— Avenue, but a deaf ear has been placed against closing it up. Consequently, I think it is up to a man of your fighting calibre, and one who is out to have a good city, to get after these people, for it is the ruination of many a girl in the last two years.

"The New York —— Co., just west of L—— Avenue and —— Street, know that all their girls are enticed into this place by different men of the underworld, yet they do not seem interested enough to take the matter up to protect their girls from this life. I sincerely hope that you will look into the matter and have things looked after by the proper authorities who will enforce the law.

"Very truly yours,
"A DISTRACTED FATHER.
"F—— E—— St."

More Crimes Are Disclosed.

Despite Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright's assertion that crime records are available to the public, lawbreaking continued to come to light through the arrest of offenders or their arraignment in court or the disclosures of victims which was not allowed to transpire when the crime was committed and complaint was made to the police.

Theodore Simon, New York salesmanager for B. T. Babbitt said his apartment at 1,203 Fulton Avenue, The Bronx, was entered between 4 and 5 o'clock last Thursday morning by burglars who smashed a pane of glass in a window leading from the fire-escape. His three-year-old son, Arnold, awakened him crying, and Simon arose and saw dim lights in the front room.

At the same time he heard the milkman on the second floor and tiptoeing to the door, called him. The two stood and heard the burglars at work, but feared they would be killed if they interfered as neither was armed. When they heard the men depart they went into the front room and found $391 was gone from Simon's pocket; $2,300 worth of jewelry was gone from his wife's jewel case, he said. He reported the robbery and detectives came.

Mr. Simon said next day he went to the Morrisania Station and asked for a pistol permit. When he noted on his request that his home had been robbed, he declared the desk Lieutenant told him to "scratch that out," remarking that the robbery was being investigated.

Thomas Aquino of 449 West Forty-sixth Street, a longshoreman, was locked in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on a burglary charge early yesterday morning by two detectives. Friends of the man intervened when he was seized and fought so hard they almost tore off the policemen's clothes before they were driven off. The crime of which he was accused occurred Dec. 7, when detectives said he entered the restaurant of S. Dementros at 418 West Forty-second Street and stole $65 from the cash register. Aquino was accompanied by another man, the police say, and during a fight which preceded the robbery Fred Kepos of 708 East Eighteenth Street, a cook in the restaurant, was shot in the right leg. Both men escaped in a taxicab, the door of which was opened by a young woman.

Aquino, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury on another charge of assault, was held in $15,000 bail by Magistrate Levine for examination today.

Three Sent to Workhouse.

Miss Shirley Levine, a well-dressed young woman, told Magistrate Corrigan in Morrisania Court that she was standing in the hallway of her home, 536 East 147th Street, Christmas night, talking to a man friend, when Adam Wiepolsk of 417 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, wearing a soldier's uniform, and who later said he was on recruiting duty, and Edward Lacy of 415 St. Ann's Avenue entered the hallway, seized her and tried to tear her rings from her fingers, while Eugene Szmak of 417 St. Ann's Avenue, a cousin of the soldier, stood guard outside. The three were captured after a chase of several blocks when her cries brought aid to her companion.

Magistrate Corrigan found the three men guilty of disorderly conduct and sentenced them each to six months in the workhouse, declaring he intended to rid the streets of such young men.

Wearing a soldier's uniform with two wound stripes and two indicating a year's service overseas, William J. Purdy of 342 West 123d Street was arraigned before Magistrate Jesse Silbermann in the Washington Heights Court yesterday charged with grand larceny. Martin Rosefield, a student at New York University, said he invited Purdy to a fraternity house on Christmas Day and that he stole a suitcase containing clothing worth more than $50.

Purdy had a marriage license in his pocket when arrested and is said to have told the police that he was to be married today. The police declare that Purdy is an impostor and unknown at the Fox Hills Hospital, where he said he had been treated. Purdy was held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

Fred Ruthenberg of 163 West 147th Street was held without bail for examination tomorrow in Washington Heights Court by Magistrate Silbermann yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. According to Detective Edward McGrath of the West 135th Street police station, Ruthenberg, while chasing an unidentified man from the hallway of his home, caused him to fall on the sidewalk and become unconscious.

The injured man, about 30 years old, is unconscious in Harlem Hospital with a fractured skull and his identity remains unknown. Ruthenberg informed the court that the man attacked his ten-year-old daughter Anna in the hallway of their home, and when the girl complained to Mrs. Rutenberg he went to investigate. The man made a movement for his hip pocket as he ran from the vestibule of the house, Rutenberg said, and then he threw him into the street.

Christmas Celebrants Jailed.

Magistrate Corrigan in West Side Court was called upon to deal with several cases growing out of too fervid celebrations of Christmas, which put the celebrants in ugly mood.

After an absence of fourteen years, John J. Berry, 57 years old, called for the first time upon his wife, Mrs. Catherine Berry, at 965 Grant Avenue, and, according to her, threatened to kill her. Magistrate Corrigan sentenced Berry to thirty days in the workhouse.

Joseph Bosky, 67, of 772 Forrest Avenue, will spend the next sixty days in the workhouse. His wife, Mary, alleged that he celebrated Christmas by kicking her.

George Jancer, 47, of 602 Melrose Avenue, was held by Magistrate Corrigan in $10,000 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of felonious assault. It is alleged that while intoxicated on Christmas Day he locked his daughter into a bathroom, from the window of which she either fell or was pushed to a courtyard below and is now in Lincoln Hospital in a serious condition.

August F. Idler, the insurance agent who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the attempted burglary of Robert F. Ireland's apartment in the Murray Hill Hotel, will be confronted by Mr. Ireland and a number of others when he is arraigned in Jefferson Market Court. Mr. Ireland has failed to identify him, and detectives who arrested him when he aroused suspicion at the New York Hospital, where he went to have injuries dressed, said their case against him was flimsy. They added, however, that he still was hazy in his story of how he was injured, insisting he was held up, beaten and robbed on the way to the Hotel Biltmore, but declaring that hotel was at Forty-first Street instead of Forty-third Street.

Take Policeman for Thief.

Suspecting thieves were attempting to enter a dry goods store on the first floor of his home, 328 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Salvatore Rara jumped out of bed and got a revolver. He hid behind the vestibule door and heard some one turn the knob of the store door. Rushing out and thrusting his weapon at the supposed thief he discovered him to be Patrolman Arnold Titus of the Herbert Street police station.

The policeman quickly drew his gun, suspecting Rara to be a hold-up man. Rara, however, dropped his revolver and explained to the bluecoat he had been aroused from his sleep by the noise, thinking a burglar was trying to rob the store.

Rara had no permit to carry the weapon. He was arraigned in the Bridge Plaza Court, Brooklyn, yesterday and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing next Wednesday.

Lorenzo Fabritore of 290 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, was held in $1,000 bail when arraigned before Magistrate Doyle in the Bridge Plaza Court, Brooklyn, yesterday charged with violating the Sullivan law.

Detective Dowling of the Sixteenth Branch Detective Bureau arrested Lorenzo at Roebling and North Seventh Streets early yesterday morning. He is the first man to be arrested in the Williamsburg section since extra police precautions have been taken as a result of the crime wave.

HELD IN $100,000 AS ROBBER CHIEF

George L. King Accused of Plotting Thieves' Invasion of Realty Man's Home.

George L. King, who is charged by the police with having been concerned in the robbery of Henry Fettel at the latter's home, 187 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, and is suspected of being the leader of a group of thieves, was held in $100,000 bail yesterday in the Flatbush Police Court. Magistrate Steers increased the amount from $35,000 at the request of District Attorney Harry M. Lewis. The Magistrate set Jan. 4 for King's examination.

The police say that they expect to prove that King arranged for the robbery of Mr. Fettel, a wealthy real estate dealer, but was not one of the two gunmen who invaded the latter's home, beat him and a maid and fled with jewelry valued at $5,000. District Attorney Lewis said that, while King had made a confession, he did not believe he had told all about the criminal operations in which he and his accomplices had been concerned. Mr. Lewis said King had traveled about the country, stopping at hotels where wealthy visitors were guests, and had made Mrs. Fettel's acquaintance at the Bald Mountain Hotel in the Adirondacks.

According to the police, King has made a practice of ingratiating himself with wealthy persons for the purpose of subsequent robbery. Walter Phinney, arrested after a chase following the robbery of Mr. Fettel, has confessed, the police say, that King guided him and another man to the Fettel home and acted as "lookout" while the robbery was in progress.

King is reported to be the son of a prominent business man who disowned him recently after furnishing bail for an offense which King is alleged to have committed in New Jersey. The police were said to be investigating this New Jersey case and also information to the effect that King was wanted by the authorities of California.

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After-Christmas Sales
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Day and Evening GOWNS
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A MAN'S LETTER PAPER

Most business men have a semi-personal stationery for their more intimate letters—better paper than their regular office stationery, and the address only engraved at the top.

Paper for such use should be masculine—fine, strong paper with sheets of a generous size—reflecting the executive.

Crane's Bond, the product of a house that for 119 years has made good paper, is ideal for such a use. The name "Crane" watermarked in the sheet underwrites the good judgment of the man using such paper.

100% selected new rag stock
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Crane's
BUSINESS PAPERS

In 1634 New Jersey's Population was "500 souls"

In 1634 England granted to Sir Edmund Ployden the country between Cape May and Long Island, called New Albion (one of the many early names of New Jersey.) Sir Edmund was made Governor, with the title of "Earl Palatine," because he had "amply and copiously peopled the country with *five hundred persons.*" 295 years ago, this doubtless seemed a large population, but today, nearly twice the population of New Albion travels every little while, every day—quickly, comfortably—to

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Fast trains with parlor cars and coaches week days from Liberty Street (15 minutes earlier from West 23rd Street) 7:00, 8:00, and 10:00 A.M. 12:00 Noon; 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 10:00 P.M. Also 12:10 midnight (from Liberty Street only) with Sleeper. For other trains and Sunday schedule see time tables.

Time tables and complete information at Consolidated Ticket Offices or Stations

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FOR INVESTORS AND BANKERS.

The Annual Review of The Annalist, Jan. 3, will contain articles dealing with financial and commercial activities in 1920, and men prominent in the world of economics and business will present forecasts for 1921. Complete reports of the year's business in stocks and bonds deals in on the chief Stock Exchanges and charts showing stock and bond averages. 10 cents a copy. Annually, $5. Published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.

TEXTILE RADICALS LOSE IN LAWRENCE

Conservative Mill Workers Stick to Amalgamated, Rejecting "One Big Union."

MAJORITY BUT SEVENTY-FIVE

Voters Favor Reorganization of Union by Craft Branches, Eliminating Language Branches.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 26.—Ben Legere's movement for the formation of the Lawrence branch of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America into a local of the "one big union" was defeated by a very small margin in the referendum vote at the general election held here today and tonight by the local branch.

The local voted 1,181 to 1,106 to remain affiliated with the Amalgamated. Those who voted to break loose also expressed their preference on joining other organizations or forming an independent union, in case the vote was in favor of severance. These organizations were the "one big union" and the I. W. W.

Approximately 500 of those who voted to leave the Amalgamated favored joining the "one big union," about 400 were in favor of organizing an independent union here and the remainder favored affiliation with the I. W. W.

The members voted 1,144 to 1,138 in favor of reorganizing the union on a departmental basis instead of maintaining language or nationality branches, as at present. This means that the union will be composed of branches of weavers, combers, sorters, carders, &c.

A total of 2,317 ballots were cast in the election, though the officers of the Lawrence branch claim a membership of about 4,000, with a following in this city of more than ten thousand. Ballots were printed in French, Flemish, Italian, Lithuanian and English.

Joseph Salerno was elected General Secretary of the Central Council, and will succeed Ben Legere, who was not a candidate for re-election. Legere, who has been the foremost proponent in this city of the movement to join the "one big union," tonight declared that the textile workers here were not sufficiently educated to appreciate the benefit to be derived from joining that organization.

On Jan. 1, after Salerno assumes office, Legere will begin a country-wide speaking tour in the interests of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense fund. Sacco and Vanzetti are awaiting trial for a hold-up and murder at South Braintree.

The election today and tonight was held in Amalgamated Hall, the polls being open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Higher ups" in the Amalgamated had been charged with hindering local members in their dealings with the mills by Legere. He had urged the members here to vote in favor of withdrawing from the Amalgamated and forming a self-sufficient union of their own or combining with other crafts in Lawrence under the "one big union" idea.

Not since the big strike of 1912 has the friction between leaders in the textile unions here been so keen. With workers on part time, their pay envelopes considerably reduced and a cut in wages at the American Woolen Mills, employing thousands of workers, believed to be impending, the workmen were urged to break away from the Amalgamated and shift for themselves.

Unnamed leaders in the Amalgamated were declared by Legere to be acting at variance with the wishes of the local members in settling disputes. He said they disregarded grievances and hindered the workers in pressing their demands on the mills.

He urged the establishment of "One Big Union" with all crafts—bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, teamsters and laborers of all sorts—united in one co-operating body to act "all for one and one for all."

Legere cited the recent strike in Winnipeg, where 25,000 workers went out in sympathy with one craft, as indicative of results that could be obtained by a consolidation of unions.

On the other hand, leaders here in favor of retaining the support of the Amalgamated, exhorted the workers not to break away. James S. Hughes of the Central Labor Union, said tonight he did not believe the "one big union" would prevail in "a thousand years."

Hughes said it would be next to impossible for a board of five members or so to be competent to pass on the grievances of a multitude of different lines of work. Other leaders take the position that the formation of "one big union" in Lawrence would be detrimental to the American Federation of Labor, and if established here would be organized in other cities.

Some workers are talking about lining up with the International Workers of the World. This has recalled to the opposition the events of 1912, when more than 12,000 men, women and children paraded the streets in protest against the I. W. W. and hinted that vigilance committees would be formed to escort I. W. W. leaders forcibly outside the city limits.

Legere denied today that the Amalgamated would send delegates to the council of labor conventions in Salem and Pittsburg next month to advocate the taking over of the mills by workers.

"It is not mills that we want, but work to do in them," he said. He assailed William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company and other officials whose inefficiency, he said, was responsible for the present policy of curtailment. He asserted that action of some sort would follow any cut in wages by the American Woolen Company.

TWO HURT IN ELEVATOR.

Cable Breaks and Cage Shoots to the Roof of Garage.

John McKevitt, 34 years old, an automobile washer, of 19 West 124th Street, and Henry J. Friese, 32 years old, of 23 East 198th Street, were injured last night when the cable of an elevator on which they were riding in the Manchester Garage, 234 West 108th Street, broke, and the elevator shot to the roof of the building. Both were taken to Knickerbocker Hospital. McKevitt suffering from a fractured left leg and Friese from injuries to his hips and shoulders.

The garage owners said the elevator was repaired about a month ago, when a new cable was put in.

Wins 60-Mile Air Race.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Dec. 26.—Lieutenant A. W. Smith of March Field, Riverside, won the sixty-mile handicap race, the feature of the second day of the national Winter air tournament here, flying the distance in 33 minutes 37 seconds. His handicap was 18 minutes 29 seconds. There was a field of seventeen starters, sixteen of whom finished.

USED SPURIOUS TREATY TO DISCREDIT FRANCE

Hungarians Spread Text of Alleged Alliance With Them Throughout Central Europe.

PARIS, Dec. 26 (French Wireless Press).—An article printed by the Petit Parisien discusses the anti-French propaganda carried on in foreign countries. For several months, it says, hundreds, and even thousands, of foreign papers have been declaring to their readers in the most varied language that France has concluded a political and military alliance with the Horthy Hungarian Government, providing for the restitution to Hungary of the areas allotted to Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, the allies of France.

The propagandists assert that French militarists are plotting with those of Hungary for the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty. They even publish the text of a so-called treaty of Gödöllö [a town near Budapest], by which a formal Franco-Hungarian alliance is said to have been constituted. This mythical document was taken to Vienna by a high Hungarian official, who asserted that he had stolen it in order to thwart the purposes of the Budapest Government. The Austrians fell into the trap, says the Petit Parisien, and paid a high price for the "treaty."

The text of this "document" is in reality that (slightly modified) of the demarche presented to the Peace Conference by the Hungarian Government. The falsification, says the Petit Parisien, is obvious, as is its purpose—to destroy French influence in the Danubian countries.

A few days after the success of his trick upon the Austrian Government the same Hungarian official tried to sell the "Treaty of Godollo" to the Czechoslovakian Government. Receiving a refusal at Prague, he proceeded to Belgrade, where the false document at first caused some anxiety as to the intentions of the French Government.

At first this anti-French campaign was carried on by stealth, but later it broke out in the press. The alleged treaty was first published by a German paper, the Berlin Tageblatt. The campaign then spread all over Central Europe. The Vienna papers, and the German press of Czechoslovakia denounced the duplicity of the French policy, and the telegraph served to spread these calumnies. They were reproduced by the press in all countries, even the papers that during the war had constantly shown sympathy for the French cause painting them.

"Let us hope," the Petit Parisien remarks, "that this example of systematic falsification will serve to make foreigners, who are often inclined to believe unreliable information relative to France, show more circumspection in the future."

LOS ANGELES RUSSIANS HOME LAND HUNGRY

500 Ask Harding to Allow Passage on Soviet Ships.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26.—The Los Angeles Russian Progressive Club today adopted resolutions asking President-elect Harding to obtain safe passage to Russia for about 500 of its members.

The resolutions declare "The Russian workers of Los Angeles are forced to remain in the United States against their will," that they believe in the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic and desire to leave the United States peacefully; that Soviet Russia is willing to send ships for them, but cannot obtain safe passage from the United States Government for those ships; that they take this means to bring the matter before the people of the United States."

There is said to be a well defined back-to-Russia movement among natives of that country in Los Angeles.

George Kahinski, Treasurer of the Soviet Medical Relief in Los Angeles, said about 500 Russians desired to return to their native land.

FIVE DIE IN HOMES FROM GAS

Mother and Son Saved After Two Children Are Asphyxiated.

Two children and two men were killed by escaping gas yesterday. The children, Deha Zitren, one year old, and Louis, her fourteen-months'-old brother, were found dead in their bed on the second floor of 219 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

Neighbors smelled gas in the morning and when the door to the flat was forced gas was found escaping from a heater in the kitchen. A kettle of water was on the heater. The mother, Mrs. Rebecca Zitren, and another son, Harry, 5 years old, were unconscious and were taken to St. John's Hospital.

The two men were found dead when Thomas Sheffir, 13 years old, who lives in a furnished room house at 577 Broome Street, went to the attic to get a present which had been promised him by Patrick McNearney, 55 years old, and Austin Burt, 52 years old. He found the two men dead and gas escaping from a jet.

They were both born in County Claire, Ireland, and a number of other residents of the neighborhood who came from the same county took up a collection last night for the burial expenses.

Michael Marko, aged 50, was found dead with a gas tube in his mouth in the kitchen of a rooming house at 43 Brooke Street, Jersey City, last night. Mrs. Theresa Srowender, proprietress, told the police she had been out during Marko upon returning home. She said the dead man was employed in a railroad yard and engaged a room about two months ago.

CINCINNATI HOTEL AFIRE.

Many Guests of the Burnet House Carried Out Unconscious.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Fire started in a store room of the Burnet House here early this morning.

Corridors of the hotel were filled with smoke, and many guests, some of them unconscious, were carried out by firemen who responded to a general alarm.

Firemen succeeded in rescuing all of the occupants of the building, however, and the fire was confined to the basement.

WOMAN FAILS TO GET BAIL.

Mrs. Ruickholdt, Held in Jewelry Fraud, Still Awaits Aid.

Mrs. Ruth Ruickholdt, who was arrested for attempting to defraud New London jewelers by using the name of another woman, waited in the Jefferson Market Prison yesterday for some one to come to her aid. She did not get bail, and although her husband, Dr. Charles Rufckholdt, left Washington yesterday for New York, he did not arrive in time to see her.

Chester K. Cuthell, an attorney, of 567 West 113th Street, whom Mrs. Ruickholdt asked to defend her, said last night that he did not know yet whether he would take the case. He said that he had met Mrs. Ruickholdt socially, and since she is in trouble he may possibly defend her. It would depend on the report made by a member of his firm, John R. Donnelly, who tried to see Mrs. Ruickholdt on Friday night, he said.

Urges Aid for Ireland.

SEATTLE, Dec. 26.—Resolutions urging the Government of the United States to "express its sympathy for struggling Ireland and to use its influence to end the reign of terror for which the Government of England is responsible," were adopted at a mass meeting held today under the auspices of the Seattle Branch of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

French Scientist Believes Butterfly Grub Offers Cure for Some Baffling Diseases

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—That the beautiful useless butterfly may be the deliverer of mankind from the scourge of tuberculosis is the claim of the French bacteriologist Metalnikow in a report of his investigations which he has just presented to the Pasteur Institute. His researches have not yet been carried far enough to have any definite conclusion, but he declares that he believes himself to be on the track of a very important discovery and has asked the help of other scientists in study along the lines he has begun.

For some time past he has been experimenting on the larvae of butterflies and moths and he has, he declares, discovered that they have the power to destroy all the most dangerous known bacilli. He inoculated them with diphtheria, plague, tetanus and tuberculosis and discovered that however heavy the dose the bacilli did not live more than a few days in the larvae, which seemed to suffer no way in health. The bacillus of Koch, for example, which lives in the body of man for years after it once gets a hold, was annihilated in the body of the larvae in two or three days.

In an interview M. Metalnikow said:

"I have experimented on the bodies with thousands of bacilli and I am convinced that I am on the track of the solution. Grubs evidently possess digestive juices which destroy pathogenic microbes, and what we have to do next is to isolate these juices."

The vitality of the larvae, the scientist declares, is enormous and he has not been able to find any bacilli which can obtain a hold on their bodies. Now he is endeavoring to isolate a serum of butterfly grubs with which he hopes to cure the world of tuberculosis.

PATRIARCH SEES PERILS FOR GREECE

Fears Allies Will Punish the Country for Its King's pro-Germanism.

ATHENS BECOMING ANXIOUS

Man Who Cheers for "the King and the Kaiser" Is Beaten and Imprisoned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—The Greek Patriarch here has delivered to the Greek High Commissioner an oral message concerning his recent demand for the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, for transmission to the Government in Athens. The chief of the Orthodox Church declares that his action was taken in behalf of the sacred interests of Greece, which he says have been imperilled as a result of the recent changes there. The Patriarch says he is apprehensive that Greece will be stripped of the fruits of victory because she has offered the throne to an enemy of the Allies.

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (Associated Press).—Constantine assembled his family for Christmas dinner yesterday, although the Greek Christmas occurs thirteen days later. The foreigners in Athens celebrated the day, but otherwise the only sign of Christmas was evergreen branches carried at the mastheads of the American destroyers anchored off Phalecon, four miles from Athens, and off the Trachili promontory. Constantine during the afternoon strolled in the gardens about his castle and received dozens of visitors.

The exchange rate is steady and is being supported by the Government.

The refusal of Admiral Kelly, head of the British naval mission here, to accept the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of the Saviour is discouraging those who were sure of a change in the British attitude because of the need of the Greek army in Asia Minor. The Greeks are adopting a "wait and see" policy, declaring for the Allies and against Germany. A man who shouted, "Long live the King and the Kaiser!" was beaten and locked up today.

Jugoslavia has announced that before renewing her alliance with Greece she will wait until the Allies have declared their policy.

The seals were broken on the apartments of the late King Alexander today. Queen Sophia, Mme. Manos (King Alexander's widow) and an officer of the Ministry of Justice were present.

DR. EMERSON NAMED.

Appointed Assistant Director of War Risk Insurance Bureau.

The Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has announced the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly Commissioner of Health of New York City, to the position of Medical Advisor and Assistant Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

The appointment of Dr. Emerson, who has made a record in professional and administrative training in the promotion of public health, will be regarded as an event of importance, not only to the medical profession but to the disabled service men and women the provision for whose future welfare is vitally interwoven with scientific and sympathetic conduct of the Medical Division of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

From 1899 to 1914 Dr. Emerson served as demonstrator and instructor in the departments of physiology and medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and as assistant attending physician at Bellevue Hospital, in the meantime engaging in the active practice of general medicine. As a member of the New York Health Committee, the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York Tuberculosis Association his contact with the problems of preventive medicine, of public health services and relief of the sick was firmly established.

In 1914 Dr. Emerson was appointed Sanitary Superintendent and Deputy Commissioner of Health of New York City under the Administration of Mayor Mitchel, and from 1915 to 1917 he was Commissioner of Health. During the epidemic of infantile paralysis in 1916 the work of the Department of Health of New York City gained the general appreciation of the State and Federal public health officers.

Dr. Emerson entered Army service as a Major in the Medical Corps, in January, 1918, served in the American Expeditionary Force until June, 1919, during which period he was in charge of the office of epidemiology of the Chief Surgeon. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and in March, 1919, to the rank of Colonel, and received decorations from the French Republic of Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, and the Medaille des Epidemies.

During the last year Dr. Emerson organized the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at Cornell University, and directed the Hospital and Health Survey of Cleveland, Ohio, for the Cleveland Hospital Council.

Dr. Emerson recently returned from Europe, where he attended the International Conference on Certified Causes of Death as a representative of the Bureau of the Census, and the International Conference on Tuberculosis as a delegate of the National Tuberculosis Association.

MORE HELP NEEDED
For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

PARIS 11-YEAR-OLD BOLD GANG LEADER

Numerous Robberies and Menacing Communications Are Charged to Him.

FAVORED CANDY STORES

Youngest of His Band, He Had Perfect Control Over Skillful Young Criminals.

Copyright, 1920, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Torzan, chief of the Black Net Band, has been arrested with all his followers. His arrest followed the sacking of a candy store and the depositing on the counter of this warning: "If you complain we will slit in your gizzard. My band is irresistible. Torzan."

The exploits of the "irresistibles" have been many and well planned in the Paris suburb where they operated, and the police imagined they had to deal with a formidable gang. Wherever he burgled Torzan left his card, and the predilection for grocery store and candy was regarded by the police as evidence of a feminine hand.

They were, however, wrong in their deductions. When at last they arrested Torzan yesterday they discovered that he was a small boy 11 years old named René Fournel. His band he declared had been operating successfully for nearly a year and he had brought off some magnificent coups. The oldest of the band was 19 and the majority were in their early teens. But René, though the youngest, was the leader. The police admit that he seems to have an extraordinary ascendency over his gang and possesses the qualities of a great leader. Whatever he ordered was obeyed to the letter and his power of planning burglary has moved the police to admiration.

In the past six months they declare over twenty shops and nearly as many private houses have been burglarized in the district and no clew ever was left to the burglars' identity. It was only by a lucky accident that they got on Torzan's trail, and now they are wondering what to do with so accomplished a criminal of such tender years.

ITALIAN SHIP ARRIVES.

Former German Liner, on First Voyage, Encounters Storms.

The Italian liner Guglielmo Peirce, formerly the Hamburg-American steamship Corcovada, arrived yesterday from Naples with passengers and mails on her first voyage to the United States, and docked at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, North River.

After the war the vessel was taken over by the Allies in the harbor of Constantinople and purchased by the Peirce Line of Naples, who have had it thoroughly refitted and refurnished along modern lines. She was named after the late head of the company and is under the command of Captain G. Ricardi, one of the veterans in the employ of the line, who said the voyage had been stormy all the way from Naples.

One of the first-cabin passengers was Ernesto de Curtis, a well-known composer of songs, some of which were dedicated, he said, to Enrico Caruso, his lifelong friend. Mr. de Curtis said he intended to call soon on the famous opera tenor.

PLANS DRY NEW YEAR EVE.

Boston Enforcement Agent Promises to Have Men in All Restaurants.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—William J. McCarthy, supervising prohibition agent, says New Year's eve will be hippocketless in his territory. He will have an inconspicuous guest in every hotel and cafe where it has been the custom in less righteous days to drown the old year and its sorrows and wash the young one in on the same high tide of spirits, and the law against having alcoholic drinks in such places no matter to whom they belong or how they are disposed of, will be enforced rigidly, he promises.

"There will be no modification of the enforcement of prohibition on the last night of the year any more than any other time," said McCarthy today. "The law is in effect just as much one day as another. If there is reason to think there will be special efforts to evade it on any particular day, it is up to us to make special efforts.

"My men will be instructed to arrest whoever breaks the law, however he does it."

POPE UPHOLDS CELIBACY.

Defends Discipline for Priests in Assailing Schism.

ROME, Dec. 26.—In the secret consistory of Dec. 16 the Pope again denounced the Schismatic Association, known as the "Jeonota" the Czechoslovak clergy. He declared that the Catholic Church would never abolish or mitigate the law imposing celibacy on the clergy and would never introduce in Church discipline such democratic forms as were asked for by certain Czechoslovak priests.

The Pontiff said that German priests who at first belonged to the "Jeonota" had withdrawn later from that organization, and he expressed the hope that the Czechoslovak clergy would do likewise.

Pachitch Forming Jugoslav Cabinet.

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Dec. 26.—Nikola P. Pachitch, former Premier and head of the Jugoslav peace delegation in Paris, has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

FRENCH RADICALS USE STEAM ROLLER

Obtain Mastery Over Socialist Congress at Tours Through Misapprehension, It Is Said.

DECEIVE COUNTRY SECTIONS

Delegates Instructed in Belief Congress Would Pledge Support but Not Adherence to Lenin.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The radical element cracked the whip of mastery over the opening session of the Socialist Congress at Tours yesterday. They made it clear right away that the verdict must be in favor of adhesion to the Third Communist Internationale of Moscow, and even indicated the proportion of the majority—about two and a half to one—that will vote submission to Lenin and acceptance of the twenty-one points of the Bolshevist "creed."

According to the agenda drawn up beforehand, the first two or three days of the congress were to be devoted to discussion of the reports of the Secretariat, the Treasury Department and the parliamentary group. But hardly had the strains of the "Internationale," by which the proceedings opened, died away, when Citizen Dreint, Communist delegate from the Seine section, jumped up and proposed that discussion of the all-important question of adhesion to Moscow be entered upon immediately.

The Anti-Moscow Party, led by Renaudel and Paul Boncour, protested. So did the Centre, under Longuet and Blum, who would like to join Moscow with reservations, one of which is the lifting of the Bolshevist excommunication ban against Longuet himself. Both were promptly squashed by the adverse vote of 2,916 to 1,228. The radicals did not even bother to argue the point. Their delegates voted with a swift, silent solidarity that proved the Communist steam roller was geared up to full efficiency.

"It's all over, bar the shouting," said a disgruntled anti-Bolshevik afterward. "They might as well swing the axe right away and save weeks of time."

The radicals at Tour make no secret of their determination to obey the twenty-one points to the letter and force the expulsion on all who decline to follow them.

"No compromise," is their motto, and they add: "Lenin is right. If the social revolution is to succeed we must have perfect discipline and obedience to a central direction. The great war was won by unity of command. Lenin will be the Foch of our victory in the class war."

Such frankness, now that they are sure of getting a majority, is in marked contrast to the disingenuous propaganda by which the radicals obtained instruction of Communist delegates throughout the country. Their agents declare, especially in the country districts, that the real point at issue was not so much their adhesion to Moscow, but to give Moscow a pledge of their sympathy and support and to show the capitalist Governments that they were opposed to any further attacks on the Soviet Federation. By emphasizing this side of the matter and leaving the twenty-one conditions of adhesion in the background the radicals persuaded country section after section to instruct its delegates for Communism.

"Any labor or Socialist party in the world would have—in fact, they all have—voted a resolution against further attacks on Soviet Russia. By tricking their peasant supporters—who, like the workers in small towns, are less familiar with the undercurrents of modern socialism than in any other big nation—into the belief that they were doing something of the kind, the French radicals are going to stampede a majority of the party into adhesion to Moscow, which has been rejected by majorities of England, Germany, Switzerland and America.

This manoeuvre explains the fact that is puzzling, annoying, or moving to indignant denial bourgeois newspapers today, namely, that delegates of the country districts yesterday at Tours in a brief review each delegate gave of his mandate announced much bigger majorities in favor of the Communist platform than delegates from the industrial sections. The same fact explains the success of an advanced Socialist in an election to the Chamber of Deputies held a few days ago in the Agricultural Department of Lot and Garonne, which previously had been a stronghold of conservatism.

The Temps and other leading newspapers were quite horrified and did their best to explain away the results by local intrigues, family influences, &c. But the fact was that in the case of the Tours Congress the peasants thought their choice of radical delegates meant a protest against attacks on Soviet Russia. As in England, even those who are opposed to Bolshevist ideas are still more opposed to any more war and voted accordingly.

ASK TURKS FOR PROTECTION

Near East Relief Workers Appeal for Aid Against Bolsheviki.

ANGORA, Asiatic Turkey, Dec. 23.—Captain Ernest Yarrow, Director General of American Near East Relief in Trans-Caucasia, has addressed a message to the Turkish military commander on the eastern front, appealing for protection against the Bolsheviki for the Near East relief workers. The message says:

"Owing to the impossibility of the Near East Committee's workers continuing relief work in Alexandropol, I request you, on behalf of the committee, to offer them the protection of the Turkish Government and nation against the Bolsheviki, and also the evacuation of their supplies and medical comforts to Kars."

This message appeared in the press of Angora today with the headline, "Americans soliciting protection from Turks."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—Dispatches from Armenia depict the situation there under the Soviet regime as lamentable owing to the shortage of food. Eighty carloads of grain have been sent to Erivan, the capital, by the Moscow Government.

The Eleventh Bolshevist army went without a bread ration so that it might be given to the workers and peasants of Soviet Armenia, the dispatches say.

DROPS EX-KING NICHOLAS.

France Ceases to Recognize Former Ruler of Montenegro.

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Dec. 26.—The French Foreign Office has advised the Government here that it has, as a result of the treaty of Rapallo between Jugoslavia and Italy and the elections of Montenegro, suppressed the post of French diplomatic representative with former King Nicholas of Montenegro. The latter is in Paris.

Poland Investigating Pogrom Charge

WARSAW, Dec. 25 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Premier Witos, replying to a question in the National Assembly by the Jewish Deputy Dr. Schipper, stated today that the Government was thoroughly investigating all reports regarding pogroms alleged to have been carried out by the forces of General Balakovitch, former anti-Bolshevist leader in the Minsk regions. He said the Government would make known the results of the investigations as soon as possible.

Certainty or Uncertainty

A Subject for the Consideration of Public Officials

The following letter typifies F & D Service. Public officials, about to take office, should weigh F & D official Bonds against personal Surety Bonds in the light of possible losses that may occur during their incumbency:

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Gentlemen:-

As Attorney for the Board of County Commissioners, Caswell County, North Carolina, I formally presented to you a claim of $29,000.00 on the official bonds of an Officer of this County. Our claim was dated the last week in June of this year.

Your Attorney, Mr. Wm. F. Clarke, of your Home Office, promptly visited us, went into the matter and to-day we have received your remittance.

In my opinion the County of Caswell is to be congratulated upon having had its defaulting officer bonded in a giant surety company.

Yours truly,
E. T. Upchurch

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KING OF THE REINDEERS.

The greatest herd of reindeer in the memory of the oldest inhabitant recently invaded the suburbs of Nome, Alaska. Pictures of the magnificent leader and his herd of more than 1,200 will be shown next Sunday in The New York Times Rotogravure Picture Section.—Advt.

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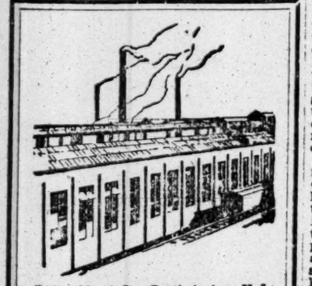

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THE AMERICAN MARINE DEVELOPMENT ILLUSTRATED.

There are some remarkable pictures in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial illustrating the naval and merchant marine development of America. Pictures of the new dreadnaughts and destroyers, shipyards, submarines, &c. This is but one feature in the special Christmas number, which also embraces a beautiful double page reproduction of a celebrated painting of the Birth of Christ, a gallery of twenty-three of America's most beautiful women, including a full page etching of Miss Constance Binney, who posed especially for the Christmas number, besides pictures illustrating the big news events in all parts of the world. On news stands, 10c.—Advt.

REACTION IN HOUSE ON AID TO FARMERS

Some Members Now Want President's Veto or Senate to Kill Measure.

FEAR EFFECT ON TAXPAYER

Admit Unfairness to Consumer and Even Doubt if Farmer Would Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Fuller study by members of Congress uninfluenced by group demands has convinced them that Congress has shown decided weakness in yielding so easily to Western and Southern insistence for meaures designed to neutralize deflation with more inflation and to shield producers as aganst consumers from the effects of falling prices.

In the face of the report made last week by Secretary of the Treasury Houston that there will be a deficit of $2,000,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1921, members of Congress who supported hastily the two measures to hold up inflation—the revival of the War Finance Corporation and the Emergency Tariff bill—are hopeful that the President will nullify their work by his veto and that the Senate will refuse to pass the temporary tariff bill.

It is now seen that if both of these measures should become operative, which leading Democrats predict will not happen, the opposite of what they were intended to accomplish would occur. In the first place, if the War Finance Corporation were revived it would be necessary to obtain funds for it. These can be raised only by Congressional appropriations or the negotiation of loans. Either method would increase the burden of the taxpayers directly and indirectly by the continuance of the high prices on necessities.

President Wilson, who has had the resolution to revive the War Finance Corporation for three days, will send his message of disapproval to Congress this week, if the predictions of leading Democrats come true. If he should do this he would prevent an increase in the prices of farm commodities by what is alleged to be a huge Government subsidy to the export trade. Secretary Houston has presented his argument to the President, which is an amplification of his views and those of the Federal Reserve Board, already given to the public at hearings before Congressional committees. In substance, the argument against the proposal is that the credits of Europe are exhausted; that money cannot be loaned without security, and that such a procedure would tend to renewed inflation, to increase taxes, and would greatly add to Europe's debt to America.

Condemned as Not Feasible.

The plan is condemned as not feasible, as unfair to the consumer and the taxpayer generally, and, furthermore, as one which, if tried, would not have the expected results, but would injure the farmer more when adjustment should come with a sudden and unexpected drop.

Informal conversations with leaders in both political parties by THE NEW YORK TIMES indicate just what the members think who voted for the two measures. There was sincere opposition to not only a revival of the War Finance Corporation, but the temporary tariff. Few men whose judgment is considered sound and based upon looking after the interests of the entire people privately regarded either measure as justified or as good legislation. They were rushed into passing them because of the demand from the farmers, who are a big part of the voting population. One member said in discussing the War Finance Corporation resolution:

"Well, the President will disapprove it."

Another leading Republican, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, which reported the tariff bill, expressing himself informally, said:

"The Senate will not stand for the bill."

These two opinions are believed to represent the private views of a majority in Congress. They show furthermore that Congress has no well-worked-out program for economic and industrial adjustment.

In the opinion of some members of Congress it is better to drift in the present situation, with prices and labor accommodating themselves to economic laws, than attempt to resist them by measures of a temporary and doubtful character.

Kitchen Opposes Tariff Bill.

Representative Claude Kitchen, former Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a keen student of tariff laws, sent a telegram to his Democratic colleagues expressing his opinion of the effect of the tariff bill, just passed by the House. It follows:

"While you can count on my standing by what the Democrats on the committee do, my judgment is that there is nothing in the proposition that will help the cotton and tobacco farmer of the South and the grain farmer of the West and much in the future that might hurt him. It may increase prices of some of his necessary purchases. Only oils from agricultural products, should be included. Certainly mineral oils should be excluded, their prices already being sky high, and, too, they are already the object of outrageous favoritism in the Tax act.

"The proposition may help the live stock men and the peanut growers for next year's crop, not for this year's. They must sell this year's crop before a bag of foreign nuts can reach here after the act. If Democrats favor the proposition, couple it with a clear, rigid, enforceable, non-profiteering provision protecting the manufacturers of such products; otherwise they will take it as an excuse to excessively profiteer. The proposition, if enacted, may prove indirectly a virtue by undeceiving the Western farmer with respect to the tariff, since, in my opinion, the farmer will experience practically no beneficial effect from it.

"In our section the only things that will help now are for the Secretary of the Treasury to function according to the intent and purpose of the War Finance Corporation Extension act we passed in the Sixty-fifth Congress for the benefit of exports, and for the Reserve Board not to charge a discount rate higher than 1 per cent. less than the legal rate of interest in the State in which the loan is made. For instance, the legal rate in North Carolina is 6 per cent.; when money is loaned to banks in this State by the Reserve Bank, the rate should not exceed 5 per cent. This leaves a margin of 1 per cent. to cover the expense and some little profit to the borrowing bank which will loan to the people. Remember, if a prohibitive tariff or embargo is good in times of emergencies it is good in normal times to prevent future emergencies. Can we afford to educate our farmers that high tariffs are his salvation now and hereafter? The products of our farmers in the United States are in large part exported. How can their exports be paid for by foreigners except by imports? An embargo or prohibitive tariff cuts off the means of paying for our agricultural exports."

Congress Reassembles Today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Associated Press).—Congress will reassemble tomorrow after a brief Christmas week-end, but the holiday spirit promises to prevail, with little important business planned until the new year. Many Senators and Representatives will not return to Washington until next week, and by unwritten agreement, several hearings and other affairs will go over.

The opening clash in the Senate on the Emergency Tariff bill, which passed the House last week, is expected tomorrow. Blocked by the Democrats last week, the Republicans plan for tomorrow another effort to refer the measure to the Finance Committee. Senator Harrison of Mississippi, and other Democrats opposing the bill, plan to use every parliamentary tactic in their power in a play for time. They do not hope to prevent ultimate committee reference, however.

Prospects are that there will be a much more solid Democratic line-up against tariff legislation in the Senate than in the House, and Republican leaders accordingly plan to forego formal hearings before the committee and hasten action in other ways. The majority leaders concede privately that interminable debate in the Senate is in prospect and see slight possibility of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote to invoke closure.

Secretary Houston, of the Treasury Department, will resume his statement regarding national finances tomorrow before the Finance Committee. The Secretary has been asked especially for specific advice regarding the bill for increased compensation to former service men.

Further hearings in the coal investigation of the Reconstruction Committee, headed by Senator Calder, Republican, New York, may be held this week, but this investigation with others suspended by the holidays, may go over until next week.

The House tomorrow will consider minor bills and during the week expects to begin consideration of its second regular appropriation bill, the sundry civil budget. All important House committee work is suspended until next week.

The House is to work all this week except only New Year's Day, but the Senate may take another week-end recess for the last holiday of Congress before the end of the session on March 3.

2,000 ALIENS HEAR CONCERT

Congressman Siegel Also Talks of Crippled Service on Ellis Island.

The program at the afternoon concert on Ellis Island yesterday for the detained aliens and officials was arranged by Miss Alma Simpson, soprano. Others taking part were Vasa Prihoda, Bohemian violinist; Rita Dane, contralto; Ruth O. Denishawn and Martha Sleeper, dancers, and Keith's Boys' Band of sixty pieces. More than 2,000 immigrants, with officials and visitors, formed an appreciative audience.

Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis made a brief address of welcome. Congressman Isaac Siegel of the House Committee on Immigration spoke of the congested conditions on Ellis Island. He said that instead of talking about making new laws Congress should grant an appropriation for carrying out those now on the statute books.

"It is a disgrace to the United States that our immigration service and our naturalization system are crippled so by the parsimony of Congress," he said. "We need more men for this work and they should be paid salaries in accordance with their task and their qualifications."

Clement Ihrisky, President of the Slovak League of America, and Francis Kopecsky, Consul General for Czechoslovakia, also spoke.

NOT ENRIGHT'S RELATIVES.

Prisoner Says He Is Commissioner's Nephew—Mother Denies It.

When Edward Enright, 26, a clerk, of 500 West 124th Street, was arrested with Morton Morris of 435 West 145th Street by Policeman John Quinn for bolsterous conduct at Eighth Avenue and 125th Street on Saturday night he is alleged to have told the desk lieutenant of the West 123d Street station that he was a nephew of the Police Commissioner.

Thus it was believed, even by some of the police of the West 125th Street station that James J. Enright of 500 West 124th Street, father of Edward, who was arrested about an hour before the police took the son into custody, was a brother of the Police Commissioner. James Enright was arrested by Policeman William Betts of the West 125th Street station upon the complaint of his wife, Catherine, who said that her husband had threatened her.

In Washington Heights Court yesterday the father was discharged and Edward Enright and Morris received suspended sentences. When a reporter called at 500 West 124th Street yesterday Mrs. Enright denied that her husband was a brother of the Commissioner and added that the two families were in no way related.

WOMAN HECKLER IN CHURCH

Interrupts Layman Addressing Dr. Grant's Congregation.

A frail-looking woman took issue with a feature of the service yesterday morning in the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant is rector. She arose during an address by Alpheus Geer, a layman, and shouted "This is the House of God."

Mr. Geer had been permitted a period of fifteen minutes before the Christmas sermon of Dr. Grant to explain the purposes of the Marshall Stillman movement, of which he is one of the founders. The woman thought this had nothing to do with religion. Her sudden interruption did not halt the service. She sat down again and made no further outbreak. Mr. Geer went on with his talk. He said that his organization was interested primarily in bringing present-day gangsters back to the paths of rectitude.

MINGO'S CHRISTMAS QUIET.

Civil and Military Authorities Report Peace—Book Saves Life.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Dec. 26.—Civil authorities here and in the surrounding coal strike districts reported the quietest Christmas in years and the military authorities were not called on to exercise their authority. No acts of violence were reported and arrests for trivial offenses were few.

The only disturbing incident reported to Colonel Hall, commanding the Federal troops, came from Webb, Wayne county, where H. W. Napier, a Norfolk and Western Railroad brakeman, was fired on by three men. A book and papers in his pocket stopped the bullet and he escaped with a slight injury.

Colonel Hall said the shooting was entirely outside the strike zone and had no relation to the industrial trouble.

COLLEGE ZIONISTS MEET.

Association to Interest Students in Palestine Opens 3-Day Convention.

A convention of the Intercollegiate Zionist Association, formed to interest Hebrew college students in the Palestine movement, was started yesterday morning in the Jewish Theological Seminary. In the afternoon there was a round-table discussion led by Dr. Horace Kallen, Professor Hayim Fineman and others, and in the evening a debate was held by representatives of three colleges, concluding with a dance.

The collegiate body was formerly a part of the Zionist Organization of America, but was separated from it recently, and must now finance itself. Whether this is to be done through regular dues or by a drive in the colleges will be decided by the convention today and tomorrow, when a reorganization of the body will also be effected.

MORE HELP NEEDED
For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

DEMANDS TARIFF TO KEEP MILLS OPEN

Bourne Holds It Better to Reduce Exports to Europe Than to Double Imports.

FEARS DESTRUCTIVE INFLUX

Republican Publicity Chairman Points to Latin America as a Trade Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — Former Senator Jonathan Bourne Jr., as Chairman of the Republican Publicity Association declared tonight in a prepared statement that the protective tariff policy must be restored, and that it is better to reduce our exports to Europe than to double European imports into the United States, which should be subjected to such tariffs as would prevent a "flood destructive to our domestic industries."

Mr. Bourne urged that the Latin-American Republics were a large and fallow field for American exploitation and the disposal of surplus goods, and that advantage should be taken of this by sound statesmanship and far-visioned commercialism.

"The Chairman of a gigantic corporation, whose activities are world-wide," the statement set forth, "recently addressed the American Manufacturers' Export Association, saying: 'I think generally when I say that they (the nations of Europe) would regard any further material increase in our tariff as a further bar to their progress in relieving themselves of their debt to us by paying us in goods. Europe is watching no phase of our political situation more closely than the action of the United States on the tariff.'

Tells of Big Trade Balances.

"Our exports during the three-year period, 1918-1920, inclusive, aggregated $21,000,000,000 in value, while imports aggregated $11,000,000,000, or a favorable balance of $10,000,000,000. Europe took in excess of 60 per cent. of these exports, or $13,000,000,000 worth, selling to us nearly $2,000,000,000 worth, about 60 per cent. of which came in during 1920. This meant a favorable balance in the three years of $11,000,000,000. We have loaned nearly $10,000,000,000 European nations, the interest on which is slow in coming in.

"The aggregate of invisible balances flowing back to Europe is not known, but it would probably not materially alter the fact that through trade and loans Europe has been set back many billions of dollars in the last three years of her dealings with the United States.

"To Great Britain, for example, we exported during this period $6,296,000,000 worth of products, purchased from her $871,000,000 worth, or a favorable balance of $5,425,000,000; and loaned her $4,395,000,000, on which she has paid $118,000,000. To France we exported $2,580,000,000 in goods, purchased from her $310,000,000 worth, a favorable balance of $2,270,000,000, and loaned her $3,075,000,000, on which she has paid $27,500,000. Exports to Belgium were $735,000,000 and imports $30,000,000, a difference in our favor of $705,000,000, and we loaned $353,000,000, on which she has paid $4,000,000. A large part of these loans remained in this country to be applied to these adverse balances.

Advances Since the Armistice.

"An authoritative statement was recently published showing American post-armistice advances to Europe, as follows:

United States advances to Allies and accrued interest	$3,000,000,000
Foreign loans floated in the United States, including Government, State and municipal issues, and loans to private corporations	700,000,000
Advances for relief purposes made by the United States, supplies furnished by Red Cross and sales of army supplies made on credit	700,000,000
Unaccounted for and principally representing unfunded commercial credits extended by American interests to European interests	3,350,000,000
Total	$7,750,000,000

"The first item includes about $2,000,000,000 of loans to allied Governments and about $1,000,000,000 of accrued interest on their total. The second item includes Norwegian, Dutch and French bonds floated in this country since the armistice. The third item includes $400,000,000 worth of army supplies turned over to the French Government. The fourth item is an estimate of the amounts owed by private interests abroad to private interests here for merchandise and other purchases.

"This computation of allied indebtedness is in addition to actual loans made to the Allies from the United States Treasury. Those loans of $10,000,000,000, less the $2,000,000,000 included in the first item of the above table plus the total as above, make an aggregate allied public and private indebtedness to the United States and its people of close to $16,000,000,000.'

Wants Protection Restored.

"The protective tariff policy must be restored. The better remedy is reduced exports to Europe, not doubling European imports to us. Reduced exports to Europe will come as a natural consequence of European saturation with American goods and inability to pay for more.

"European exports to us should be subjected to such tariffs as will prevent a flood destructive to our domestic industries. They should be regulated.

"Meanwhile a large and fallow field remains for American exploitation and the disposal of our surplus. It is the Latin Americas, where our trade has already grown from $817,000,000 in 1914 to over $3,000,000,000 in 1920. Sound statesmanship, far-visioned commercialism and fair treatment of the peoples of the Latin Americas would build up a market of $3,000,000,000 for our goods in a short time, while we could absorb $2,000,000,000 of their raw materials to be fabricated by our mills and our workingmen."

WRITES, SETS, PRINTS STORY

Kansas Editor Operates Plant Himself to Get Out Riot Edition.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—One of the interesting sidelights on the recent race riot at Independence, Kan., was not told in the news dispatches, for it had to do with the printing of the news in The Independence Star, one of the daily papers of that town.

The Star is an afternoon paper and the rioting, in which one white boy and a negro were killed and four white men were wounded, came after The Star had published its afternoon edition.

Paul Cox, managing editor of this paper, is only 24 years old, but he can do "most everything" around his plant.

The rioting was but two blocks from his office and if Cox was an "eye-witness" when things cleared he was on hand. He did not intend that the morning papers should get the biggest story that has ever broken in the town. With the names of th edead and wounded he hurried to his office and began pounding out a news and descriptive story of the riot.

Cox started the metal pot "cooking" one one linotype machine while he was writing his story. With the story completed he rushed into the composing room and set the story himself on the machine.

Cox set a "streamer" head himself, tore up the form of his afternoon paper, "slapped" in his story of the riot, "picked up" his story of the events that led up to the riot and "went to press."

The flatbed press was pounding out the first of the extra editions of The Star when the first of Cox's force arrived. Cox turned the press over to him, and catching the first bundle of "extras" started out as a newsboy selling them on the street.

SWANN NOT LIKELY TO BE RAISED TO BENCH

Governor Smith Considering McGoldrick — Several Appointments to Be Made Tuesday.

Governor Alfred E. Smith will return to Albany today without having reached a definite decision concerning the appointments he is expected to make before the expiration of his term at midnight on Friday. It was learned on good authority that there is little chance that the Governor will appoint District Attorney Edward Swann Judge of the Court of General Sessions to succeed the late Judge James T. Malone. Justice Edward J. McGoldrick, who like District Attorney Swann was defeated for Supreme Court Justice at the last election, was said to be the most probable appointee, although this was not regarded as certain. Reports have been current in Democratic circles that a Supreme Court Justice might resign before Jan. 1. Should this occur it was believed that the Governor might name Justice McGoldrick for the vacancy.

The Governor will also have an opportunity to appoint a District Attorney in the Bronx and a County Judge in Kings County. None of these appointments, it was said, is expected before Tuesday.

The Governor will devote the week to clearing up official matters and preparing to turn over the office to his successor, Nathan L. Miller. He will return to New York City after Judge Miller's inauguration on Saturday, having already reopened his home at 25 Oliver Street.

ADHERED TO LEAGUE ONLY.

Paraguay Told Delegates It Had No Concern In Rest of Treaty.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 26.—Instructions received by the Paraguayan delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations prior to their departure for Geneva established a distinction between the attitude of their Government toward the Versailles Treaty and toward the Covenant of the League, says a dispatch from the Asuncion correspondent of La Nacion.

The Paraguayan delegation, which was the only one to vote with Argentina on the subject of the amendments to the League Covenant offered by this country, is declared by the report to have been instructed "respecting the admission of other States and that the assent of Paraguay to the Versailles Treaty would only contemplate that part of the treaty constituting the pact of the League and foreign to the peace treaty, to which latter the country cannot subscribe, either as a belligerent or as a party affected by the great war, with regard to which it maintained neutrality."

The instructions given to the delegates are said to have characterized the approaching meeting of the Assembly as in a certain manner of purely European character, from an international viewpoint. In this respect the representatives were instructed that in matters outside of American interests they should support such nations of the continent as they might consider it in their interest to support and whose tendencies, in their judgment, would "satisfy in the best manner the principles of justice and equity," and give the assurances of international peace which the League of Nations established as the essential purposes of its constitution.

REPORT AUSTRIA ASKS UNION

Appeal to League for Joining Germany Said to Have Been Drafted.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Journal says today that it learns from Berlin that it is reported in political circles there that a manifesto has been prepared by the Austrian Government, addressed to the League of Nations, asking that Austria be attached to Germany. Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, and Count Ottokar Czernin von Chudenitz, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, are said to have drafted the document.

The Petit Parisien says that the recent treaty signed by Italy and Jugoslavia specifically provides for reciprocal support to prevent any restoration of the monarchy either in Austria or Hungary.

A Copenhagen dispatch of Dec. 8, quoting the Berlin correspondent of the Politiken, said that Count Czernin was in Berlin discussing with leading politicians the possibility of uniting Germany and Austria, following the latter's admission into the League of Nations.

AMERICANS AS HOSTS.

Give Christmas Feasts to Needy in Berlin, Vienna and Warsaw.

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BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Senator McCormick, who was greatly impressed by the scenes of the war's aftermath in Vienna, Warsaw and Berlin, in addition to giving a dinner here to all the children rounded up by Quaker relief workers, provided the children of Vienna with a Christmas dinner in his mother's name. In Warsaw he also arranged to feed many.

Mrs. Hugh Wilson, wife of one of the members of the American diplomatic representatives, was the hostess at a Christmas party given by the American officials in Berlin.

American visitors celebrated the day after their own fashion. Quaker relief workers provided special meals, including real mince pie for the 13,000 university students they are feeding.

Mrs. Robert Kohlhammer, a Chicagoan, and others on the Child Welfare Committee distributed baskets.

WILL SEND NUNCIO TO HAGUE

Pope Soon to Make Appointment Following Dutch Action.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Approval having been given by the Dutch Chamber to the bill providing for the establishment of a permanent minister at the Vatican, the Holy See will soon appoint a nuncio at The Hague.

No Papal representative has been at the Dutch capital since diplomatic relations with the Vatican were interrupted in 1907 with the recall of Mgr. Rodolfo Giovannini when the Dutch Foreign Minister omitted to invite the Pope to the second peace conference at The Hague.

Lately diplomatic relations were resumed, but the Vatican did not send a representative to The Hague, entrusting the nuncio in Belgium with the position of internuncio to Holland.

GERMAN ARMY 100,000.

Effectives Reduced as Ordered by Allies, Berlin Announces.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The effectives of the German army have been reduced to 100,000 in accordance with the Spa agreement with the Allies.

This was officially announced today.

K. of C. Entertain 2,500 Children.

Council 266 of the Knights of Columbus last night gave a Christmas party to 2,500 poor children of the Bronx at the hall of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, 158th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. After a Punch and Judy show toys, clothes and food were given out. It was one of the largest parties ever given in the Bronx to the poor. On Christmas Day the Bronx council distributed 250 baskets of food to needy families.

SALES TAX OPPOSED BY INDUSTRIAL BODY

Conference Board Asks Repeal of Excess Profits Tax and Cut in Surtaxes.

PLAN HITS CORPORATIONS

Urges Increase of 16 Per Cent. in Income Tax, and Higher Stamp and Customs Rates.

The sales tax as a solution of present tax difficulties is strongly opposed in a report of the Tax Committee of the National Industrial Conference Board which will be presented for discussion and action at the third tax conference to be held in the Hotel Astor on Jan. 21 and 22. The committee has prepared recommendations on changes in the tax laws which they believe will yield a revenue equal to the estimate for 1921 without imposing constrictive hardships on industry.

They advocate the repeal of the excess profits tax, a reduction or modification in the present surtaxes, and propose that a net business loss for any year should be deductible from the income of the preceding or succeeding year. To offset decreases in revenue which would follow such changes, the committee proposes a flat increase in the corporation income tax rate, not to exceed 16 per cent., increasing and extending stamp taxes, increasing the rate in first-class postage, and increasing customs duties, consumption and excise taxes.

"The committee," says the report, "finds that the tax is uncertain both as to form and rate necessary to raise the needed revenue; that it is a large, not a small tax; that serious injury to business would arise from the uncertainty as to whether or not the tax would be shifted to the consumer and from the advantage that it would confer on multiple process organizations; that to the extent that it cannot be shifted it becomes a tax on gross income, which is entirely inequitable as between various classes of business; that it would discriminate in favor of corporations and against partnerships; that it would tend to bring about undesirable changes in business practices; that the administrative difficulties are much greater than is generally realized; that the experience of other countries and of our own after the Civil War point to the conclusion that it is to be availed of only as a last resort; that it is economically unsound as well as socially unjust to shift two billions of taxation from business and personal income to consumption taxes; that its political expediency is doubtful.

A gross reduction of $1,150,000,000 would result if the recommendations of the committee were put into effect. Repeal of the excess profits tax would cut off $900,000,000. It is proposed that the surtax rates be reduced, or the surtax rates applied to that portion of the income of an individual which has during the same taxable year been saved and invested (otherwise than in tax-exempt securities) be reduced, and in no case should the maximum surtax rate on such income exceed 20 per cent. This would lower receipts by $200,000,000.

Permitting the deduction of a net business loss from the income of the succeeding year, or of the preceding year to the extent that the income of the succeeding year is insufficient—this provision to be made retroactive to 1918 and subsequent years—would reduce receipts by $50,000,000 more.

The committee has outlined roughly the ways in which it believes these revenue losses can best be replaced. It proposes as the most satisfactory method for increasing the revenue from taxation of corporation income, a flat increase in the corporation income tax, 16 per cent. being the maximum rate which can be imposed without working injustice in many cases.

Stamp tax rates could be quadrupled and others doubled, and the tax extended to receipts for payment above a certain amount, or where no receipt is required, then to checks, vouchers or other evidences of payment. Twenty per cent. of the amount to be replaced would come from these sources, the committee estimates.

In addition to increasing customs duties, the committee recommends additional consumption or excise taxes, limited to a specified list of commodities. It is estimated that the remaining 40 per cent. to be replaced would be made up in this way.

DE KORWIN NOT A BARON.

Austrian Who Seeks Custody of His Son Disclaims the Title.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—"Mr." Joseph de Korwin, a Pole by reason of the Treaty of Versailles, and a captain in the Austrian army because of service, wishes to have it distinctly understood that he is not a baron or a count. He disclaims all the titles with which he has at times been honored.

De Korwin is in Chicago fighting to gain the custody of his 8-year-old son, Stanislaus Stephen de Korwin, whom he had never seen until a week ago. The child is in the custody of his mother, Mrs. Cecelie Young Heyworth de Korwin, heiress to the $25,000,000 estate of the late Otto Young.

In his petition, de Korwin sets up that he is a Polish citizen, but this A. S. Trude, who represents Mrs. de Korwin, says is not true.

"He was a captain in the Austrian army," Mr. Trude says, "and when the peace treaty was signed his home was part of the territory given to Poland. I knew he wasn't a count or a baron all the time. When he first claimed to be a count I figured that he was one of the descendants of the soldiers in the battle of the White Mountains several hundred years ago, when the Austrian King made them all counts to keep from having to pay them. That's why you find so many barbers and waiters in America who are counts."

"I shall respond to Mr. Trude's canards in due course," said de Korwin.

The controversy between de Korwin and his wife will come up before Judge McKinley on Thursday. Several days ago the Judge gave her temporary custody of the child.

"INVISIBLE GUEST" DINNER.

Pershing and Hoover to Be Hosts of Europe's Starving Children.

The menu for the "invisible guest" dinner at the Hotel Commodore on Wednesday night for the benefit of organizations in the European Relief Council will consist of stew, bread and cocoa, it was announced yesterday. While the charge for the dinner will, in a sense, be $1,000 a plate, the actual meal will cost 22 cents.

Tickets may be obtained by contributing $1,000, which is sufficient to save 100 European children until next harvest. Canvassers who get contributions totaling $1,000 are entitled to tickets to the dinner, which may be had from the New York City Committee, European Relief Council, 42 Broadway. The hosts at the dinner will be General Pershing, Herbert Hoover and Franklin K. Lane.

More than 100,000 children will be "invisible guests," as this number will be assured of food and medical care until next Autumn. Returns and gifts from the States and New York City will be announced at the dinner, at which Fritz Kreisler has volunteered to play.

Mercier Speaks at American College.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, before completing his Rome visit called at the American College and delivered an address to the students. He met Robert Underwood Johnson, the American Ambassador, at the college.

DREICER & Co°

Pearls, Precious Stones and Jewels

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH

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We must bring our stock down to the lowest possible figure before taking inventory, so we have reduced the price of every Suit and Overcoat we have from one-third to one-half.

Entire Stock of Suits and Overcoats reduced without reserve!

Every garment on Sale is regular Moe Levy stock -- all-wool, smartly styled and handsomely tailored. Every one is reduced at least one-third and as much as one-half. Look at these great values:

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275 Suits were $45

Now $23.50

371 Overcoats were $35
543 Overcoats were $40
211 Overcoats were $45

564 Suits were $50
356 Suits were $55
656 Suits were $60

Now $33.50

487 Overcoats were $50
321 Overcoats were $55
593 Overcoats were $60

754 Suits were $65
533 Suits were $75
201 Suits were $85

Now $47.50

801 Overcoats were $65
457 Overcoats were $75
196 Overcoats were $85

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Suits—Overcoats
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Investors, bankers, merchants and manufacturers who desire guidance and inspiration which will assist them in solving vital questions in their business affairs will find The Annalist of valuable assistance.

In This Week's Issue
OUT TODAY

Market Records New Low Levels as Year Draws to Close.
The Future of Gold as a Standard of Monetary Value.
Growth of the Bank Acceptance as an Instrument of Credit.
Producer and Retailer at Odds Over Price Reductions.

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Times Square, New York

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
Published every Monday by The New York Times Co.

10 cents a copy. $5.00 a year.

VINCENT ASTOR IN AUTO COLLISION

Mudguards Bent and Glass Shattered When Cars Crash in Snowstorm.

OCCUPANTS BADLY SHAKEN

Two Women Severely Hurt When Two Machines Meet In Brooklyn.

A closed automobile in which Vincent Astor was returning from his country home at Rhinebeck crashed with another automobile at St. Nicholas Avenue and 135th Street last night in the midst of the snowstorm, which made driving difficult. Mr. Astor was shaken up but not injured, although the mudguards of both machines were bent and glass shattered.

The accident happened about 11:30, when the snowstorm was at its worst. Mr. Astor was alone in his car, and it was driven by Herbert Smith of 3 East 165th Street. At 135th Street another car came out of the side street driven by Walter Le Roy of 24 East Sixty-third Street.

The two drivers saw each other in time to avoid a serious accident, but because of the slippery road were not able to stop before they had slewed toward each other and the mud guards had ground together. Glass tinkled down into the snow and Mr. Astor, who had been thrown off his seat, jumped out.

When he found that the damage was not serious he ordered his chauffeur to drive to the West 135th Street Station, where he reported the accident to Police Lieutenant Dunn, and drove to his home at 840 Fifth Avenue.

Policemen were sent to the scene of the collision to pick up the bits of broken glass and metal. Le Roy gave his report to Policeman Maddock on the spot, and did not go to the station. There was no disposition on the part of either to blame the other driver, because of the condition of the street.

Eight Pinned Under Auto.

Two women were severely injured yesterday afternoon when two automobiles crashed together at Clarendon Road and Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. One of the cars overturned and pinned its eight passengers beneath it. Mrs. Irene Klepser, 25 years old, wife of Andrew Klepser, and Miss Bertha Engelfield, 46, both of 3,822 Church Avenue, were taken to the Kings County Hospital suffering from internal injuries. Miss Engelfield was operated on last night. The surgeons said that both she and Mrs. Klepser would recover.

The two women were among those riding in an automobile driven by Anton Hatsoulis, 40 years old, proprietor of a restaurant at 924 Flatbush Avenue, which was going south on Rogers Avenue. The other machine, driven by Miss Ruth Lenson, 19 years old, of 420 West 130th Street, Manhattan, was going east on Clarendon Road. They came together, and the Hatsoulis car was turned on its side.

Policemen Gerstenfield and Stephens ripped the top off the machine while waiting for ambulances and helped the injured to climb out. Mr. Hatsoulis was taken to the Swedish Hospital, and went home after wounds in his arm had been sewed up. Andrew Klepser was cut about the face, but his daughter, Barbara, 4 years old, escaped without injury, although her Christmas doll was decapitated.

The others who were slightly injured were: James Koja of 2,259 Church Avenue, Elizabeth Brown, 18, 194 East Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan; Ida Weiss, 24, 3,304 Church Avenue, and Esther Burns, 18, 267 East Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Girl Driver Gets Summons.

Miss Lenson received a summons for driving without a license. Her father, Jacob Lenson, a coffee merchant, and her mother were not hurt. It was at this corner that Mrs. Henry Potts, wife of the assistant secretary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was killed a short time ago.

Horses attached to a hearse became frightened yesterday when an automobile struck the hearse as it was leaving Greenwood Cemetery at Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. They ran for two blocks before dashing into a telegraph pole where they left the hearse. Policeman Andrew White stopped the horses two blocks further on after he had been dragged some distance.

Aaron Frank, 39 years old, of 505 West 162d Street, was struck by a taxicab yesterday at Broadway and Columbus Circle. His left wrist was broken.

Abe Grubowsky, 10 years old of 186 East Second Street, was struck last night by an automobile near his home and taken to Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. The automobile did not stop.

An automobile, which did not stop, struck Mrs. Lydia Banta of Woodcliffe, N. J., near her home yesterday and she was taken to the Hackensack Hospital severaly cut on the head and body.

FRIARS ENTERTAIN WOUNDED

250 Maimed Veterans Enjoy Dinner, Music and Vaudeville.

About 250 wounded soldiers from the Polyclinic and Fox Hills Hospitals were the guests of the Friars at a dinner and entertainment last night in the monastery on West Forty-eighth Street. Twenty Friars acted as waiters and served the courses of a menu which was a culinary success, judging from the empty dishes which were carried back to the kitchen. Milton Lissberger passed around 300 boxes of candy with his compliments, while other members icaded the boys down with "smokes." During the dinner the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band played and later a vaudeville and motion picture program was given.

The men were transported in Motor Corps ambulances under the direction of Miss Emma Froham and K. C. Beaton. Milton Fiels was in charge of the dinner.

ADRIFT 28 HOURS IN SOUND.

Alfred Jackson, Duck Hunter, Rescued From Crippled Motor Boat.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 26.—Alfred Jackson, 52 years old, of Fairfield, who became separated from his companions while duck hunting along the shore yesterday morning, was picked up by a tug boat late today off Stratford Light.

He had drifted on Long Island Sound for twenty-eight hours in his motor boat, which had a broken engine. Other than missing his Christmas dinner and the three other meals, Jackson was none the worst for his experience.

Church History Society to Meet.

Professors of church history in theological seminaries will gather today at Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th Street, to attend the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Society of Church History. The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee is Professor William W. Rockwell of Union Seminary. Professor Robert Hastings Nichols of Auburn, N. Y., will preside.

LYNCH ARKANSAS NEGRO AFTER STREET PARADE

Mob Takes From Jail Slayer of Policeman Who Raided Dice Game.

JONESBORO, Ark., Dec. 26.—Wade Thomas, a negro, who last night shot and killed Elmer Ragland, a policeman, in a raid on a dice game here, was taken from the jail here tonight by a mob of about 400 citizens.

After being paraded through the business streets of the town he was hanged to a telegraph pole near the scene of his crime.

DID NOT WASH DISHES.

Son Says Coolidge Had No Part In This Christmas Task.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 25.—Calvin Coolidge Jr. said today that he and his brother and their father, Governor Coolidge, did not wash the dishes after the Christmas dinner at their Northampton home yesterday, as had been predicted in press dispatches on Friday night.

Governor Coolidge motored to this city from Northampton this afternoon and returned to Boston tonight. His father returned to Vermont after having been the Governor's holiday guest.

SPEND CHRISTMAS CHOPPING

Pittsfield Man's Neighbors Furnish Lumber to Replace Burned Home.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26.—Neighbors of Robert F. Williams, whose house was burned Thursday, held a Christmas chopping bee on his woodlot to aid him in erecting a new home.

Eighteen men with thirteen double teams felled pine trees a century old and hauled them three miles to a mill where 12,000 feet of lumber will be sawed from them. Wives of the workers gave them a turkey dinner at the Neighborhood Chapel at the end of their day's labor. Williams carried only a small insurance and his fire loss was heavy.

TO TRAIN WOMEN PRISONERS

Bedford Reformatory Heads Will Ask for Special Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

BEDFORD, Dec. 26.—Officials of the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford announced yesterday that they will ask the incoming Legislature for a special grant to establish new industries at the reformatory to train prisoners to earn an honest living when they leave.

The training system is to be reorganized, and more trades taught. The institution now teaches housework, dressmaking, basket making, cooking, typewriting and stenography.

LAUDS JEWS' PATRIOTISM.

Dr. Joseph Silverman In Sermon Says They Never Faltered.

Lauding the patriotism of peace above that resulting from the hysteria of war, Rabbi Joseph Silverman in his sermon at Temple Emanu-El yesterday declared that Jews have never faltered in their peacetime patriotism and have always responded in a war emergency.

Taught by their faith, Jews in every country have worked loyally for the land of their adoption, said Dr. Silverman, and their one thought has been for its peace and prosperity.

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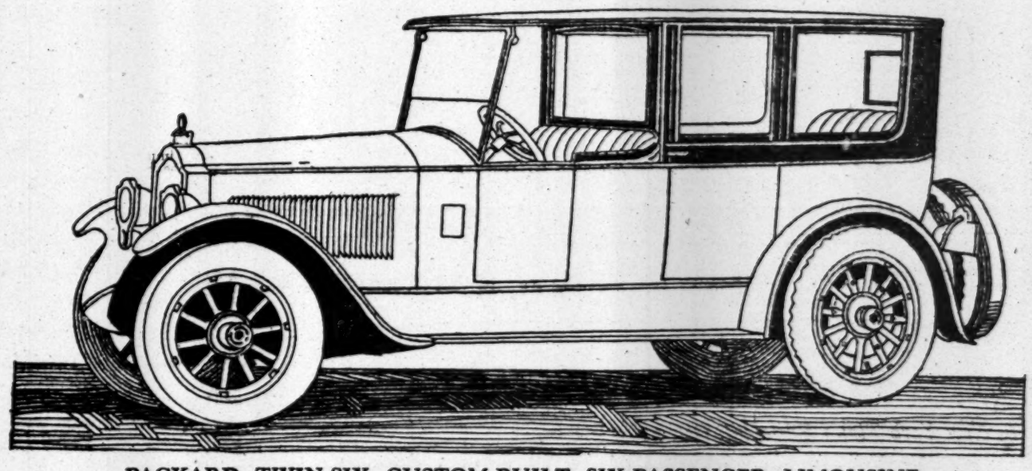

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Ask the Man Who Owns One

DEMAND BETTER PAY FOR OUR DIPLOMATS

Business Men Want System of Giving Berths to Party "Angels" Abolished.

COLBY'S PLANS FOR REFORM

They Include Naming Experts in Foreign Fields in State Department Executive Posts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The reorganization of the foreign service and the State Department to place the agencies dealing with foreign political and business affairs on a higher plane by abolishing the present system and that of many years past of appointing Ministers and Ambassadors as a reward for political contributions is to be considered by the incoming Administration.

American business men, represented in large exporting concerns and chambers of commerce, are urging reforms, and American diplomats say that while our representatives have done reasonably well because of their common sense, more than that is required to cope with the representatives of other nations instructed to make the business of their countries their first interest.

The war and the increase of American exports to South America and Europe, with the complications that follow business transactions in foreign countries, business men say, has brought to their attention the necessity of having a better foreign service from top to bottom. They also believe that the State Department ought to take over more of the consular service, part of whose activities is now under the Department of Commerce, and that the salaries paid should be large enough to justify better men entering the consular and diplomatic service.

Even though the state of this country's finances does not at present justify a vast expenditure in improving the foreign service, yet the demand and the necessity are so pressing as to make the subject one of serious consideration by the committees of Congress delegated to deal with foreign affairs. It is believed that the very first act of the Harding Administration will be to recommend an increasing of these facilities, higher salaries and the buying of homes in foreign capitals for American representatives. The United States owns only four legations, and these in small countries. Embassies and legations owned by the United States in foreign capitals, it is argued, would tend to increase American prestige abroad and are a necessary part of any program to build up this service.

Bill for an Embassy in China.

Representative Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, believes that all this should be done and hopes to see the special session of Congress devote itself to legislation along this line. He favors buying homes which can be purchased in foreign capitals now very cheaply, owing to the difference of exchange, and the prevailing low real estate prices abroad. Mr. Porter has introduced a bill raising the American Legation in China to the rank of an embassy, and other bills to improve the service will be presented when he has worked out a program in consultation with the next Secretary of State.

"When I was in China this Summer," said Mr. Porter, "I told the people there it was my intention to have our country represented there by an Ambassador. The bill I have introduced is in line with that promise. In my opinion there is no reason why we should not have a diplomatic officer of the highest rank representing us in a country of 400,000,000 people which has always been our friend."

The most radical change in the character of the State Department that has taken place since the Civil War will be made if the present Congress accepts the recommendations which have just been made by Secretary Colby for the reorganization of the department.

The political realignment of the nations and the world race for markets and raw materials have suddenly thrust upon the State Department a burden that compels a thorough reorganization of the department along new lines. With this in view, the old scheme of operations in the department has been undergoing close scrutiny for many months, and Congress will soon take up the whole problem.

Colby's Plan of Reorganization.

Secretary Colby's letter conveying the department's appropriation estimates for next year takes the position that the existing situation cannot continue. It is now difficult, if not impossible, he says, to induce a competent man to assume the duties of Chief of Bureau at the existing statutory rate of compensation for that office. The Secretary proposes to abolish the three separate grades of "Chief of Bureau," "Officer to Aid in Important Drafting Work" and "Temporary Officer" and to substitute in their place one grade, "Officer to Aid in Important Drafting Work."

By drawing up a schedule of compensation for this single grade on a basis of the expert capacity of the individual and the importance of the duties, it is hoped that a way will be found out of the present dilemma. By combining these three grades of officers under the one general designation, "officers to aid in important drafting work," and by giving a more adequate compensation, the advocates of the reorganization plan at the State Department hope to get additional officers and to supplement the existing staff of experts with enough trained subordinates to meet the requirements of the foreign political and trade problems facing the department.

This increase in the number of officers, by establishing a single grade, who will be selected because of their expertness in certain fields, is held to be the very heart of the reorganization plan. Upon it largely depends the degree to which the State Department will be able to meet its tasks and responsibilities for the rest of the present Administration and under the incoming one.

In the proposed reorganization of the department the officers to aid in important drafting work will be charged with the entire responsibility of directing the several geographical and other divisions of the department together with their various political and technical sections. The work of analyzing and studying foreign political and trade conditions will also devolve directly upon these officers. Each will be an expert in his particular field, and responsibility and initiative will be given to him accordingly.

Under the present limitations imposed upon the State Department by Congress, the compensation for officers to aid in important drafting work ranges from $2,500 to $4,500, and under the appropriation for temporary officers only four can be paid at the rate of $4,500, three at the rate of $4,000 and ten at the rate of $3,500. In the present scheme of organization there are fifteen people paid from this temporary fund who are performing the duties of drafting officers, many of whom out of devotion to their work have rejected tempting offers from business houses at greatly increased salaries.

The salary situation is considered even more absurd in the office of the Secretary of State, in which the Under-Secretary receives an annual salary of $7,500, the Assistant Secretary $5,000, and other assistant secretaries and the Director of the Consular Service $4,500 each—salaries which require the department to look around for men who can practically volunteer their time and services. Under the reorganization, it is proposed to increase the salary of the Under-Secretary to $10,000 and the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of State and the Director of the Consular Service to $7,500.

The State Department and the Department of Commerce are trying to meet the situation, until the State Department is reorganized, by maintaining close touch with each other in matters of foreign trade, and unusual efforts are being made by the State Department to keep the Department of Commerce acquainted with the needs of the foreign trade situation. The necessity of its own reorganization has been urged upon Congress by the State Department since before the entrance of the United States into the war. The movement to obtain from the present Congress at least the entering wedge of reorganization in the shape of the creation of a single grade of executive officer below the office of Assistant Secretary of State is the first constructive step in the direction of reorganization that seems likely to succeed.

It is the openly expressed opinion of many business representatives in Washington that it will be a shortsighted policy if the present Congress overlooks the opportunity to strengthen the hand of American business men abroad by placing at their disposal in the State Department a staff of experts who can keep in mind the special problems of American business and can co-ordinate and develop accordingly this country's foreign trade and foreign political policies.

PALMER AND GIBBONS HEARTEN PRISONERS

Messages From Them and Others Distributed in District of Columbia Institutions

IN AN ANNUAL PAPER

Inmates Are Encouraged to Try for a New Start in Christmas Edition of Passin' Through.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A Christmas message in which he declares that "life is never a thing of chance" was sent today to the 800 prisoners in the jail, workhouse and reformatory of the District of Columbia by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. The message was placed in the hands of the prisoners this morning in the form of an eight-page special edition of a prison newspaper published under the name of Passin' Through, copies of which were distributed through the three institutions today by direction of Charles C. Foster, a Kentuckian, who for twenty years worked on The Louisville Courier-Journal and other dailies before he became Superintendent of the District penal institutions.

This publication, issued only on one day in an effort to bring the season's cheer and greetings to the prison inmates, is illustrated, and besides poems and pertinent paragraphs contains specially written articles or messages by Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington, George W. Kirchwey, former Warden of Sing Sing, Superintendent Foster and others.

In his message to the prisoners the Attorney General says:

"No matter how dark the present day may seem the sun will rise again. Another chance will come. No mistake so far made is fatal, but if we profit by it, it will prove a blessing in disguise. Advice of a general character is seldom helpful. Yet two bits of general advice which fell from the lips of much-loved teachers of my youth made so deep an impression upon me and have proved so helpful that I am constrained to repeat them here. One of these teachers in deliverance of a baccalaureate address chose as his text, 'Life is what you make it and never a thing of chance.' Upon this theme he played with the master hand of a life-long teacher of men, citing experience of men and women to prove his point.

"Another, upon his assumption of office of President of a college, called the young men together and made an address which proved a turning point in the lives of many of those who listened to the wise words which showed his affectionate interest in the welfare of the young men. He said: 'From this day all rules of discipline are abolished. Every man knows what is right and what is wrong and each of you will be expected to follow what you know to be right.' No gift was half so valuable to me as these homely sayings of my old teachers."

Cardinal Gibbons sent this Christmas message to the men in this and other prisons:

"The men and women in prison everywhere can bring solid comfort to their hearts by submitting to the ways of Divine Providence and speaking with Him. How many have buried themselves in the desert so as to talk with God? They also can commune with God by daily, hourly prayer and thus strengthen their souls, also shorten their time."

Under the caption "Good in All of Us," former Warden Kirchwey said:

"I have known and trusted and loved many men and women in prison and out, and out of this knowledge and love and trust has come this conviction—that in all cases the weeds that we call vices and crimes have grown out of a thin top-soil—a little thicker or thinner as the case may be—and that in every one of us there are, under this superficial layer, infinite depths of the rich soil in which the seed of what we call character, the real stuff that is our real selves, is waiting for a chance to come through, up into the light."

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT MEXICO.

Joseph Guffey Says Obregón Will Solve Her Many Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—"The change that has come over Mexico in a year, or from last January to the present, is unbelievable, almost, to any one who has not witnessed the transformation," says Joseph F. Guffey, holder of extensive oil interests in the republic south of the Rio Grande, who has returned from Mexico City and the inauguration of General Obregon.

Business is brisk, industry thriving, he says, and declares that Mexico is one of the few countries in the world now on a gold and silver basis, most exchanges being made in gold.

Mr. Guffey, with his sisters, the Misses Ida and Paulette, attended the inauguration and festivities incident to it as guests of Mexico, as did 3,000 other Americans, including the Governors of a number of States. One of the little attentions the Government paid the Americans was to install electric heaters in the rooms they occupied.

In the next week or ten days, Mr. Guffey says, he will again visit Washington to urge early recognition of the Mexican Government.

"General Obregon," he said today, "is the first man elected President of Mexico to typify the ideas of these forward-looking Mexicans who nearly twenty years ago started to work out their vision of a better and greater Mexico. I am confident the many problems confronting Mexico will be solved under President Obregon and the strong Cabinet chosen with him, in a manner just and fair alike to the people of Mexico and foreign interests."

Lansing Accepts Church Post.

Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., ex-Secretary of State, has accepted an appointment on the Executive Commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lansing was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Allan B. Endicott of Atlantic City, N. J., who died a few weeks ago. Mr. Lansing is a Presbyterian elder, and his father-in-law was the late John W. Foster, for many years an active Presbyterian elder in Washington, D. C.

EXPLOSION STILL A MYSTERY

Fuse and Parts of Leather Bag Suggest Outrage Was Planned.

MONTESANO, Wash., Dec. 26.—An investigation by county authorities today failed to clear up the mystery connected with an explosion which shook the town of Montesano last night. The finding of twenty feet of fuse at the scene of the explosion, in a vacant lot near the Northern Pacific station, is believed by the police to indicate that an outrage was planned, but the object of the attack is still a mystery.

No trace has been found of the stranger carrying a leather traveling bag who was seen loitering yesterday about the county jail, where are incarcerated seven men convicted last March of complicity in the Centralia, Wash., Armistice Day killing of ex-service men on Nov. 11, 1919. Pieces of bag similar to that carried by the stranger were found at the scene of the explosion, which led to the police theory of a possible plot on the county jail.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Housing Situation in New York No. 8

The Real Need

From New York Times Editorial, Oct. 21—

"We shall all be happier when a normal freedom is restored—the tenant no less than the landlord. For until these restrictions (Rent Laws) are removed there can be no adequate supply of new buildings."

From New York Tribune Editorial, Nov. 27—

"Concerning the major feature of the housing problem the decisions (upholding the Rent Laws) give no help. They do not add an apartment to the City's supply. On the contrary, they rather tend to lessen the supply."

From New York Mail Editorial, Nov. 29—

"The Legislature should now exert itself to extend every reasonable economic aid to the investor in housing property. It is obvious that home building cannot be encouraged so long as the Legislature limits itself to measures limiting the right of house owners over their own property."

From Mr. Justice Blackmar's Decision, Dec. 8—

"But it is not perceived how the operation of Chapter 942 * * * will add one square foot to the supply of dwelling accommodations, or will decrease in any respect the demand therefor."

Now is the Time for Tenants as Well as Property Owners to Co-operate! Building Should Be Stimulated.

Real Estate Investors of New York, Inc.
135 West 72nd Street.

Apartment House Association, Inc.
541 Madison Avenue.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WALKER ELECTRIC TRUCKS

You'll Know Them by Their Steel Disc Wheels

The man who says, "A horse is good enough for me," has taken it for granted that horses are cheaper than Walker Electrics.

They are not. The Walker Electric Truck is the least expensive means for city deliveries, and the most satisfactory.

WALKER VEHICLE COMPANY
Grand Central Terminal
20-62

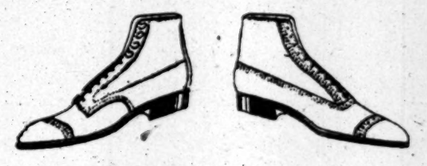
ISN'T IT?

It is better to heed us now than to need us later.

Put it up to us to put it up for you!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction



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Broadway At 34th Street

Offer Most Exceptional Values in

A SALE OF

Men's Tan Boots

FORMERLY 11.00 to 14.00

Now **7.85**

Included are some of the very best shoes carried in our regular stock. The lasts are in perfect proportion and made with great care. The leathers:

Genuine Calfskin, Tan Cordovan with Calfskin Tops, and Dark Vealskin. All sizes and widths.

UPON the plan and design of the buildings depends, to a great degree, the efficiency of the operatives, in large industrial plants.

Mr. Perrot's quarter of a century's experience in designing and erecting industrial structures, makes his services especially valuable in the cost saving of both labor and material.

A conference can be arranged by telephone.

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Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Beginning to-day (Monday)
on the First Floor

An Unprecedented Offering of
Over Seven Thousand
Men's Outing Flannel Pajamas

at $1.65 per suit.

This is a phenomenally low figure for Pajamas of this quality (being, indeed, less than one-half the regular price). The material used in making the garments is domet flannel of superior grade, and the workmanship is of a high order.

Twelve Hundred
Men's Outing Flannel Night Shirts

(of the same quality material) will at the same time be offered at

$1.35 each

BROADWAY **Saks & Company** At 34th STREET

Announce to Begin This Monday Morning

A SALE OF 2400 MEN'S

Domet Flannel Pajamas

At **1.85**

Regularly 2.95 and 3.50

FINE quality Domet Flannel Pajamas in a large variety of striped and novelty patterns. Each has been made with the greatest of care, assuring splendid service. Two styles: plain or trimmed with silk frogs.

Domet Flannel Night Shirts

At **1.45**

These Night Shirts are all cut over very full measurements, and may be had in a host of smart stripings. *Main Floor.*

SNOW WHITENS CITY, SWEEPERS AT WORK

Officials and Railway Companies Prepare for Season's First Mobilization for Removal.

REASSURED BY FORECAST

Bureau Keeps Office Force on Duty When Fall Continues During the Evening.

Snow began falling in the city shortly after 8 o'clock last evening. By midnight the ground was covered and the fall was continuing so steadily that the city and the street railway companies began mobilizing their men to cope with the snow removal problem today. The Weather Bureau, however, assured the city Snow Removal Bureau that the temperature would rise and keep the streets clear.

The weather forecast for Eastern New York was rain or snow on the coast and snow in the interior today with rising temperature. Tomorrow, it is predicted, the weather will be cloudy and colder with snow in the north portion.

The Third Avenue Railway sent out the first snow sweeper at 9:55, followed a short time later by six others, which went to work on the lines from downtown Manhattan to Fort George and Kingsbridge in the Bronx. The other lines followed soon after and by midnight sweepers were out in all parts of the city. More than an inch of snow had fallen at 11 o'clock.

At the city snow removal bureau on the twenty-fifth floor of the Municipal Building, a full office force was on duty watching the barometer and prepared to mobilize several thousand snow fighters in the event the snowfall developed large proportions.

The bureau reported that it has, at present, through the Street Cleaning Department, a force of 7,000 men who can be called on a moment's notice through a card index system on file at the police precincts. It was said that the bureau would be able to mobilize 10,000 men within twenty-four hours after the beginning of a snow storm and 14,000 within forty-eight hours.

The bureau's mobilization of workers will be made more rapid by the Street Cleaning Department's section stations. There are fifty-one of these stations in Manhattan, forty in Brooklyn and twelve in the Bronx.

The pay of snow shovelers has been increased since last Winter from 50 to 65 cents an hour, the same rate received by regular employes of the Street Cleaning Department.

All the equipment ordered by the city for removing snow has not been received, although the contractors are furnishing the equipment several weeks in advance of the time specified in the contract. According to the Snow Removal Bureau it has at its disposal 20 tractors, 75 five-ton trucks, 152 two-ton trucks, and 100 small tractors. Besides these, there will be delivered to the department within the next few weeks 212 five-ton trucks, 100 two-ton trucks and 150 snow ploughs.

At midnight last night the Snow Removal Bureau said that no shovelers had been sent out and probably none would be put to work before 5 o'clock this morning unless the snowfall became much heavier.

Motorcycle Policeman Injured.

Motorcycle Patrolman Vincent J. McCauley, 26 years old, of 1,239 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, was thrown from his motorcycle last night when it skidded at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Dr. Herskoff of Flower Hospital found that his left hip was injured and sent the patrolman home.

Y.M.C.A. STARTS THRIFT PLAN

Franklin's Life Cited as Lesson to Industrial Workers.

A plan to inculcate in employes of large industrial concerns the lessons of thrift and economy drawn from the experiences of their employers was announced yesterday by the Y. M. C. A., which is co-operating with the New York Thrift Committee in arrangements for a celebration of Benjamin Franklin's birthday anniversary on Jan. 17.

At a preliminary meeting of the committee, which is headed by William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association, and made up of Cleveland H. Dodge and Orion H. Cheney, it was decided that a satisfactory method of inspiring workers to follow the thrift teachings of Benjamin Franklin would be to urge workers to follow the example of self-made men who have reached high stations. These men will impart to their employes the stories of their early struggles and progress, and, according tto a plan of the Thrift Committee, several hundred business leaders, bankers, lawyers, &c., will devote one hour during Thrift Week to a talk with some one employe. In this talk the employer will recount the story of his career and outline rules whereby his listener may profit.

McGANNON TO TESTIFY.

Will Be the Last Witness in Cleveland Murder Trial.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—The defense in the trial of Judge William H. McGannon, charged with second degree murder for the slaying of Harold C. Kagy, will rest its case on Tuesday and Judge McGannon will be the last witness called by the defense, W. H. Boyd, chief counsel for McGannon, announced tonight.

The defense plans to call about a dozen witnesses tomorrow, including Dr. A. C. McGannon, brother of the accused, and Mrs. A. C. McGannon, all of whom are expected to testify that the Judge was not at the scene of the shooting.

Miss Mary B. Neely, chief witness for the State, may be recalled for cross-examination tomorrow, defense attorneys said.

Judge McGannon's testimony is expected to be substantially the same as that given by him in the trial of John W. Joyce, acquitted of the Kagy murder.

Miss Neely, testifying for the State, swore she saw McGannon arguing with Kagy at the murder corner, saw McGannon take something from his pocket, heard a shot and at that moment saw Kagy fall. At that time, she said, she was standing at the corner of Oregon Avenue and East Ninth Street, two blocks from the corner of Hamilton Avenue and East Ninth Street, the scene of the shooting.

ELECTRIC COMPANY LOSES.

Not Entitled to Demand Capital From Customer for Installation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—An electric company "is not justified in demanding that a prospective consumer supply capital for the labor and material required to make a service connection" holds the Public Service Commission in sustaining complaint of Elias Lovell, of Ashland, against the Eastern Pennsylvania Light, Heat and Power Company's rule requiring a deposit of $25 each for properties before installing service.

The commission says it is "clearly a demand on the part of the company requiring the prospective consumer to finance a service connection." The service line of an electric company to the point of connection just outside the building of the consumer should be the property of and installed by the company at its expense, says the decision.

The commission has refused to strike down the 8-cent fare of the Scranton and Binghampton Traction Company asked by the City of Scranton because there was an agreement to have the fares on this line made according to the decision in the Scranton Railway case. The commission orders the case set down for hearing on its merits.

FALSE FIRE ALARM IMPERILS AUDIENCE

Automatic Call From Strand Theatre Brings Fire Fighters in a Hurry.

GONGS MUFFLED ON THE WAY

Search for Non-Existent Blaze Carried On Noiselessly to Prevent a Stampede.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night the mechanism at Fire Headquarters, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, indicated that some one had pulled a fire alarm in the Strand Theatre, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street. Spurred to unusual activity by the knowledge that the theatre was filled with a large Sunday night crowd, firemen leaped to their stations and the fire apparatus clanged out into the streets.

The fire bells were muffled several blocks from the theatre. The hook and ladder companies and fire trucks slid up to the Forty-seventh Street doors. Firemen working silently raised ladders against the building.

Assistant Fire Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin stepped into the stage entrance discreetly and whispered a few words to Manager Marx. The firemen on duty, together with Martin, Marx and several others, began making a round of the building. They were joined in a few minutes by several policemen.

Silently and singly the men examined each automatic fire alrm in the house. The audience was attentive to a new film on the screen.

Slipping quietly through the vast house, the fire hunters smelled no smoke and found no indication of a fire. It was not until Assistant Chief Martin reached the balcony floor and ventured into the men's wash room that he found the cause of the alarm. The glass from one of the automatic alarms was missing. Whether it had slipped out accidentally or some malicious person had smashed it and furtively turned in an alarm that endangered the lives of 3,000 men and women could not be learned.

The firemen, however, were positive that some one had maliciously pulled the hook, and probably also smashed the glass. The management was of the opinion that the glass encasing the alarm had slipped from its socket.

The automatic alarm was of the usual "smash this glass in case of fire" variety. To reach the hook inside the glass would have to be removed in some way. The alarm is turned in by pulling a hook and the mechanism works similarly to that in any street box.

The audience in the theatre had no suspicion of the hunt for the non-existent blaze. Police reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Station maintained a successful vigilance over the crowds which gathered, fearing that some irrational person in the throng might yell "fire" and be heard in the packed theatre.

After his tour of the theatre, Assistant Chief Martin and the fire apparatus left the scene as silently as they had arrived.

Finds Husband and Aunt Killed by Gas.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Adolph Pidgeon returned to her home late today, after spending the night with relatives in Adams, to find her husband and his invalid aunt, Mrs. Aline Rolland, dead in their beds. The house was filled with gas. Investigation showed that the tubing of a gas heater in the kitchen had fallen from its connection, and it is believed that Pidgeon and Mrs. Rolland were asphyxiated while they slept.

SAYS SPIES DISRUPT UNIONS

Harvard Investigator Charges Employers 'Plant' Men in Workers' Organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Large corporations are making a practice of "planting" men in labor unions whose object it is to become officers of the labor organizations, act as spies for the employing corporations, and bend every influence and pressure they can to disrupt the workingmen's alliances, according to Norman E. Himes, a student of Dr. Richard Cabot's course in social ethics at Harvard University.

The industrial spy system disclosed by Himes is roundly flayed by Professor Cabot, who regards it as "unethical, unjustifiable and a menace to the business life of the country."

Himes has just completed an investigation into the conditions in organized labor which lasted several weeks, and he discovered, he said, regularly organized detective agencies whose chief business it is to disrupt labor organizations.

"I found the detectives were able to capture all the important positions in the union, President, Secretary and treasurer," said Himes. This was in connection with the case of an ice company which had retained a detective agency to disrupt the union among the organized employes.

In one case I know," he continued, "the manager of an agency boasted to me that one of his operatives had been State President of a federation of unions for nine years. The influence this operative exerted was naturally very great and not at all to the benefit of the union."

SCIENTISTS MEET TODAY.

Gathering in Chicago One of Largest Ever Held in United States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Scientists from all over America will gather at the University of Chicago tomorrow for the seventy-third meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and sessions of thirty-seven of its eighty-eight affiliated societies. The meeting, according to officials of the association, will be one of the largest scientific gatherings ever held in this country.

Dr. L. O. Hoard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, is President-elect and will preside at the meeting.

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, will address the opening meeting tomorrow night. Dr. Flexner is retiring President of the association. The title of his address is "Twenty-five Years of Bacteriological Research; a Fragment of Medical Science."

Domino Syrup

For table and cooking. As high-grade as Domino Package Sugars

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York — *Telephone Stuyvesant 4700* — *Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.*

Fashion Sales for Holiday Week

In the Early Days of This Store Some Good Citizens

good naturedly termed the undertaking only a glimmer of a man's

Youthful Imagination

that would soon fade out of sight if left alone!

But as the first months passed on when it was found out that the imaginators were hard at work digging with spades in every direction and that they were working restlessly and unweariedly in laying broad foundations for a

New Kind of Store

the people flocked around us in large numbers giving us the benefit of good advice which greatly increased and broadened our imaginations until they become more intense, originative and farther reaching into the future.

The result of it all is before our eyes in the creation of all that is here in these buildings and its relations throughout the whole world as a good servant of value to the people of the city and state.

We never could have done it all if the people had not always been pushing us forward.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

December 27, 1920.

The Store now resumes its usual *5 o'clock closing*

We recommend

as a good investment for Christmas money

—music—in the form of a good piano or a good phonograph.

We have the largest choice in America of good pianos, player-pianos and reproducing pianos.

We have six of the best makes of phonographs, just received a shipment of models, XI., XIV. and XVI. of VICTOR VICTROLAS.

Immediate delivery.
Convenient terms.

First Gallery, New Bldg.

KINDLY see in the newspapers of this evening the interesting details of the Sale of Women's Fashions beginning Tuesday morning.

To girls and young women home from college and boarding school

The question of clothes—the replenishing of the wardrobe is vital at this time, is it not?

Probably it is a dance frock that is most needed—

Probably your daughter waited until this time to get her winter coat or wrap as she did not desire the first ideas of Fashion early last Autumn—

Probably it is a suit of sturdy tweed that she is eager to have—

Probably it is a pleated skirt of gay colored plaid or stripes—and if this is the case she surely will not be content without one of the new short polo coats with large shawl collar of fur—

Probably it is a simple tailored frock, or that indispensable type of soft silk frock—

It matters not whether it is one thing or everything that she needs, we are ready to render intelligent and pleasing service.

This is, for another reason, the psychological moment

Prices have been revised by us to meet the trend of the times. To give them in detail is not possible, as practically every price ticket in our Salon shows a material recession from its first marking.

Some new silk frocks at $32.50 and $39.50

The exquisite simplicity sponsored by Paris is reflected in each frock. It is the silhouette that gives the keynote.

The taffeta frocks are in navy blue, taupe, dark brown or black and copenhagen—the prices, $32.50 and $39.50.

The crepe de chine frocks may be selected in beige with the artistic Cheruit sash of terra cotta colored Georgette crepe; in gray with navy blue and navy blue with gray. The price is $39.50.

Several of the models are illustrated.

Second Floor, Old Building.

The 1921 Cotton Fabrics bring Spring into the Store today

Piquancy of design—fineness of weave—the cotton frock may look forward to a long, joyous season.

The Old-World leads the swirl of fabrics:

Voiles from France; organdies and dotted Swiss from Switzerland; ginghams from Scotland; crepes from Japan, are here in a myriad of graceful patterns and delightful colors.

All who are in the advance guard of fashion may anticipate the summer frock.

The softness and brilliancy of summer and *le dernier cri* of fashion pervade these fabrics for frocks for the southbound.

The lower prices of cotton which we have anticipated—are realized in the 1921 fabrics.

Dress Goods Section—Main Floor, Old Building

BOYS, too, will find Good things here today

WANA-MACKINAWS at $8.75 and $10.50; sizes for 7 to 18 years. These were made to be sold at $11.75 to $16.50—and at those prices were considered extremely moderate.

OVERCOATS at $16.75; ulster style, wool lined, sizes 11 to 18 years, originally $30.

CAPS, BLOUSES, RAINCOATS, SETS—all low.

Third Floor, Old Building

All-wool Blankets at extraordinarily low prices

From a stock of blankets which—we are told—has no parallel in its inclusiveness of all good kinds at moderate prices, we have further reduced the following:

$20 single bed all wool blankets—$14.75 pair.
$25 double bed all wool blankets—$19.75 pair.
$30 and $35 Belgian blankets—$19 each.
(large size; bound all around; two designs)

$40 large blankets from Holland—$25 each.
$48 camel's hair blankets—$33 each.
(With Grecian Key border)

$16.50 brown blankets, striped border—$11 each
$17.50 gray khaki blankets—$12 each.
(Just the blanket for camp or porch)

Our special camel's hair blanket—$12 each.

(75 per cent. camel's hair, 25 per cent. wool, bound at both ends with brown silk ribbon. No dye. No cotton.)

Fourth Gallery, New Bldg.

A large group of Linens today, at lowered prices

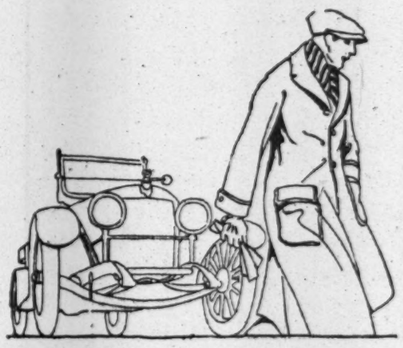
Tablecloths, luncheon cloths, huck towels, damask towels, Turkish towels, Madeira linen hand embroidered scarfs, centerpieces and luncheon sets, will be found on the tables this morning at very low prices. Some of the pieces have been handled over-much during our large Christmas business—one washing will make them good as new.

The savings are substantial.

The list is too long to detail here. **First floor, Old Building.**

ALL 1921 CALENDARS are now Half Price.

First Floor, Old Building.



Most young men

Home from school and college will.....

Need New Clothes

—to take back with them. Some stores rather overlook this fact, and provide nothing special during holiday week. The Wanamaker Store is different; it recognizes the definite need of the type of clothing that young men want; and here it is.

The Suits—$45 and $50

Four-button models are very popular this season; and the three-button model is always good. Straight back; short vent; plain or double-stitched edge; half or fully lined. Smartly set-up suits, but not extreme; in fine herringbones, hairline stripes, and plain blues, browns and oxfords.

The College Ulsters

The large, roomy, youthful, double-breasted—with half belts, large storm collars, patch pockets. Made of sightly fleeces, cheviots, tweeds, chinchillas and Saxonies. Prices begin at $47.50.

Box overcoats and dressy Chesterfield models begin at $37.50.

Evening clothes and dinner clothes begin at $75.

Cutaway suits for formal afternoon wear begin at $65.

Burlington Arcade Floor, New Building

Monroe Jr. Clothes

Oh, Boy! No School This Week!

—A wonderful opportunity to bring the boys to our Upstairs Shops for their Winter Clothes—

Our stocks have been replenished with 2200 Boys' ALL WOOL Overcoats made to retail at $22.50 and $24.75, here NOW $8.

It is one of those rare occasions where those served last are served best.

Come Up—See the splendid 2 Pants Suits, the fine heavy ALL WOOL Mackinaws and the smart sturdy Overcoats here for your selection—not one of them worth less than $15—most of them formerly retailed at $24.75. Your Choice

Your Choice

$8

Sizes 8 to 18

NOW

MANHATTAN
42nd Street, corner Broadway
50 E. 42nd St., corner Madison
Nassau Street, corner Frankfort
5 Cortlandt St., cor. Broadway
14th St., opp. Acad. of Music
34th Street, corner Broadway
46th Street and Broadway
59th Street at Columbus Circle
125th Street, corner 7th Ave.
181st St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

BRONX
Bergen Ave. at 149th St.

BROOKLYN
413 Fulton Street
587 Fulton at Flatbush

NEWARK—151 Market Street
JERSEY CITY—Newark Ave. & Bay.
PATERSON—220 Main Street
YONKERS—Getty Square
ALBANY, N.Y.—Corner N. Pearl and State St.
SCRANTON—309 Lackawanna Ave.
BALTIMORE—Cor. Light and Baltz. Sts.

All Monroe Clothes Shops Are Upstairs

SAY INDIA IS FACED BY GRAVE CRISIS

High Cost of Living and Hard Times Have Caused Deep Unrest Among Population.

GREAT STRIKES AND RIOTS

Many Organized Anti-Government Boycotts Instituted—Revolutionary Ideas Preached by Extremists.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—India today is faced with what is generally characterized as one of the gravest crises in its history owing to the deep and widespread unrest which has developed since the end of the war. While this discontent is the product of numerous causes, in the main it is the result of the high cost of living and the consequent hard times for the population.

The unrest has recently manifested itself in various and serious ways. There have been many great strikes in the large industrial centres, in some cases accompanied by rioting and bloodshed. Organized anti-government boycotts have been instituted. Moreover, extremists have been preaching revolutionary ideas with the result that, as announced recently in the Commons by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, there have been several prosecutions and convictions under the Seditious Meetings act.

There has been much talk in the Western world of activities by Bolshevist propaganda agents in India. Competent observers state, however, that it is doubtful whether the efforts of the Bolsheviki to stir up trouble have met with much success. In this connection it is pointed out that the printed propaganda upon which the Bolsheviki depend so much is of little value in India, where the vast bulk of the population cannot read. Thus the Bolshevist ideals must be spread by word of mouth, a considerable task in a country the size of India. That the Muscovites have been busy in India, however, there is no dispute.

Main Causes of Unrest.

The main causes of unrest may be epitomized thus:

The high cost of living, prices in some cases having advanced 1,000 per cent., while incomes, especially of the brain workers, have increased only a small fraction of this.

The continuance of the war-time restrictions on the conduct of the populace, whereas the Government had indicated that these would be removed within six months of the termination of the war.

The desire on the part of a large section of the educated classes for a greater hand in the Government than has hitherto been accorded natives.

The allegation that the Government has failed to keep its war-time promises for betterment of general conditions of living and employment, it being charged that these promises were held out merely to gain support for carrying on the war.

The feeling of disquietude and opposition to the Government has received great impetus by the "massacre of Amritsar," as the Indian describes the sensational events of April, 1919, when General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on a vast concourse of people with the result that great numbers were killed and wounded. This feeling has been increased by the apparent endorsement in England of this policy by some legislators in the debates of Parliament, and the subscription to a testimonial to General Dyer got up by a London newspaper, which amounted to £20,000.

To General Dyer's claim that he fired on a menacing mob in the belief that he was preventing a seditious outbreak, the Indian replies that the Amritsar crowd was peaceable and intended not the slightest harm. This incident and its sequel have been made known through the length and breadth of the land and undoubtedly have done more to embitter the population of India than anything in recent years.

The cost of living has hit the average Indian exceedingly hard, since his main interest in life centres in his food, his business journeys, his periodical pilgrimages to various parts of the country, and in the observance of his religious rites. His place of abode and its furnishings trouble him little or not at all. He is now unable to buy the food to which he has been accustomed, simple as his wants are. Likewise, he can no longer make his journeys, depending on his friends for food and lodging because, forsooth, his friends cannot afford to entertain him. To the nomadic Indian this is a grievous thing.

Even religious observances are affected, a most serious matter. The gravity of the situation from the Indian's standpoint may be illustrated by referring to the cost of ordinary cotton cloth which at one time got beyond the means of the masses. The Mohammedan religion requires that the dead shall be buried in unused shrouds. This is one of the cardinal rules, the observance of which, to the members of this religion, of whom there are nearly 70,000,000 in India, is all important.

"Limit of Sacrilege."

With the price of cotton cloth beyond his reach, the lower class Mohammedan was compelled to bury his dead in ordinary clothing which had been worn. To the living this seems to be the limit of sacrilege, and they are terrified of the hereafter. If this appears like a trivial matt reto the Western mind, one has only to recall that one of the causes of the Great Mutiny in India in 1858 was that Indian soldiers were compelled to bite off the paper cartridges which it had been rumored had been dipped in the fat of cows and pigs. The cow is a sacred animal in the Hindu religion and may not be eaten, while the pig is anathema to the Mohammedan.

The high cost of living and all other troubles which may have fallen on the Indian are attributed by him to the Government. This is due to the paternal system which the Government has for generations exercised in India. The Government has come to be the all-powerful thing from which come all things, both good and bad. Literally speaking, if there has been a favorable monsoon and the crops have been good, the Government has always received the credit for it from the masses, who do not question but that Delhi makes the weather. Since the reverse is also true, the Government is now condemned for poor crops or high prices. Thus the Government is being censured for all present conditions throughout the country.

The present "Rowlatt" regulations, which are causing so many heartburnings, were passed after the war to take the place of those under which the country had been governed during the conflict. They give the Government powers almost as wide as those which would obtain under martial law. It had been planned to discontinue such measures six months after hostilities ceased, but when the time came the Government felt that the moment was not ripe for the change. Accordingly, another measure of similar purport was passed, and still remains in effect. This is resented bitterly by the population.

So far as the political agitation is concerned, those who know India well state that much depends on the working of the new Montaga bill, which gives the natives more say in the affairs of government and which becomes effective next year. It is said to be acceptable to a large portion of the educated, thinking people of India, although it has some strenuous opponents among the extremists, who claim that it does not go far enough. Should the measure fail to work out as has been expected by the Government the consequences may be serious, but it is said to be recognized by moderate opinion as a true step in the direction of self-government for India.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. B41382 for 2 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, registered in the name of Leigh P. Gerard, and B79214 for 20 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway common, registered in the name of Adolph G. Lotter. Finder please communicate with Paine, Webber & Co., 82 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

LOST—Bronx Park Zoo, Sunday, lady's black velvet handbag, containing railroad passes, Elks' card and two ten-dollar bills. Finder please return to party named in passe 265 West 114th St., and retain money.

LOST—Pocketbook containing bank book on Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Liberty bond, &c., Thursday evening, in Brooklyn; reward. Academy 1130.

LOST—Purse, Christmas night, south-bound Broadway car; finder rewarded for return of keys. Address W. W., Box 108, Station D, Manhattan.

LOST—Sunday, small bead pocketbook, containing money; vicinity of St. Paul's Church, 59th St. and 9th Av.; reward. Hollis, Schuyler 8190.

LOST—Beaded bag at the Casino Theatre, Christmas night; finder keep money, return bag. Florence Myers, 1,630 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Either 88th and 5th Av. or 125th and 5th Av., sum of money. Finder return Deaconess Home, 1,175 Madison Av. Lenox 833.

LOST—On Varick St., spectacles, in McCoy & Stillwell case. M. Moore, 14 St. Luke's Place.

LOST—Envelope containing partly worked canvas tapestry; reward. Telephone Vanderbilt 6227.

LOST—On 42d St., between 5th and Madison Avs., brown fur lap robe. Reward for return to 26 West 52d St.

LOST—Beaded bag in taxi Friday; reward. D 233 Times.

Jewelry.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, between 72d St. and Central Park West and 113th St. and Broadway, open face gold watch, monogram on back, photograph on inside cover, black ribbon fob with gold buckle; may have been dropped in Black and White taxi; $25 reward. Return to Cashier Hotel Majestic.

LOST—Platinum ring; 1 large diamond, 6 chips in filigree; also platinum wedding ring, marked inside "E. B. M. & B. R. G., May 15, 1919"; both from Tiffany & Co. Return Mrs. Edward B. Mayer, 116 East 63d. Reward.

LOST—Package containing gold meshbag; left in taxi about 1:30 P. M., Dec. 24, that took a fare from in front of 574 5th Av. to address on East 77th St. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond-onyx lady's pin, oval shaped, about 2 inches long, Sunday noon, somewhere between 90th St. and Broadway and the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st and Broadway; liberal reward. 210 West 90th St., Apartment 2B.

LOST—Man's ring, two sapphires and one diamond set in platinum, some time Christmas afternoon, between 51st and 35th Sts., near 5th Av.; suitable reward. Telephone H. T. Richardson, Madison Square 6030.

LOST—On Friday, Dec. 24, between 53d St. and 46th St., a bar pin set with three large diamonds, also small diamonds and onyx; liberal reward for the return to Pennsylvania Hotel cashier.

LOST—Fine link gold chain and antique gold lockets, between 143d St. and Amsterdam Av. and 9th Av. "L" to Cortlandt St.; suitable reward. 501 West 143d (Apt. 5).

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, one pearl earring with diamond on top. If found kindly return to 51 East 62d St., and suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—String of pink coral beads, Christmas Eve; reward. Mrs. J. Michaelis, 3 West 87th St.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring, Thursday evening, 125th St. or 7th Av.; reward. Winchell, 143 West 128th St.

LOST—Plaza Hotel, Thursday night, Dec. 23, hours 11 P. M.-4 A. M., platinum bar pin, diamond setting; reward. E 65 Times.

LOST—Platinum barpin, with one diamond and six pearls; suitable reward. Phone Columbus 1978.

LOST—Gold watch fob, Masonic emblem, "J. B. to E. B. B."; reward. Westchester 2080.

$100 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of platinum diamond-studded wrist watch taken from bath locker in Young Women's Christian Association, Friday afternoon, Dec. 24. Apply 24 Broad St., 9th floor.

REWARD $500.

On Friday evening, Dec. 24, between 157 West 57th and Delmonico's Restaurant, a diamond plaque, platinum setting. Telephone Miss Frances Cameron, Circle 3841, or return to Jacques, 561 5th Av.

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Friday night, squirrel neckpiece, taxicab, between Times Square and Village; reward. Marie Tudar, 839 West End Av.

LOST—Gray and white striped silk scarf, Saturday evening, between 33 West 74th St. and 235 West 75th St. Reward for return to 33 West 74th St.

LOST—Dec. 21, 145th St. L station, fur-lined glove. W. A. K., 205 Edgecombe Av.

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Friday, Airedale, full grown, 2 years, male, collar without inscription; answers to name Dough Boy; suitable reward for return. Whitney, 36 East 74th. Rhinelander 987.

LOST—Black French bulldog, male, vicinity 65th St. and Columbus Av.; reward, no questions asked. Remey, 127 Columbus Av.

PERSONAL.

TWO ATTRACTIVE BROTHERS, JEWISH, 9 and 12 years of age, out for adoption. Apply by letter to the Juvenile Aid Society, 518 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHY BUS COMPANY RESTRICTS SMOKING

Careful Investigation Brings to Light Much Polite Tolerance From Non-Smokers.

LITTLE ACCIDENTS OCCUR

But Some Women Show an Inclination to Overlook Them—Five Rear Seats for Smokers.

New Yorkers are altruistic and the women think more of the pleasure of the men than they do of their own comfort; men, on the other hand, will gladly give up their pleasures if they interfere with the comfort of women—at least so the Fifth Avenue Coach Company says in a statement recently issued about the new smoking regulations for bus passengers.

The complaints about smoking have been increasing recently, and, feeling that patrons had real grounds for objection, the company say they went after the facts, putting investigators to work.

All the letters indicate a belief that Cards were posted in buses, too, asking the public to vote for or against the continuation of the smoking privilege on the upper deck.

Hundreds of letters were received in answer, ranging from those condemning the use of tobacco in any form, anywhere, to notes from polite "inveterate smokers" who offered to give up smoking on buses if it bothered women passengers. Many women urged the company to "let the men smoke—they enjoy it so!" The company feels that the millennium must have arrived, the replies, all in all, striking a "remarkable average of tolerance and consideration for fellow-passengers" and giving fresh proof of that "genuine sense of fairness" which is now found to be a distinguishing trait of New Yorkers.

Smoking is the inevitable prelude and concomitant to expectoration. One kindly lady wrote that she had no objection to smokers in any or all the seats on top of the bus, but that on one occasion her expensive hat was ruined by the expectoration of one of these upper-deck smokers, the accident occurring as she was about to step off of the bus to the pavement; and that on another occasion she had been even more unfortunate in having a dress spoiled in the same way.

Another woman's letter, among the many, speaks of a "perfect shower of sparks" which resulted in a burned waist. This woman adds: "I felt myself very fortunate that it did not get in my eyes. I did not wish to disturb the comfort of the gentlemen, so went inside, although I preferred to be on top." The lady whose hat and dress were damaged also believes in keeping the men happy. She says: "I think if you forbade it (smoking), it would deprive many men of a great pleasure, but"—then she tells of the unfortunate incidents quoted—ending her letter with: "I do not think there are many such thoughtless people, and I think I would advocate the men being allowed to smoke."

The men seem to be more indignant over the hot ashes and sparks which have found access to their eyes at various times, ignoring little details like clothing. Some of these men also record incidents of women accompanying them or sitting near them who have been similarly inconvenienced or injured.

One man wrote: "I, personally, smoke constantly, but never on the tops of buses, because I have seen so many cases of women and children getting ashes in their eyes."

The following is also from a man: "My right eye had caught a live spark from the cigar of a thoughtless smoker—people have remarked in my presence that they never ride on top because of the nuisance of smoking and expectorating. I, myself, engage in both of these pastimes, but never where other people may suffer."

Another man says: "I am an enthusiastic user of both 'baccy and buses, but I do not mix 'em. I've had my eyes nearly burned out with smoke and hot ashes and know others who have similarly suffered." Speaking of the smokers, he says: "These men ride on the L, subway and surface cars without smoking, and I do not think it has proved fatal to any of them. Even the passengers downstairs are not immune from this annoyance, for when the wind fails to blow the ashes of their cigars or cigarettes on to the other passengers, the smokers flick the ashes off and they blow into the windows below and burn or soil the clothing of those passengers. * * * I am heartily in favor of the 'No Smoking' sign."

Another man writes: "I am a habitual smoker, and really would not like to do without it altogether, but when I daily observe the annoyance caused to non-smokers by flying ashes and sparks, am only too glad to have the opportunity to vote in favor of the abolition of smoking on the upper deck."

The following, which embodies a criticism of the kind of tobacco smoked, is also from a man:

"I am a great smoker, but object to smoking on your coaches on principle. People sit on top of the bus to inhale fresh air and do not wish to be annoyed by smokers, who use rotten, stinking tobacco in pipes and cigarettes. As you cannot make a distinction between good and bad cigars or tobaccos, you ought to abolish smoking entirely on any part, front or rear, of the bus. I know that the majority of your patrons agree with me."

The bus company calls attention to the fact that most of the objections have been directed, not so much against the habit as against the abuse of the privilege of smoking atop the buses, and to the general disposition not to prohibit smoking on the upper deck, but to impose and enforce reasonable restrictions.

"When expectoration and the careless handling of 'smokes' are stopped, objections to smoking vanish," is the opinion of the bus people. Smokers are urgently requested to strictly confine their indulgence in the weed to the two left-hand and three right-hand rear seats of the upper deck, and these seats will be plainly marked "Smoking seats."

NEW YORKERS EAT AS A DIVERSION

Some Hold Prohibition Responsible for 50 Per Cent. Increase in Restaurants in Two Years.

New York is investing heavily in restaurants, lunchrooms and bakery lunches, which have been springing up everywhere overnight. This mushroom growth of eating places is significant. Four years ago there were not more than 5,163 restaurants in the five boroughs, but today it is estimated by the Board of Health that they number about 12,000, and that in the last two years they have increased 50 per cent.

There seems little doubt but that prohibition has had something to do with this popularization of eating places. Many saloons closed their doors soon after the advent of prohibition, others struggled on only later to give up the ghost, a few remain today, but most of the abandoned saloons have been transformed into drug stores, restaurants, or ice cream saloons, and other vacant stores have met a similar fate. The growth of the ice cream places has increased 25 per cent. in the last two years.

Is this growth of the restaurant due primarily to the Eighteenth amendment, and are the patrons of these eating places made up largely of former patrons of the saloons and cabarets? The Board of Health is not interested in these questions, but concerns itself only with their proper supervision, and since there are no statistics or data on the subject the questions are difficult to answer.

It may be said, nevertheless, that a good many restaurant keepers attribute the growth of eating places to prohibition. As one expressed it, now that New York has been forbidden to drink it has turned to eating as a diversion. It was pointed out by one of them that New York has always had a large night wandering population composed of persons of roving dispositions, seeking pleasure and amusement where they could find it. After an evening at the theatre or elsewhere they were in the habit of visiting a café or cabaret before departing for home. With the enforcement of prohibition, the restaurant keeper said, these throngs were deprived of their old assemblying places, and, having nowhere to go, and desiring to spend an idle hour before departing for home, they began to patronize lunchrooms, where, over coffee and sandwiches, they talked away the time. New York, he said, was indulging in an orgy of eating and overeating. Be this as it may, a visit to different sections of the city at night shows that lunchrooms enjoy a good patronage and that many are crowded until a late hour.

With such a great number of eating places and with others springing up from time to time, it is only natural that the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department, of which Ole W. Salthe is the assistant director, should be kept busy seeing that these places function properly. They are licensed and have definite rules and regulations governing their conduct. The bureau sees that these regulations are enforced, that food is clean and wholesome and that kitchens are sanitary.

Before an eating place can obtain a permit to do business the bureau makes sure it has the proper facilities for serving the public. It is especially interested in seeing that eating places keep their utensils, such as knives, forks and glasses, properly washed and cleansed. A survey of restaurants in North Carolina showed that in many cases utensils were swarming with bacteria.

RADIUM IS CONSERVED FOR FIGHT ON DISEASE

Movement Started to Substitute Meso-Thorium in Making Luminous Materials.

So great is the demand for radium in the treatment of cancer and various malignant diseases that a movement is now on foot to withdraw it as much as possible from the manufacture of luminous dials and other industrial purposes, so that it may be employed entirely for the treatment of human ills.

The substance advocated as a substitute is meso-thorium, a by-product obtained in the manufacture of thorium, a mineral which is extensively employed in the manufacture of gas mantles. The ores from which thorium is made are imported largely from Brazil and India, although there is a limited supply available in the United States. Meso-thorium can be seen at night, and therefore is an ingredient of the paint which is used in the marking of clock faces, watch dials and range finders which can be read in the dark.

"Companies which are now manufacturing thorium," says Dr. Harlan S. Miner, a Philadelphia chemist, in a bulletin of the American Chemical Society, "have since 1914 been developing their outputs of meso-thorium, and there has been special activity along those lines in the last few months. The demand for radium in the treatment of cancer and for other medical purposes is now so great that both physicians and chemists feel that everything possible should be done to conserve it exclusively for therapeutic purposes. If radium is kept in the large hospitals and sanitaria for the relief of malignant diseases, it naturally will be held intact. The losses from its emanations are so slight that it can be used for centuries without any appreciable diminution in its properties. As everything is being done by the medical profession to concentrate the supply in this way, the consensus is that it should be held where it will do the most service to humanity.

"If various forms of radium are employed in the manufacture of luminous paint and for other mechanical purposes, there will naturally be a heavy loss of the element. Watches, clocks or penknives on which radium is used are likely to be lost, mislaid or destroyed when the supply of the element becomes so widely distributed that the chances for recovering it would be slight.

"It happens, however, that there are also manufacturers of luminous materials who are in a position to derive both radium and meso-thorium from certain minerals, and they are inclined to set aside radium for medical purposes and to use the meso-thorium, which is chemically identified with radium as a luminous material. Although there has been some difference of opinion in the medical profession as to the value of radium in the treatment of disease, there is much to indicate that it and radio-active substances generally have an important part in the practice of the healing art."

CALLS ST. LAWRENCE CANAL UNPRACTICAL

Slow Transit and Heavy Marine Insurance Cited as Drawbacks by Expert.

SHORT NAVIGATION SEASON

Distinctive Type of Craft Is Needed Both for Sea and Lake Transportation.

Olin H. Landreth, a consulting engineer and a member of the Committee of Inland Waterways of the Merchants' Association, who represented that association at the recent hearings by the International Joint Commission, on the Boundary Waters Between the United States and Canada, said that the St. Lawrence Canal project was open to several serious difficulties, among them being the speed-retarding and dangerous element of ice and fog in the lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf, the shallow depths and tortuous or at least extremely irregular channel layout, even after improvement, which would require slow speed for large vessels, time lost at locks, heavy marine insurance, short navigation season of about seven months, a largely one-way traffic and a restricted market port.

"These obstacles in their aggregate would quite certainly result in deterring seagoing vessels from using the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes," he said.

"Similarly, equally strong objections, some identical, some different, but in the aggregate equally deterrent, would prevent lake vessels from going to sea. The objections and obstacles of ice, fog, shallow depths and tortuous channels, time lost in locking, heavy margine insurance, short navigation season, and one-way traffic and restricted market-port, would operate equally against the lake vessel going to sea, and in addition the element of deficient strength and stiffness to meet safely seagoing conditions would be an absolute bar against seagoing. If, however, as has been proposed, a new type of lake vessel is offered, viz., one having seagoing qualities and built with decks, &c., to care for general traffic rather than for handling bulk freight, such as grain, ore and coal, the cost per ton of capacity will have been run up to the cost of other seagoing craft, and its heavy capital charge and labor cost will deter it, like other seagoing craft, from wasting its time in slow canal and restricted waterway travel.

"Where a restricted waterway is of considerable length, as in the case of the St. Lawrence River, the New York Barge Canal or the proposed Illinois-Mississippi waterway from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico, it may be stated as a general rule that each type of waterway should have its own best type of water craft.

"Interpreted for the present case, and referring only to prevailing general type of craft, and not to special or isolated craft, this rule would leave the seagoing vessel on the sea, the lake vessel on the lake, and would connect these two vessels by a barge or other vessel best adapted to the particular type of restricted waterway which it had to navigate. It is true that for ocean-going freight originating on the Great Lakes this rule involves two transfers, but with the present advanced state of the art of freight handling and freight transfer these two transfers, either for bulk freight or for package freight, will together cost far less than the large saving effected by carrying the freight in that bottom which is best suited to that particular type of waterway.

"This rule that each type of waterway should have its own best type of water craft I have expressly qualified by limiting it to cases where the restricted waterway is of some considerable length. It would be foolish, of course, to apply the rule to the Soo Canal, or to the Panama Canal; it would have been equally foolish, or in fact criminally wasteful, not to have applied the rule in the case of the New York Barge Canal, and it would now be equally foolish or criminally wasteful not to apply the rule in the recent consideration as to the best kind of bottom for the prospective St. Lawrence River traffic.

"Since the United States already has one completed outlet from the Great Lakes to the seaboard, viz., the New York Barge Canal, and has another under consideration and, in fact, under way, via the Chicago Drainage Canal the present problem of an additional outlet via the St. Lawrence River is naturally a Canadian problem solely, and would ordinarily attract only Canadian interest and only Canadian discussion. But the problem has acquired this international character and this international discussion by reason of the proposed plan of financing it, and this acquired international character gives the United States an equal voice with Canada, and that equal United States voice is at least one-fourth a New York voice, and that New York voice is raised in loud protest against the United States taking part in the project.

"Not that New York fears in the slightest that this proposed waterway if developed would divert any appreciable amount of traffic away from the present lines of traffic, but New York objects to the project solely on account of her untold millions, and of the other untold millions from the United States and from Canada which, if the project unfortunately were to be carried out, would be sacrificed and wasted in physically proving what can and will be proved in advance of execution, if this matter is broadly and closely studied by all navigation interests on both sides of the boundary line, viz, that ocean-going vessels would not to any appreciable extent use this proposed ship canal from the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence, if built."

TO IMPROVE MARKED TRAILS

Ten Thousand Miles to Be Built at a Cost of $64,533,019.

Most every automobilist is familiar with the Dixie Highway, the Mohawk Trail, the Roosevelt Highway and a score of other marked trails, which are so well built and maintained that driving on them is a joy and comfort. To assist in building these highways a Federal fund of $64,533,019 has been approved by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture up to Sept. 30, 1920.

Between 9,000 and 10,000 miles of the marked trails which now criss-cross the country from East to West and North to South are to be constructed by Federal aid. This amount is composed of 835 projects, which form links in one or the other of the twenty-four marked trails which have been laid out by private associations.

These trails do not constitute an entirely satisfactory system of transcontinental roads, as officials of the department say their selection in many cases has been influenced too much by such factors as pre-existing conditions, promises of improvement by local communities, pressure of selfish influence, and a desire to touch points of scenic and historical interest.

The extent to which Federal aid has been applied to the trails varies in the different States. Naturally the Western States are using much more of their Federal apportionments in developing roads of this character than the Eastern States. This is due to the fact that the trails in the Eastern States had already been improved to a large extent before the roads were selected by the pathfinders. This was not true in the West, where long stretches of the selected roads were still in an unimproved condition when they were designated.

Nevada leads in its use of Federal funds on roads of this character. Eighty-three per cent. of its entire mileage of approved Federal aid roads lies on one or the other of the trails which cross the State. On these roads Nevada will spend 90 per cent. of the Federal money which has been granted to her.

D. K. E. MEN OFF FOR CUBA.

Fraternity Reunion at Savannah to Precede Convention at Havana.

More than 150 members and officers of Delta Kappa Epsilon left the Pennsylvania Station in a special train last night to visit Cuba at the invitation of Cuban officials, and to attend the seventy-sixth annual convention of from other cities will carry delegates, the fraternity at Havana. Special trains from other centres will carry delegates, undergraduate members, alumni and guests. All the trains will meet at Savannah, where there will be a reunion of members as guests of Mayor M. M. Stuart and other city officials. Part of the entertainment for the visitors will be an old-fashioned barbecue. President Menocal of Cuba is a graduate member of the Cornell Chapter of the fraternity. He heads the committee arranging for the visit of the Americans, and will provide a Cuban warship to convey the delegates and officers from Key West to Havana. Steamers are to be provided for others and airplanes are to make round trips with passengers. The convention banquet and the President's annual ball and reception at the palace are to conclude the visit. The delegates are due at Havana on Dec. 30.

Among those leaving last night were Dr. John P. Munn, President of the fraternity; James T. Lee, President of the New York Club; Charles Cason, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation; Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, world's hurdle champion, and Stephen Horrell, captain of the Cornell football team.

SIX MONTHS AGO 'TWAS TERRAPIN—

He Is Star of Jail Christmas Show.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Six months ago Charles Ponzi ate caviar and terrapin from plates of silver. Across the table his pretty little wife poured tea or coffee from a costly service. His butler, pompous and correct, passed the cup and life was as the sparkling burgundy that glistened in the goblets.

Yesterday Ponzi ate roast pork, turnips, onions and potatoes, a good meal but humble. A brother convict, shaven and shorn, passed tin cups and life was as the prison coffee—dark, and a trifle bitter.

In the dining room of the great home in Lexington his wife bowed her head beneath mistletoe and sobbed.

"Ponzi is a prisoner among prisoners—no better, no worse than a good many of his brother convicts," said Sheriff Blake of the Plymouth jail.

"In his spare time he writes poems—clever little things—to his wife and to the boys. Sometimes they are philosophical and sometimes humorous. Occasionally he turns cynic and then again he romances. The boys say 'It is a mean pen that Ponzi scribbles,' but I'm inclined to believe it's a prolific one. Just now he's wondering about securing copyrights pending the publication of his first attempts.

"Between manual labor and literary pursuits, Ponzi is pretty busy. Later I'm going to let him take charge of our library. We've some five or six hundred books badly in need of cataloguing, and he's fully capable of putting them in order.

"It was during the Christmas entertainment presented in the forenoon that Ponzi scored his biggest hit here. Original jingles, written for the occasion, and delivered in his own inimitable style, brought down the house. Rhyming on the foibles of the inmates and jailers and lyrics featured the program."

URGES HIGH JEWISH IDEALS.

Louis Marshall Tells Zeta Beta Taus to Combat Foes.

The way to combat anti-Semitism is to insist on a higher understanding and appreciation of Jewish traditions and ideals and to stimulate the aspirations of Jews during their period of education, Louis Marshall told the members of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity at the annual convention dinner in the Hotel Astor last night.

"None has dared to say a word against those who are true to their religion," said Mr. Marshall. "The so-called protocols have been shown to be forgeries. The Jew must live so that suspicion cannot touch him. We are assured in our Constitution of religious freedom, and we know that if we shall be consistently loyal to our faith we shall have nothing to fear.

"The time has come when the Jewish college man should be militant for his faith, and should stand up and answer these charges. A great responsibility rests on a body such as Zeta Beta Tau. You must be ready to live the life of a Jew, and show that those who are true to their faith are helping to make the real brotherhood of mankind."

Mr. Marshall presented the Louis Marshall prize for most effectively stimulating a deeper understanding of Jewish traditions, activities and ideals, to the chapter at McGill University. Other speakers were Justice Irving Lehman, Professor Horace M. Kallen and Harold Riegelman.

"PILGRIM PAGEANT" SEEN.

Performance by Educational Alliance Draws Crowds.

"The Pilgrim Pageant," by Esther Willard Bates, was presented by about 200 men, women and children affiliated with the Educational Alliance at the institution, 197 East Broadway, last evening and will be repeated every evening this week up to Thursday. About 1,000 persons witnessed the first performance, and it required four policemen to keep thousands more from entering an already filled auditorium.

The pageant gave the history of the Pilgrim fathers from the arrest of William Brewster in England to the first Thanksgiving in this country on the shores of Massachusetts. As an epilogue, immigrants were shown receiving a welcome to America. The coaching for the performance was the work of Mrs. May Harris. Admission was free.

MORE HELP NEEDED

For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

You'll have to hurry!

The Royal Tailors' Annual Pre-Inventory Clearance of "all limited yardage" woolens & worsteds

every remnant we have—regardless of its original cost—many suitings and overcoatings from our regular $50 to $75 grades

—offered this month to clean them out quickly—and keep our shops busy during the usual December dull season

$30

All pure wool custom-tailor fabrics exclusively

Suit or Overcoat to Measure

A discount of 10% for very small sizes. Slight extra charges for sizes 45 inches breast and above.

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During the recent period of material shortages, inadequate transportation and rising costs, we built *for less than estimated cost* for:

Alcohol Products Co., Monmouth Junction, N. J.—Factory and warehouse.

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Having saved them money under such trying conditions, isn't it a reasonable indication that we can give you the *economy* you want now?

Phone us, Bryant 2908, or write us, 110 West 40th Street, New York.

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Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

Stop Your Coughing

No need to let that cough persist. Relieve the irritation, tickling and hoarseness by soothing the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

CHICAGO PAY HIGHER SAYS GARMENT MAN

Union Official Accuses Clothiers Here of Shifting Burden to Labor.

DIFFERENCE IS 8 TO 40%

Amalgamated Expects $100,000 From Sister Branch to Aid In Local Fight.

The new wage scale announced by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York, which has been accompanied by a return to the piece work system, falls below schedules now operative in the Chicago clothing market, according to a report made public yesterday by the Research Committee of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Dr. Leo Wolman, head of the Research Committee, who compared the two scales, based on figures for twenty-four classes of men and women workers, declared that the New York schedule fell from 8 to 40 per cent. below the Chicago scale.

The figures employed for the comparison, according to the union, were those submitted to the Impartial Chairman in Chicago by the clothing manufacturers of that city.

"Throughout the year 1919, when the prices of men's clothes experienced their most striking increases," Dr. Wolman's report states, "the policy of the New York manufacturers was well known. In the midst of a market characterized by rapidly rising prices, the manufacturers in the New York market, in striking contrast to other markets, took the most unscrupulous advantage by constantly raising the price of the product. These raises were pyramided on the public (by similar tactics of the retailers) and the results at the end of 1919 were clothes at several hundred per cent. higher than before.

"No one in the country familiar with the methods of business in the New York market supposed for a moment that the prices charged were determined by the wages. They were determined in reality by what the traffic was willing to bear; by what the public could be forced to pay. For the manufacturers this meant swollen profits.

"Now that the market situation has radically changed, the manufacturers do not want to lose any of the advantages they gained in 1919 and want to shift the burden of a falling market on the shoulders of labor. Labor approaches the situation with an open mind. The union said to the manufacturers. 'Permit us to meet with you and discover those of your difficulties that are due to labor; for such difficulties we shall take immediate steps to remedy.' But this proposal for joint investigation and joint solution the manufacturers rejected. Instead they promise lower prices and at the same time they voluntarily add to their cost of production by entering upon an expensive lockout."

Under the new scale, according to Dr. Wolman, the New York pocketmaker will earn about $50 a week, while the average earnings of the Chicago pocketmaker will remain at $60. Sleeve sewers will get $45 here while the average earnings for similar classes in Chicago will stay at $38 87. Tape sewers here will get $42 a week; those in Chicago $60. Wages for off pressers in Chicago will be 22 per cent. higher under the new scale; for joiners 27 per cent. higher; for shapers 31 per cent. higher and for edge stitchers 24 per cent. above the new scale here.

Fitters in Chicago will earn about 36 per cent. more; first basters 32 per cent.; collar makers 34 per cent.; shape pressers 27 per cent. The pay for edge basters in Chicago will be 40 per cent. higher than in this city.

Sidney Hillman, General President of the Amalgamated, announced yesterday that the union looked for a check for $100,000 from the Chicago branch this week to aid the local unemployment situation. A fund of $500,000 will be available by Jan. 15, it was announced.

BISHOP BURCH EULOGIZED.

Many Episcopal Clergymen Devote Their Sermons to the Late Prelate.

Many Episcopal clergymen in their sermons yesterday morning eulogized Bishop Charles S. Burch, who died last Monday. The bishop's chair in every church in the New York diocese is covered with mourning.

At Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, where Bishop Burch was consecrated nine years ago, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, the rector, compared Bishop Burch to Enoch. The rector's text was "And Enoch walked with God; and he was not, for God took him." Dr. Slattery said that the qualities which made Bishop Burch valuable as the editor and manager of a newspaper made him valuable in the service of the church.

The parishioners were so pleased with the sermon that provision was made to print it in pamphlet form.

Lyons to Be Sworn In Tomorrow.

John J. Lyons, who led the Republican State ticket at the recent election, will take the oath of office as Secretary of State in the rooms of the Merchants Association in the Woolworth Building at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. A reception will follow. Mr. Lyons will go to Albany on Wednesday to make final arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies on Saturday, and will administer the oath to the incoming Governor, Nathan L. Miller, and the other new State officers.

Rumania Not to Intern Jews.

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—The Rumanian Government has withdrawn its recent order to intern the 12,000 Jewish refugees in Bessarabia, most of them victims of the pogroms in the Ukraine, says a Bucharest despatch today. Premier Averesco has promised that those desiring to proceed to America or to Palestine will have every facility to do so.

MURPHY DECLARES FOR DISARMAMENT

Tammany Leader Recalls Plea by New York Delegation to Democratic Convention.

'THE TRANSCENDENT ISSUE'

The Party Unwilling to Go as Far as W. Bourke Cockran Urged.

Tammany Hall, which was responsible for one of the oldest disarmament measures, the law which bears the name of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan, is for the world-wide application of this principle, according to a statement issued by Charles F. Murphy, its leader, last night. Inspired by the campaign of The New York World for universal disarmament, Mr. Murphy declared that the plea for disarmament was urged by the New York State delegation to the Democratic National Convention, and Tammany had urged that the Democratic Party should make disarmament the chief issue in its appeal to the country.

"When the State delegation met for conference in Albany on May 6 and 7," said Mr. Murphy, "W. Bourke Cokran, a Tammany delegate from Manhattan, who afterward was the New York member of the Platform Committee at San Francisco, presented suggestions for a platform plank which were unanimously indorsed by the delegation.

"By its vote the delegation declared that only by world disarmament could the industries of the world be adjusted and the cost of living be reduced. In accordance with the action of the State delegation at Albany, Mr. Cockran presented the platform suggestions to the Convention Committee at San Francisco, but the Convention Committee did not care to go as far as Mr. Cockran and the New York delegates urged.

"The New York delegation, through Mr. Cockran, insisted that only by world disarmament could universal peace be promoted and could humanity be protected from the endless dangers that threaten it. At Albany and at San Francisco we took the stand that disarmament was the transcendent issue of the world and not alone of this country. In it are involved the calamities of war, of which the high cost of living and taxation are only two. Mr. Cockran spoke plainly when he said: 'Every pair of human hands and every remaining dollar of capital in the world immediately must be enlisted actively in productive industry; none must be diverted to war or preparations for war.'

"He also said: 'The world must disarm or the world must starve,' and on that fundamental basis, Tammany, and then the united delegation from this State, urged the Democratic National Convention to make world disarmament its great appeal to the people of the country."

The Franklin Car and the Present Buying Standard

New Schedule of Franklin Prices

Open Types	New Price	Old Price	Reduction	Enclosed Types	New Price	Old Price	Reduction
Runabout	$2400	$3050	$650	Sedan	$3600	4350	750
4-Pass. Roadster	2500	3100	600	Brougham	3500	4300	800
Touring	2600	3100	500	Runabout (Convertible)	2750	3300	550

Effective September 23, 1920. Prices F. O. B. Syracuse

THE favorable position which the Franklin holds among motor cars is based on a wide appreciation of its value.

Today the motorist is interested as never before in the facts backing his purchase.

As a reflex of the buying spirit of the recent "easy days" comes a full consideration of the fundamentals of value—*price* and *performance*. One without the other means nothing.

As far as price is concerned, the Franklin position established September 23, 1920, speaks for itself.

When viewed side by side with Franklin prices, Franklin performance is emphasized more than ever.

Such comparisons invariably show how the characteristic principles of light weight, flexible construction and direct air cooling result in these outstanding Franklin advantages:

Ability to travel the longest distances in a day—

To cover rough roads comfortably and safely, without fear of tire troubles or breakage, without skidding—

To go where others can't, and when they can't, with no fear of overheating in summer, with no need of blankets, anti-freeze mixtures, or draining or refilling in winter—

To start easily or surely, and run steadily, regardless of temperature or altitude—

To avoid annoying delays on the road, and troublesome duties at the end, free from all sense of strain or worry—

All this throughout an unusually long car life, and with economy that is unequalled:

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
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PHOTO MISHKIN

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Metropolitan Opera House December 28

Hear these famous Victor artists!

In keeping with the Victor policy of presenting the recordings of the greatest artists, the Victor Company has secured the services of the La Scala Orchestra under the personal direction and leadership of Maestro Arturo Toscanini.

Announcement will be made later of the issuance of the first Victor Records by this famous organization.

Attend the concert by the La Scala Orchestra, and then later when you hear their Victor Records you will appreciate how faithfully their interpretations are portrayed on the Victrola.

It is because of this absolute fidelity that the La Scala Orchestra makes Victor Records; that the greatest artists of all the world are Victor artists.

Victrolas $25 to $1500. New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

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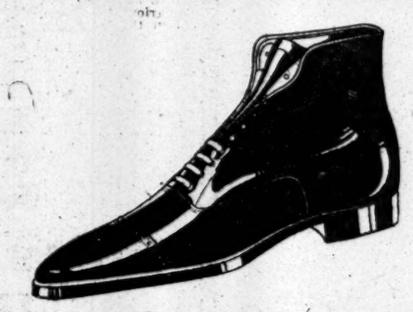

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The Newmarket adequately presents John Ward standards of style, satisfaction and suitability. It offers so bountiful a mesure of servis that the eight dollars can truthfully be regarded as a most advantageous investment

The Newmarket, in calfskin, may be had in tan or black. At all John Ward Stores, or by mail on receit of size and check.

John Ward Shoe Servis includes: careful cobbling, custom shoe making, expert chiropody and a painstaking attention to mail orders

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Prepared in a moment by briskly stirring the powder in hot or cold water. Keep at home or when traveling.

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Write for free sample to Horlick's, Dept. B, Racine, Wis.

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For Home-Building and Savings

Fifteen Park Row (ground floor), New York announces its 64th semi-annual cash dividend at the usual yearly rate of 4½% on savings share accounts of $10 to $5000 and 5% on all instalment and income share accounts.

The Franklin Society, 33 years old, State supervised, prudently managed, is serving many thousands. Let it serve you. Information on request. Savings by mail.

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OPEN EVERY EVENING TO 7 TILL JAN. 10.

PAYS 4½ AND 5 PER CENT

CHILEAN LABORERS DEMAND DRY LAW

Longshoremen's Refusal to Handle Liquor May Force Government to Act.

FEDERATION BALKS THEM

Wine Growers Organize for Fight, but Some Kind of Prohibition Is Expected.

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SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 26.—It is indicated that the prohibition question will be forced on the new Chilean Administration before it has had time fairly to pick up the reins of government as the result of refusal of the longshoremen, backed by the Chilean Federation of Labor, to unload alcoholic beverages at any port in the country.

It has been stated that as soon as Congress reconvenes after the Christmas recess Senator Edwards will renew his insistence that the Chilean Cabinet inform the Congress what policy it intends to follow to protect the freedom of commerce in view of the demand of the laboring class for prohibition.

Senator Edwards recently interrupted a debate upon Chili's position in the League of Nations to voice his opinion on labor's effort to force the prohibition issue. The retiring Minister of Finance on two occasions excused himself from replying.

Edwards, representing wine industries, hopes for a reply immediately from the new Cabinet.

Longshoremen at Antofagasta, Irica and other ports have recently refused to handle alcoholic beverages, either in import or export trade, and the Maritime Federation of Antofagasta, representing nine unions of maritime workers, has served formal notice that it will not handle any such goods after Jan. 1.

Edwards, in the course of a debate, said this action threatens the republic's wine industry, wherein 900,000,000 pesos are invested, and demands that the Government protect the wine growers, who form a large proportion of the republic's economic organization.

On the other hand, the Chilean Federation of Labor with 300,000 members has addressed a petition to President Alessandri stating:

"The alcoholic curse takes 350,000,000 pesos from the pockets of Chilean laborers annually, and we beg the new administration to convert the republic breweries, distilleries and wine presses into producers of grape food products and industrial alcohol."

The prohibition movement is spontaneous with the working classes, who look upon Alessandri as their savior from the present economic and social conditions. They say that the abolishing of liquor would do more than any other one move in this direction.

In view of the united strength behind this movement, steps have been taken toward organizing the owners of vineyards and the resultant industries to present united opposition.

It is generally believed that mild prohibition will be forced on Chile by laboring classes with bone dry zones established around the industrial centres.

Spanish Tenants Form a League.

SANTANDER, Spain, Dec. 26.—A national association of tenants has been formed to draft the basis of a contract for the approval of the Government in order to establish legally the relations of landlords and tenants.

BETTER LAWS FOR CHILDREN

Great Changes That Have Taken Place in Twenty-one Years.

Twenty-one years ago the relation of the father to his child partook of the nature of a property right. The courts could enforce this right, but on the other hand, they were often powerless to enforce the duty of the father to his child. Since 1899 every State in the Union has passed juvenile court laws except Connecticut, Maine and Wyoming, and these three States have passed laws dealing with some of the problems usually included in the juvenile court law itself. The extensiveness of this legislation is the best evidence of the previous unsatisfactory viewpoint of the law. How far the States have gone in modernizing their attitude toward the delinquent and the neglected child is shown in a bulletin recently made public by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Juvenile court legislation deals with a complicated group of problems: that of the child accused of breaking the law; the adult offending against the child; the neglected and degraded parent; the incompetent and unfaithful guardian, and the family that is simply poor.

Under the old law the delinquent child was dealt with in the same manner, with certain restrictions of age, as the adult offender. He was tried before a criminal court with all the formality and notoriety of a jury, sworn testimony and confronting witnesses. If found "guilty" the child suffered the penalty. If "not guilty" he went free. In no case did the law extend any constructive help.

Of recent years, however, the law has recognized the right of the child to a reasonable minimum of care, of decency and of well-being. Consideration has been given to the natural impulses of youth and to the adverse conditions under which the child may have been brought up. Because of the differences in the structure of their judicial systems, the States have had to meet the problems by various methods of legislative attack. In every State, however, the attempt has been made through legislation to solve the difficult problems involving the unfavorable conditions—domestic, social and economic—under which children are living and developing today.

FIGHTING BLISTER RUST.

Eradication Investigations by E. G. Cheyney Show Good Results.

Experiments in the warfare against the white pine blister rust, which are being carried on both in the East and in the Central West, begin to point the way to better methods of attack. Such is the report of E. G. Cheyney, head of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. The white pine blister rust, like the black stem rust of wheat, is kept alive and spread by a plant ally of the disease. The group of plants aiding the blister rust is known as ribes, and is made up of the various species of currants and gooseberries. Spores from diseased pines cannot carry to other pines and infect them. The spores must first find lodgment on a currant or gooseberry bush and there develop a new spore. This may then be carried to pine trees to infect them. If, therefore, the ribes ribe can be eradicated or greatly reduced, the danger to the pine areas will be removed, or at least greatly reduced, says Mr. Cheyney.

Understanding this situation, Mr. Cheyney began at Rush Lake, Minnesota, a series of eradication investigations. In the course of these inquiries in 1919 he uncovered the important fact that instead of pulling up the ribes plant, the best method seemed to be to grub them out. The reason was that in the work of eradication it was found that neither from pulled nor grubbed plants did there spring any root sprouts except where the root ends were exposed to the light. The inference from this was that the cutting off of the roots would seem to be more effective than pulling, for ordinary care would prevent leaving pieces of crown in grubbing, while only extraordinary care could prevent the leaving of exposed root ends after pulling. It is believed that the discovery of this fact will simplify, to some extent at least, the problem of eradication.

CAN CONTROL ASPEN BORER.

Federal Experts Tell How to Control Tree Pests.

Among the many factors which have brought about the present shortage of paper is the aspen borer, a gray-green beetle, which often destroys whole plantations of trees that are so essential to the pulp industry, according to experts of the United States Department of Agriculture. It seems that the poplar and aspen, both very fast-growing trees and for this reason very valuable to manufacturers, are the objects of the borer's attacks. The beetle gnaws a slot in the bark and deposits one or two eggs therein. From these eggs come the trouble-making grubs that gnaw into the heart and sapwood and so riddle the tree that the first strong wind snaps the weakened timber. Infestation by the borer is most prevalent between altitudes of 6,500 and 8,000 feet. It has not been found above 9,000 feet.

In some areas where poplar and aspen predominate, the standing dead, fallen and dying trees exceed 50 per cent. of the total stand. A count made by the department on a two-acre area of aspens in Colorado produced these results:

Total number of trees	607
Number of living trees	260
Number of dying trees	34
Number of dead trees	340
Number of infested trees	33
Deformed trees, per cent. of total	40

The department experts in their extensive experiments in various infested localities have found that the insect can be controlled, if not entirely eliminated, by either of the following methods. The first consists in destroying the insect by cutting the brood trees. Brood trees are individual trees attacked several years in succession and are readily identified by the scarred trunks and deformed branches. These are the breeding points of the borer, and a man with an axe can cut and pile fifty such trees in a day. The trees are piled and burned or split open so that the wood is exposed to the sun. The other method, not practical in the forest, but applicable to shade trees, is the application of creosote or carbolineum to the egg scars. This should be done in October after the adults have deposited their eggs.

CANADIAN EXCISE GAINS.

Collections in November Show Increase of $1,449,255.

Canadian inland revenue figures for the month of November show a great advance as compared with the same month last year, the increase being $1,449,255.73.

The total receipts for the month were $4,344,246.07, as against $2,894,990.34 in November 1919. Of this year's total the amount for excise proper was $2,624,640.34, while that for excise war tax was $1,719,605.63.

Customs returns for the same month again showed a slight decrease. The collections for November, 1920, were $4,085,107.01, while those during the same period in 1919 were $4,284,174.62, a difference of $199,066.71.

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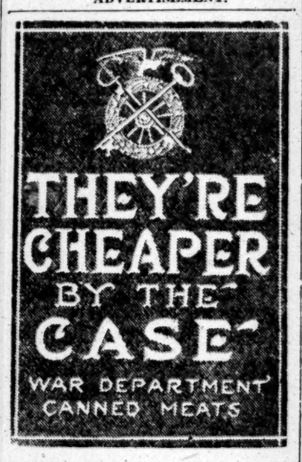

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The "Bayer Cross" is the thumb-print of genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." It protects you against imitations and positively identifies the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years.

Always buy an unbroken package, which contains proper directions.

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Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages.

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A CONSIDERABLE number of valuable and attractive Upright, Grand and Player Pianos of the finest makes were traded in for new Knabe and Ampico Reproducing Pianos during the Christmas Buying. Of these we have selected one hundred and five of various types and distinguished makes, which, in our judgment, represent the choicest selection of instruments ever assembled, including

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Lurch, fine shape, rare offer	225	Shoninger, excellent	625
Bradbury, excellent choice	310	Sohmer, Cecilian, a bargain	710
Haines, like new, opportunity	440	Wheelock, as new	745
Krakauer, mahogany, perfect	465	Hardman, Autotone, like new	765
Sohmer, slightly used	475	Knabe, Mission, de Luxe	810
Knabe, Oak case, a bargain	565	Hardman, Autotone, Cir. Walnut	880
Steinway, as new	585	Knabe, Angelus, as new	910
Knabe, Art Louis XV	645	Knabe, Angelus, Grand, a gem	1125
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Steinway, Vernis Martin	725	Weber, Duo-Art Grand, perfect condition, slightly used	
Knabe, like new	770		

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Decker, good bargain	$ 445	Knabe, Parlor, concert use only	$1225
Armstrong, Miniature, like new	795	Steinway, Miniature, mahogany	1325
Armstrong, Baby, mahogany	840	Steinway, Miniature, perfect	1340
Knabe, Mignonette, a gem	1045	Knabe, Concert grand, a gem	1400
Knabe, Mignon, Rosewood	1165	Steinway, Baby art, as new	1440
Knabe, Baby, excellent	1175	Knabe, Baby, concert used	1525

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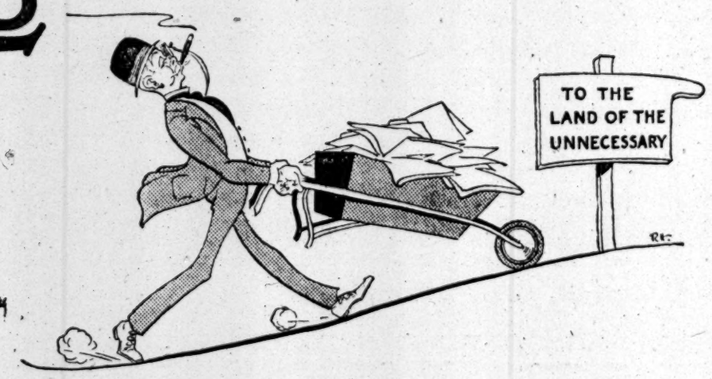

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On Dec. 20, we opened our third Fifth Ave. Store at 718 Fifth Ave., cor. 56th St.

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CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN
UNION PACIFIC — SALT LAKE ROUTE

NATIVITY PLAY GIVEN IN ALBANY

Mrs. Katrina Trask's "The Little Town of Bethlehem" Presented by Community Actors.

AUTHOR ILL, NOT PRESENT

Audience Overflows Harmanus Bleecker Hall at Christmas Season Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—This city celebrated the Christmas season in community fashion this afternoon with the presentation, at Proctor's Harmanus Bleecker Hall of Mrs. Katrina Trask's story of the nativity, "The Little Town of Bethlehem." The event, which was under the joint auspices of the Albany Community Chorus and the Albany Players, Inc., was in every way a community celebration. No admission was charged, and more than 3,000 persons witnessed the performance. The huge hall was filled to overflowing half an hour before the play began and many were turned away. The Albany Boy Scouts acted as ushers.

Mrs. Trask's play has been performed on several prior occasions, notably by the Ben Greet players in 1909, and subsequently in Northampton, Philadelphia, Saratoga Springs and other cities. Unlike Mrs. Trask's play of the Crucifixion, "Without the Walls," which was acted here last Easter before an audience of children, today's play was intended primarily for elders and there were few children in the house. Mrs. Trask, who is confined to her home in Saratoga Springs by illness, was represented by a group of friends.

The play, which is in three acts and seven scenes, was acted principally by the Albany Players, an organization of talented amateurs. Christmas hymns and carols were sung between the acts by the Community Chorus and the audience at large, led by Fred P. Denison, with Floyd Howard Walter at the organ. Another feature of the production was a group of songs, the music of which was composed by Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing. The costumes, lent by Mrs. Trask, were those used in the original production.

Mrs. Trask's play recites, in simple and dramatically effective style, the story of the coming of the Nazarene. Faustina, daughter of a noble Roman, refuses shelter to a wandering woman in Bethlehem, and the woman, stumbling on into the hills about the city, gives birth to her son in a stable. She is, of course, the Virgin Mary. Faustina is loved by both Pompilius, a Roman, and Carliston, a Greek, and, although she loves the latter, she is about to be compelled by her father to give herself to the Roman.

When she is stricken with leprosy, however, Pompilius deserts her, and for thirty years she roams the hills of Judea, a leper. When Carliston learns that she is still alive he seeks her out, and their reconciliation is made possible by her being cured of leprosy by Christ, now grown to manhood. She is thus saved by the Son of her to whom she had refused shelter many years before.

This impressive little play received a dignified interpretation from the local players, with Miss Mary Ida Hare as Faustina, Thomas C. Stowell as Carliston and Laurence S. Hill as Pompilius. Others who took part included Miss Myretta Chatham, Miss Faye Smiley Stowell, Frederick N. Snyder, John O'Day Donahoe and Frances Stephan. Mr. Osborne's music, set to songs of the Virgin Mary, was effectively sung off stage by Mrs. William J. McCann.

Former Governor Martin H. Glynn and Dr. John H. Finley, the retiring Commissioner of Education, were among those who made the performance possible, and other patrons and patronesses included Roessle McKinney, head of the Community Chorus; Mrs. J. Townsend Lansing, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, George Foster Peabody, Mrs. John D. Parsons, Mrs. Benjamin W. Arnold, Mrs. George Porter Hilton and Peter D. Kiernan. Many of the patrons and patronesses occupied boxes at the performance.

In compliance with a request on the program there was no applause.

SPAIN'S BIG ELECTION FUNDS

Some Seats Said to Have Cost 100,000 Pesetas—Government Wins 196

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The latest returns from the elections received by the Ministry of the Interior show that the Government up to the present has obtained 196 seats in the Cortes. Further returns are expected to bring the number up to 205. [The total number of Deputies is 412.]

Next Sunday's Senatorial elections, according to a Government forecast, will result in the return of ninety-five supporters of the Cabinet and eighty-five opposition Senators. Besides these avowed supporters, many Deputies of other Conservative groups will join forces with Premier Dato on numerous questions of policy, their opposition being in connection with questions of detail.

There is widespread discussion in the political clubs regarding the recent elections, the campaign funds for which are reported to have attained proportions never before reached. A large number of the candidates belonged to classes which profited during the war, and they are said to have lavished money in their constituencies in order to obtain a majority of the votes. Some estimates place the cost of each of such elections at at least 100,000 pesetas, but statements of this nature are difficult of confirmation.

Partisans of the various political parties openly accuse each other of practicing corrupt methods and assert their intention of bringing suit against the candidates who won seats. As these threats always have been made after political elections, however, it is regarded probable they will be allowed to drop after the heat of the controversy has subsided.

CHEVRONS ON WAR BOTTLES

Champagne, Service Striped, Served for Paris's Christmas.

Copyright, 1920, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Champagne bottles wearing service stripes appeared at the Christmas Eve celebration in the restaurants and cafés. The champagne is marketed by a firm whose cellars are at Rheims and on each label is marked a chevron for every six months the bottle was in a cellar during the German bombardment of the French city.

The 1914 vintage carries seven service stripes marking the period between Sept. 4, 1914, when Rheims was first under fire, until Oct. 6, 1918, when America compelled the Germans to evacuate the district.

It is estimated that there were 1,000,000 bottles of champagne in Rheims during the war.

KILLS GENERAL AT PARLEY.

Bulgar Colonel, After Slaying Serb Chairman, Commits Suicide.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 26 (Havas).—During a meeting of the commission appointed to delimit the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier a quarrel broke out and a Bulgarian Colonel killed the Serbian General who presided, says a Sofia dispatch today.

The Colonel then committed suicide.

STARS AID BIG BROTHERS.

Sunday Night Bills at Hippodrome, Metropolitan and Garden.

Fritz Kreisler and Frances Alda were among the stars of the Catholic Big Brothers' benefit at the Hippodrome last night, Mr. Kreisler playing Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chant Indoue" and his own "Caprice Viennois" and "La Gitana," while Mme. Alda sang English songs and an air from "Tosca" with 'cello, played by Gutia Casini. Mischa Levitzki gave Rachmaninoff's piano prelude in G minor and a waltz by Stojowski and Rafael Diaz, an air from "Romeo and Juliet." Norman Trevor was master of ceremonies. Archbishop Hayes occupied a box near the stage, and though the audience did not fill the big house, the receipts were swelled by gifts to about $12,000.

Efrem Zimbalist appeared as guest at last evening's Metropolitan concert, playing a concerto by Hubay with the orchestra under Hageman and lesser pieces, including his own "Russian Dance." Nicola Zerola, the former Manhattan tenor, now with the elder house, sang the popular air from "Faglacci" and the "Celeste Alda," and there were others from "La Gioconda" for Frances Peralta, from "The Prophet" for Flora Perini, and from a Spanish opera by Gomez for Mardones.

Edia Soller, a woman conductor, who once appeared in the Central Park concerts three years ago, directed a band with many soloists last evening at Madison Square Garden. Miss Soller led Rossini's overture to "William Tell" and a fantasy on Swedish airs by her father, W. Soller, while as solo flute she was heard in a melody by Gluck. Milio Picco of the Metropolitan sang airs from "The Masked Ball" and "Barber of Seville," and others were Serge Radamsky, Berta Rivierre and Franz Kaltenborn.

TWO ORCHESTRA PLAYS.

Bispham Reads "Midsummer Night's Dream" With Symphony.

Words and music of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" comprised the post-holiday program of the Symphony Society's sold-out matinee yesterday in Aeolian Hall, parts of the text of Shakespeare's five-act comedy being read by David Bispham, several songs sung by Rachel M. Harris, contralto, and a small chorus of women from the Oratorio Society, while Walter Damrosch led the Symphony players in seven of the thirteen incidental pieces composed for a performance seventy-seven years ago at the New Palace, Potsdam, by Felix Mendelssohn.

Mr. Bispham's reading of the play, in which he voiced the sentiments of four-and-twenty personages, Athenian royalties, lovers, clowns and elves, was perhaps familiar to some of his hearers yesterday; it ran from intoned lyrics of lightest fancy, heightened by orchestral accompaniment, to solo passages of pure dialogue given with rare distinctness and humor. Those of all ages fit for a symphony audience to sit through two hours of music with almost unceasing smiles and frequent laughter. There was applause also for the chorus of fairies.

A concert of the National Symphony under Mr. Bodanzky last evening in Carnegie Hall repeated the program of Christmas Day, including Gilere's "The Sirens," Rachmaninoff's second pianoforte concerto, with Moiseiwitsch, and overtures of Gluck and Wagner.

MATINEES FOR CHILDREN.

Special Program to Be Given Each Day This Week at Rivoli.

Seven thousand poor children will be treated to holiday matinees at the Rivoli Theatre this week by Hugo Riesenfeld, director of that playhouse. The children will be brought from twenty-two charity organizations, and there will also be 2,750 children brought together by the Police Department. The distribution of seats has been arranged by Bird S. Coler of the Department of Public Charities.

One thousand children were entertained at the first of the special performances on Saturday, and a thousand will be provided for every day this week. The performances will begin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and the remaining seats will be placed on sale after the guests have been provided for. The program is specially designed for children.

BIG JUMP IN TRADE TO SPAIN.

240 Per Cent. Growth Partly Due to Displacing Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—An increase of 240 per cent. in American exports to Spain from 1914 to 1919 is noted in a report on the "growing importance of the Spanish market," made public today by the Department of Commerce.

The favorable American trade growth is explained by Trade Commissioner Arthur Young, author of the report, as due largely to the displacement of Germany, and to some extent of France and Great Britain in the Spanish market by the United States.

As a result of the war, the report says, Spain, like the United States, changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, with a trade balance in favor of Spain in 1919 amounting to $772,000,000, which "strengthened the financial situation in the country to a remarkable extent."

The eagerness of economic information about Spain available to American interests, the department declares, "has not been in keeping with the growing importance of that country."

Lazaro Sings "Elli, Elli."

Hipolito Lazaro, the Spanish opera tenor, appeared at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon in a concert with two assisting artists, Hector Cabral, a violinist of Peru, and Mercedes Padrosa, pianist, from Spain. Mr. Lazaro was heard in airs from "Aida" and "Manon," in Spanish and other songs, and in the Hebrew lament, "Elli, Elli," variously said to be an old folk-melody or the original composition of a Jewish musician of New York, but given yesterday with an accompaniment arranged by Schindler, played by Max Terr. Miss Padrosa gave piano pieces by Albeniz, Granadoes and Laregia, and Mr. Cabral a sonata by Raff and a rondo by Kreisler.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

St. John Irvine's play, "Mixed Marriage," will be seen at special matinees at the Times Square Theatre beginning a week from Monday. Performances will be given on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. In the meantime "Mixed Marriage" will continue to be acted nightly at the Bramhall Playhouse for another two weeks.

Rachel Crothers's comedy, "Nice People," will be produced in Atlantic City tonight by Sam H. Harris. Francine Larrimore will be starred in the play.

A force of 150 men have remodeled the Century Promenade since Saturday night, and a new dancing floor has been installed. The Promenade will open as usual to-night.

Mrs. Arthur Hammerstein returned to the stage last Friday night in the prima donna role in "Tickle Me." Mrs. Hammerstein is known on the stage as Claire Nagle.

MORE HELP NEEDED
For the Hundred Neediest Cases

More than $100,000 is required to meet the requirements for the 200 verified and meritorious cases of misfortune and helplessness in the City of New York included in THE TIMES "100 Neediest Cases." The fund is several thousand dollars short. Contributions of any sum are appealed for. Send check to order "100 Neediest Cases," care THE TIMES, Times Square.

THE SCREEN

Charles Ray's latest comedy, "Nineteen and Phyllis," is at the Strand this week. Again comes the same Ray with variations. It is his variations that keep him fresh. He's always the same Ray, and not even he could go on forever without variety. But with variety he is always new. Recently he was a country boy and an indigenous part of the country. Now he is a small-town swain and of the small-town born and bred. He is in every mood and manner a Vixville product.

In the former picture it was a joy to watch him shaving, and in the present one he dances as only a young innocent overwhelmed by young love can dance. His capture of a burglar who is causing his own little crime wave in Vixville is inimitably recorded on the screen. And the scene in which Ray measures himself for a dress suit is one of those bits in which he is incomparable.

There's something more to the picture than Ray, too. Frederick Stowers, who wrote the story, and Joseph De Grasse, who directed the production, have brightened it with many little touches, such as animated subtitles, and have faithfully reproduced the appearance and life of a Southern town. The only important fault to find with the comedy is that there is not enough of it to fill the five or six reels over which it is spread. As a three or four reel picture it would not have a dull moment, but its plot and characterization are too lacking in substance for more. It's a pity that the length of the photoplay is so arbitrarily determined. Many a good work is reduced to the average in quality by the effort to make it the average in quantity. "Nineteen and Phyllis" is not quite down to the average in quality, but its excess weight pulls it far below where it ought to be.

In Vixville, besides other young people and their elders, lives Andrew Jackson Cavanaugh, who is 19 and works for $18 a week. Also there are Phyllis, for whom the $18 is far insufficient, and Andrew's rival, whose rich father buys him an automobile and a dress suit. That's all that need be told of the story. Lincoln Stedman as the rival is good, and Clara Horton as the girl is sufficiently silly and cute.

Also at the Strand is another of the Booth Tarkington comedies, "Edgar's Little Saw," directed by Mason N. Litson. These Tarkington comedies have been one of the treats of the year, and the present one, though not as imaginatively built as some of the others, is poignant as the real tragedy of a real boy should be. Young Johnny Jones makes an altogether convincing Edgar, and when he is the victim of gross injustice at the hands of a typically incompetent and stupid father, every spectator sympathizes with him keenly. One laughs at Edgar while he loves him, and wants to choke his father. Also in this comedy, Edgar's little brother, Charlie, accurately impersonated by a youngster billed as a girl, comes to the front and adds considerable action of his own to the story. With Edgar's saw Charlie makes the damage done by George Washington and his hatchet insignificant.

The scenic at the Strand is a Chester work, "Lost a Yodel," containing entertaining and picturesque views of mountain climbing.

If Charles Ray and a few threads of narrative cannot fill more than four reels of film, how many can Douglas MacLean with fewer strands use up successfully? Not more than two, at the most. "The Rookie's Return," at the Rialto this week, might have been an exceedingly bright two-reel comedy. With its no less than five reels, it is extremely dull for long stretches. It tries to make up for its failure to be funny in many places by becoming simply foolish, but the result is the foolishness that has no wit and soon grows tiresome. Also it resorts to many subtitles, which, it seems, as padding, and they are often as flat as the screen on which they are projected.

However, for the patient, there are bright spots in "The Rookie's Return." MacLean is a likable fellow, in his way expressive, and, when given anything to do, usually does it neatly. His companion, Doris May, is pleasing, although she acts even less in her present picture than in its predecessors, and Lee White as an inane Frenchman, Frank Currier as a stock parent and Wallace Beery as a pugnacious waiter keeps things going fairly well. If only they didn't have to keep them going so long!

The story is about a discharged soldier who, after a brainless effort to earn a living, inherits a fortune and temporary trouble.

"Ottauquechee Valley," a Post Nature Picture, is one of the pure delights of the Rialto program. Not all scenics hold the interest continuously, even when they are admittedly beautiful, for the person more or less artistically uneducated cannot sit in constant admiration while 1,000 feet of film are being unwound before him unless there is something more than just pictures to attract his attention. A story, not a plot, but a connecting narrative, is best for this, but, where it is lacking, variety will serve. "Ottauquechee Valley" has variety. There is variety in the scenery, in the toning of the scenes, in the seasons represented and in the occasional introduction into the pictures of a little white dog, a tall brisk man and the graceful, shadowy figure of a woman. The scenes have been well composed and skillfully assembled.

"The Charm School," with Wallace Reid, directed by James Cruze, is at the Rivoli this week, and the Capitol is offering "The Girl With the Jazz Heart," with Madge Kennedy, and "Heidi of the Alps," with Madge Evans, a Prisma color picture.

"Over the Hill" moved from the Lyric to the Broadhurst Theatre yesterday; D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East" continues at the Forty-fourth Street, and William DeMille's "Midsummer Madness" remains at the Criterion.

"Miss Lulu Bett" at Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 26.—"Miss Lulu Bett," a dramatization of the novel by Zona Gale, was given its try-out, under the direction of Brock Pemberton, on Sing Sing Prison's new stage, a gift to the prisoners by David Belasco, this evening preparatory to its first public showing in the Belmont Theatre in New York tomorrow night. The performance was the first ever given on a regular theatrical stage in the old prison. More than one thousand inmates attended.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS. DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2830. OPENING WED. EVE., DEC. 29.
THE Passing Show OF 1921
Presenting
Willie & Eugene Howard
MARIE DRESSLER—HARRY WATSON
AND 300 OTHERS
FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CENTURY THEATRE 62d St. & C. P. West
To-night 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
LAST 4 WEEKS
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
MECCA
OF THE MOST WONDERFUL, GORGEOUS, MAGNIFICENT, SPECTACULAR, GLORIOUS, SENSATIONAL, ADORABLE AND FASCINATING PRODUCTION EVER KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.
A Musical Extravaganza of the Orient.
POP. MAT. WED., 50c to $2
Holiday Mat. Next Saturday, 50c to $2.50.
Co. of 400 People—11 Scenes

CENTURY Promenade Above Century Theatre
CENTURY MIDNIGHT REVUE at 11:30
Opens at 10:30 for Dining and Dancing.
Make New Year's Eve Reservations Early.

CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th & B'y. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
The London and Paris Sensation.
DELYSIA In the Musical Show "AFGAR"
"Has taken New York by storm."—Telegram.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY
POPULAR PRICES.
MARY NASH
in "Thy Name Is Woman"
MATINEES EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

Wm. A. Brady's 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
"The Broken Wing"
NEW YORK'S BIGGEST THRILL!

BIJOU THEATRE, W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK
WED., THUR., FRI. & SAT.
POPULAR PRICES (EXCEPT SAT.).
THE SKIN GAME
By JOHN GALSWORTHY.

LITTLE THEATRE 44 St., W. of B'way Mat. TODAY, 2:30.
THE 1st YEAR

NORA BAYES THEA. 44th, W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30.
"Screaming Comedy."—Telegram.
"3 LIVE GHOSTS"
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'y. Tonight at 8:15. Mts. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.
Nora Bayes
in a Fantastic Musical Play. "HER FAMILY TREE"

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK: Tom'w Wed., Thurs., FRI. & SAT.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
in MARK TWAIN'S THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
BEN-AMI
"SAMSON" AND DELILAH" PAULINE LORD

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:25.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in a dual "CORNERED" role in 'DRAMATIC SENSATION OF SEASON.'—Journal

SHUBERT Thea., 44 St., W. of B'y. Ev. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
POPULAR MATINEE WED.
THE BOHEMIANS, INC., ANNOUNCE
THE GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES OF 1920

GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Fitzroy 1822. Ev. 8:15 MATS. TOM'W, THURS. & SAT.
HEARTBREAK HOUSE
A Comedy by Bernard Shaw.

Lexington Th. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 51st St. & Lex. Av. Ph. Plaza 3030
FRITZ LEIBER
in the PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE.
Commencing TO-NIGHT in Hamlet. Tues., Julius Caesar; Wed. Mat., Merchant of Venice; Wed. Night, Macbeth; Thur., Hamlet; Fri., Julius Caesar; Sat. Mat., Romeo and Juliet; Sat. Eve., Richard III. Pop. Prices, 50c to $1.50.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Thur. & Sat
CECIL LEAN in "LOOK WHO'S HERE"
With Cleo Mayfield.

APOLLO West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
FRANCES WHITE in "JIMMIE"
A Musicomedy
with BEN WELCH and Star Cast.

SELWYN West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
FRANK TINNEY in the Musigirl Comedy TICKLE ME

SELWYN THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
SPECIAL MATINEES TODAY-TOMORROW THURS. & FRIDAY at 2:30
THE PROVINCETOWN PLAYERS
Management ADOLPH KLAUBER
IN THE EMPEROR JONES
by EUGENE O'NEIL
and a one-act comedy
"TICKLESS TIME"
by Susan Gaspell & George Cram Cook.
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MARY
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Seats 50c to $2.50.
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THURS. at 8:15. TOSCA. Farrar; Gigli, Scotti, Malatesta, Anasian—Moranzoni.
FRI. MAT. at 1. PARSIFAL. Matzenauer, Gordon, Sundelius; Sembach, Whitehill, Rothier, Didur, Gustafson—Bodanzky.
FRI. at 8. MANON LESCAUT. Alda, Telva; Martinelli, De Luca, Malatesta—Papi.
SAT. at 2. Double Bill. AMORE DEI TRE RE. Easton; Gigli, Amato, Mardones, Rada, Morenzoni; followed by CARILLON MAGICO. Gall—Papi.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1920.

TARIFF REPRISALS.

Congressmen at Washington who rushed through the House the buncombe bill to "protect" the farmers are filled with surprise and pain to learn that foreign countries may retaliate. Argentina hints at reprisals if high duties are levied on her wool and hides. Canada may do something to hit back for the tax on wheat. Even France is said to be about to remonstrate. How unreasonable! It must be indeed a "méchant" animal that thus proposes to defend itself when attacked.

So far as Congress is concerned, its attitude in this affair is a mixture of old ignorance and new humbug. We know ourselves to be so amiable that we think all foreigners must love us, no matter what we do. Why should they resent our looking after our own? If they feel hurt or threatened in the act, they ought not to lay it up against us; certainly should do nothing which shows that they, too, are minded, at our expense, to look after *their* own. And can't they see that this hair-trigger tariff legislation is insincere—that it is voted for by Representatives with a wink? The House, with a grand flourish, will have "done something" for the farmer. The Senate is counted upon to do something for common sense and for decent treatment of foreign nations.

It is evident that all the loose talk about America taking care of herself and letting the rest of the world go hang has brought back some of the old notions about international commerce. We think we can sell without buying. We think we can throw clubs at other nations without danger of their being thrown back—or returning, like so many boomerangs, to hit us on the head. But the era of isolation is over, whether we wish it so or not. The United States cannot live unto itself. It has the largest commitments in world trade, and has got to try to please its customers, not drive them away. To think of taking down the old flint-lock tariff musket of other days is the wildest folly in these times of rapid-fire commercial guns.

A SENATOR ON GOVERNORS.

Senator POINDEXTER of Washington thinks that the Western States, "especially those concerned with reclamation," have a special interest in the Interior Department, and so "are entitled to special consideration" in naming the Secretary of Interior in the next Cabinet. Possibly a Secretary of Interior who represents the general, and not a particular, view of reclamation would be acceptable to the whole country; and that official has a multitude of other affairs to look after.

Mr. POINDEXTER has recommended to Senator HARDING "for consideration as Secretary of Interior" Mr. JOSEPH M. DIXON, a Senator from Montana from 1906 to 1913 and elected Governor last November. Mr. DIXON is a competent citizen, once a great light of the Progressives. Presumably, the citizens of Montana elected him in the expectation that he would serve. Senator POINDEXTER, not without an amusing touch of Senatorial self-magnification, says patronizingly that "it is comparatively easy to get a satisfactory Governor and mighty hard to get the right kind of Secretary of Interior." The inference or implication seems to be that Governors don't amount to much.

Without referring to the moderns, like Governor SMITH, Governor LOWDEN, Governor COOLIDGE, we take the liberty of recalling to Mr. POINDEXTER'S mind a few Governors whom he seems to have forgotten; for instance, JEFFERSON, MONROE, TYLER, POLK, JOHNSON, HAYES, CLEVELAND, MCKINLEY, ROOSEVELT, WILSON. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was Governor of the Indian Territory, BENJAMIN HARRISON tried to be elected Governor of Indiana, as MILLARD FILLMORE did of New York, JACKSON was Governor of the Territory of Florida. If a few of these men were Senators, MARTIN VAN BUREN actually had the impudence to resign from the Senate to become Governor of New York. Long is the roll of famous Governors outside of those who attained the Presidency. There may even be a shadow of doubt in unprejudiced minds if as much intellectual power is not needed to make a "satisfactory" Governor as a "satisfactory" Senator. At any rate, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction with some of the togaed majesties at Washington.

THE NEEDIEST CASES.

The Christmas spirit is a poor thing if good for only one day. It ought to animate people both before and after the exact holiday. This is the reason why THE TIMES continues to lay before its readers the appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases. It is an affair of weeks, not days.

The goal set before us has not yet been reached. This year's subscriptions are still several thousand dollars behind the total of 1919. That deficit must be made up. If it implies extra effort, that is no more than is called for when the need is also extraordinary.

THE PASSING SHADOW.

What are the Germans doing and thinking? If you believe some observers, they are getting ready to pay the indemnity—with help. Others tell us that they have sunk into hopeless lassitude, and still others that night and day they are arming and organizing for the war of revenge. And in all these stories there is probably an element of truth. The Ludendorffs are doubtless scheming to restore the Kaiser or a Kaiser—and the lost provinces. STINNES seems to be thinking up plans which will evade payment of the indemnity and leave in Germany a great deal of wealth, most of which will belong to him. "Orgesch," the semi-secret military organization in Bavaria, is a considerable power, and undoubtedly has reactionary sympathies if not counter-revolutionary intentions.

The French, however, who are most interested in finding out the truth, do not seem to think that there is any grave danger of a German war of revenge in this generation. The debates of the last few days in the Chamber have furnished a good deal of information to a world which wonders how far Germany has disarmed. They have also shown that for the first time in fifty years the great shadow that has lain over France is vanishing. Germany hates France and would destroy her if she could; but for the present France does not think she can.

ANDRE LEFEVRE, till lately War Minister in the Leygues Government, still sees military danger. He resigned because his colleagues, obsessed by the need of economy, could not agree with him that a two-year term of military service is needed. They would cut the term to eighteen months, or even twelve. LEFEVRE resigned, and promised to startle France with the facts about German preparations—arms retained in defiance of the treaty, new arms manufactured since the armistice, great bodies of veterans secretly organized, and all the paraphernalia for a new war of conquest.

"Fact after damning fact" which his colleagues had ignored would be set before the people of France, who could form their own opinion. But some doubt was roused at the outset by LEFEVRE'S admission that these facts had escaped the notice of the military commissions supervising German disarmament under the Treaty. Those commissions are numerous and able; the French members, at least, have every reason for vigilance. But LEFEVRE left the impression that his information came from private sources. When he appeared before the Chamber it seemed that most of it was not much more than inference. "Why is this?" "Does any one suppose?" and so on—these are the staple of his argument.

Against this the Government presented figures. Germany has given up 25,000 motors, 16,000 airplanes, nearly 4,000 guns. Four thousand more guns are in process of delivery. None of this has been done willingly; where they could, the Germans have held out artillery and machine guns, and millions of rifles have been taken home by the men who carried them. But Germany seems to have surrendered most of her stock of modern war material. Even if she has not, the French are still on the Rhine. They hold a position so strong that it cannot be rushed, and cannot be forced with such resources as the Germans now possess. One after another, men who had fought in the war told the Chamber that France's present military position was so far superior to Germany's that no war of revenge could now have any hope of success.

Above all, FOCH and PETAIN agree with the Government that the term of service may be reduced. CASTELNAU, too, says that France needs a breathing space; he thinks Germany may attack again—but not for fifty years. For the first time Frenchmen are able to stand up and look around them and feel fairly free from the ancient peril.

The issue did not even come to a vote; but the Chamber's ready approval of the provisional estimates shows how the vote would have gone. Only the day before the question of confidence was raised on another issue, and seven-eighths of the Chamber voted approval for Premier LEYGUES. His Ministry has apparently gained strength in the last few weeks, and that against expectation. M. VIVIANI was rushing back from Geneva to overthrow it, but when he reached Paris he did nothing but report on the proceedings of the League Assembly. VIVIANI'S particular issue was the revision of the Turkish treaty at the expense of Greece, but that policy has encountered British opposition so serious as to bring it to a standstill. President MILLERAND, of whose personality and policy the Leygues Ministry is a projection, has apparently convinced the French public that he can do better in dealing with LLOYD GEORGE than any one else; and VIVIANI'S issue is laid on the shelf till a more auspicious moment.

Furthermore, MILLERAND and LEYGUES are cautiously leading the nation to a realization of the necessity of making practicable demands on Germany if the indemnity is to be paid. They think Germany need not be feared for the moment, but to talk of collecting the enormous sums first mentioned as the French reparations bill is to talk nonsense. At last they seem to have convinced the Chamber, which was certainly none too ready to believe such a story, that the terrible years are not to be lived through again. There is good hope both for France and for Europe in that.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS CRISIS.

The thickening difficulties and problems which the public schools in this city now face are almost unexampled. The deficit in the school budget alone is sufficiently alarming. Unless something like $28,000,000 is somehow found there is danger that the schools will have to close—rather, not reopen next September—or the teachers go unpaid. It is safe to say that no such sum will be found as a result of Mayor HYLAN'S innocent request that all the other departments save so that their unexpended balances may be transferred to the school fund. What are appropriations for if not to be spent where they will do the most good?

Aside from this pressing question of public school finance, there are other matters scarcely less vital. The whole educational system in the city needs overhauling. Its relation to the State system has to be more accurately defined. Important reports on this subject will undoubtedly be laid before the next Legislature—one by the Joint Committee of which Senator MULLAN is Chairman, the other by the special commission made up of Mayors, Regents and prominent citizens. Furthermore, the range of teaching in the public schools, vocational training, continuation schools, together with the everlasting part-time evil, are clamoring for consideration.

The work must be taken up early. This very week the Public Education Association is to make special efforts to rally various civic organizations and individuals interested, so as to focus attention upon the most urgent needs of the public schools on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature. Every aid and encouragement should be given to this public-spirited movement.

THE INTRASTATE RATE TANGLE.

Justice BENEDICT'S decision is more adverse to the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate intrastate rates than was Justice HASBROUCK'S a few days earlier. When the latter ruled that ten railways fell under the control of the Federal Commission because their traffic is indisputably interstate, but that the question was open as to other railways, it was clear that the decision was dangerous. If the State courts could go behind the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission and inquire into the facts in each case, the way was open to overrule the commission on the facts discovered.

Justice BENEDICT goes beyond even this challenge to the Interstate Commerce Commission, holding both that the commission went beyond the Esch-Cummins law and that the law was one beyond the power of Congress to enact under the Constitution. It would be tedious to recite similar conflict of decisions in other States, especially as they are all subject to revision on appeal to Federal courts. In the Federal courts the Judges will take notice of both facts and law which the lawyers for the States have done their best to confuse or to keep off the record in the State courts. Eventually the States may find that they have won skirmishes, or even battles, but that they have lost their campaign.

Throughout his decision Justice BENEDICT thinks more of State rights than of railway wrongs. He fears anarchy or absolutism if the commission is empowered by Congress to infringe upon State rights, and imagines horrendous possibilities in the wake of Federal regulation of intrastate rates. No one would imagine from this decision that these questions have been considered and decided in advance by competent authorities up to the Supreme Court. The security against the Justice's fancies is as complete as our institutions allow.

If the Justice had not wandered so far in the case before him, he would have found that the Supreme Court had weighed his suggestions and decided: "Whenever the interstate and intrastate transactions of carriers are so related that the action of the one involves the control of the other, it is Congress, and not the State, that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule, for otherwise Congress would be denied the exercise of its constitutional authority, and the State, not the nation, would be supreme in the national field." Congress asserted the national power because the evil effects of State control of interstate rates had been demonstrated in practice, and a remedy was imperative.

There remains the question of fact when interstate and intrastate rates are so related as to justify Federal rule of both. Justice HASBROUCK wanted information. Justice BENEDICT thinks he has information enough, and asserts that "not a single fact" appears to support the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railways hold that the order of the commission suffices to settle the point for all concerned. In the New York order the Interstate Commerce Commission found that the railways need the $12,000,000 which they will lose if the intrastate rates are reduced below the interstate rates, and that there are no reasons justifying the reduction, which would result in discrimination of rates prejudicial to interstate commerce. In the Wisconsin and Illinois cases the Interstate Commerce Commission has made other explicit and sweeping findings on the points raised in New York. Sooner or later the Federal courts will decide, and the presumption favors the railways, because the point has before been argued exhaustively up to the Supreme Court.

NOT "INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY."

A promising legend is laid low by the President of the Newbern Iron Works in North Carolina. According to previous reports, his employés were busy at work on an experiment in industrial democracy, that latest of panaceas for the problem of labor unrest. They had already raised their output while cutting down their hours of employment, and they were looking forward confidently to similar economies in the purchase of raw materials—presumably also in the other functions of management. Now Mr. WILLIS comes out with a plain tale. "I want it distinctly understood," he says, "that "I am President and that we have "not turned our plant over to the "workers." So the socializers of industry will have to wait a while.

Many or most of their responsible leaders will not regret the delay. When the National Civic Federation lately sent a commission abroad to report on labor developments, JAMES W. SULLIVAN, who had been named as a member of it by SAMUEL GOMPERS, made an analysis of the responsibilities that labor would assume under industrial democracy. A mere list of the functions of management occupies four pages in the committee's report; in addition to buying materials, it includes such items as "Calculating financial requirements," "Selling shares," "Investing in secret and risky improvements."

Mr. SULLIVAN'S conclusion is that those who cry for industrial democracy are "stampeders after economic will-"o'-the-wisps—a busy tribe not re-"garded too seriously by American "trade unionists accustomed to deal "with stubborn facts and non-theo-"retical conditions." A similar spirit was shown here last year by the employés of a downtown manufacturer of jewelry. In response to a demand for increased wages, the firm offered to turn over its plant to them at a very moderate rental, so that they might see just how easy it is to provide for the weekly payroll. They ingloriously but firmly refused.

The present arrangement at Newbern simmers down to an experiment in profit sharing. Or, rather, in its present stage, it is an experiment in sharing losses. Already there have been two wage reductions of 10 per cent. each. It can scarcely be proclaimed as an inspiring experience; yet thousands of able workmen who find themselves wholly unemployed will not regard it with an evil eye.

DOMINICAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Four years of American intervention in Santo Domingo, "with no imme-"diate or ulterior object of destroy-"ing the sovereignty" of the country, having made the republic solvent, and educated the people in the principles of self-government, President WILSON has ordered a relaxation of the military rule as a first step toward preparing the Dominicans to take charge of their own affairs. The proclamation should have a reassuring effect in Haiti, where the problem of intervention has been complicated by the necessity of protecting the people from a system of banditry. Secretary COLBY in his tour of South America will be able to point to President WILSON'S action regarding Santo Domingo as proof that he has kept the faith. Mr. COLBY, in repeating to his hosts Secretary ROOT'S assurance that the United States does not covet a foot of ground in Spanish-American countries, and is concerned only about their welfare and to maintain amicable relations with them, will find his case strengthened by our treatment of the Dominican Republic.

Statesmanship may sometimes consist in doing the just thing at the right time. Mr. WILSON blazes the way for his own successor, upon whom will devolve the emancipation of Santo Domingo from control by the United States. It is not to be expected that in a little more than two months the Dominican commission, soon to be appointed, will be able to prepare amendments to the Constitution, propose changes in the statutes, and draft a new election law.

If the treaty with Santo Domingo in 1907 be examined, it will be seen that the United States had undertaken in 1905, of necessity and not of choice, to administer the finances of the country. European Governments having threatened to intervene in behalf of creditors of Santo Domingo, the United States negotiated a treaty in 1907 by which Santo Domingo bound herself to permit the United States to take full charge of the collection of revenue and its expenditure. Intervention in 1916 was unavoidable because a revolution had followed a budget quarrel between President JIMINEZ and the Congress. Conditions were chaotic and the sources of revenue were choked or obliterated. It is, then, about fifteen years since the United States became concerned about the solvency of Santo Domingo for her own good and about her protection from European intervention.

The marines who were landed by Admiral CAPERTON had several skirmishes with small bodies of insurgents, but pacification presented no great difficulty. The casualties were light even on the side of the Dominicans, according to the only reports available. No one has charged the military Government with shedding blood wantonly. It has not been popular with the native public men. There have been protests against the censorship and against processes of military law. But sometimes the criticisms seem to be technical and extravagant. That the Government of occupation has not only put the finances of the country on a sound basis, but reorganized the school system, built roads, improved sanitation, started many public improvements and made fruitful labor the rule where it was formerly the exception, is not disputed. A more intelligent people than the Haitians, it should be said that the Dominicans have been apt pupils.

TAXES AND LITERATURE.

An ingenious theory is put forward by an English writer to account for the multiplication of indiscreet or vulgar books of reminiscence. It is the result of economic pressure. The heaping up of taxes and surtaxes has forced many to part with old treasures. Some sell pictures or furniture or family heirlooms. Others ask if they may not be able to find a market for less material things. Can't they bargain away their life experiences? Still more tempting, cannot they also sell their friends?

The writer cited goes on:

> A woman, after all, is as entitled to sell her personality as she is to sell her laces. Certain diaries may be indiscreet, and have caused some perturbation in the minds of the people who figure in them, but the chances are—such is our passion for the limelight—that the distress of those who got in is trivial compared with the distress of those who are left out. The essential point is that there is a vast public which is ready to pay a good price for the indiscretions of the mighty.

The effect of this tendency on literature it is not wholly pleasing to think of. The present cause, as alleged, of selling indiscretions to the highest bidder may pass. But an appetite may have been formed. A permanent market may have been created. And the thought will recur that perhaps we do not need any far-fetched explanation of lowered standards of taste in literature. Some members of the writing fraternity would be vulgar whether they were taxed high or low. To a certain order of mind, vulgarity is its own excuse for being.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

At Once Is Compelled and Prevented.

Those particularly tiresome persons, the anti-vaccinationists, are going to advertise anew their mental peculiarities. It is announced that a public meeting is going to be held in the Masonic Hall at Port Richmond to consider what HUGH M. MORE, a resident of that place, regards as a bitter wrong inflicted on him and on his little daughter MARY by the health and school authorities of the town.

It seems that Mr. MORE has been summoned to court and is likely to incur some distinctly inconvenient penalties for failure to send MARY to school as the law insists that he must do. He declares that he appreciates as well as any other father the value of education, and that the only reason why MARY hasn't been in regular attendance at school is because on every one of the many occasions when he has sent her there she has been sent home, the reason for it being that she has not been vaccinated.

And Mr. MORE will not let her be subjected to that operation. Years ago in Scotland a sister of his died, he thinks as a result of vaccination. Anyway, the death occurred not long after it, and, besides, Mr. MORE has been convinced by "much study" that vaccination is a worse than useless thing. At tonight's meeting he hopes to gather around him enough other Staten Islanders of like mind with himself to start a great discussion of vaccination and its effects and ultimately to bring about the repeal of the law which, his belief and his determination being what they are, has put him in a truly embarrassing dilemma.

Sympathizers May Be Found.

For the credit of Staten Island's intelligence it is to be hoped that Mr. MORE'S meeting will be so illattended as to reveal to him the hopelessness of his resistance to a regulation that is commended by all reasonable and decently well-informed people, and criticised and antagonized only by those whose knowledge of vaccination and its effects has been derived from "literature" which, for grotesque and deliberate falsification of medical history, is equaled only by that of the closely related anti-vivisectionists. This is a big city, however—quite large enough to provide numerous adherents for any form of folly and delusion—and too much discouragement should not be felt, even though several dozen or scores should assemble at Mr. MORE'S summons, pass resolutions of sympathy for his woes, and promise assistance to him in his attempt to restore the conditions that existed not so long ago when smallpox raged unchecked the world over and the persons whom it neither had killed nor mutilated were distinctly notable exceptions to the general rule. They all doubtless will agree with him that, as his sister's death followed vaccination, the relation of cause and effect was established beyond dispute, and of course they will see in the "sincerity" of his belief and the "conscientiousness" of his objection to obeying the law sufficient reason for allowing him to ignore its provisions.

Whatever noise they may be able to make—and such people can make a lot—it safely can be disregarded, for if ever there was a time when the one indubitably effective precaution against smallpox epidemics should be sternly enforced it is right now.

Correcting a Wrong Interpretation.

There seems to have arisen some misapprehension as to just what was decided by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court in the interesting case of Herbert vs. the Wood Dolson Company.

Mr. HERBERT was employed under a contract as a sales agent by that corporation, which deals in real estate, and one day he celebrated the putting through or pulling off of a "deal" by taking, he says, three drinks with the other parties to the transaction. Just what the drinks were, or where obtained, apparently has not been revealed, but the results were that he returned to his office in a state deemed objectionable in the real estate business, and, though it was his first offense, he was discharged.

He sued in the City Court for reinstatement under his contract, but he lost, it being held there that his discharge was so clearly justified that it need not be submitted to a jury. With this decision of the lower court Justice BIJUR agreed, but two others, Justices MULLEN and WHITAKER, took the contrary view.

The effectual majority, however, did not hold, as some commentators have stated, that a man must be allowed to get drunk once, after the real or imagined rule that dogs can bite and horses kick once without making their owners trouble. What the two Justices did declare was that whether or not a single departure from sobriety was adequate cause for terminating a contractual relation was a question for a jury to determine in accordance with the circumstances and the nature of the employment. All they denied was that a first offense of this kind was sufficient in itself to warrant the immediate and permanent abrogation of an agreement to employ.

They also said, however, and this is the important part of their decision, that there are employments in which intoxication cannot be tolerated even once, and that what those employments were was something for jurymen, not Judges, to settle.

Their Calls for Help Unanswered.

Fervent admiration was earned by ROBERT L. IRELAND and his wife for the courage and vigor with which they attacked a thief who invaded their rooms in the Murray Hill Hotel, last week. That may not have been the wisest thing they could have done, for unquestionably they risked their lives by driving the marauder away after a hard fight instead of letting him take what he could find. Wise or not, however, it was magnificent.

But what shall be said of the other guests on the same floor, who, awakened by the noise of the struggle, took one look from the doors of their rooms and locked themselves in the moment they saw what was going on? It cannot be denied that they were wise in ignoring the cries for help which the IRELANDS raised and kept up, they say, for some fifteen minutes, but—well, nobody will be tempted to call it magnificent.

FOR GERMAN CHILDREN.

An Answer to the Question of Why We Should Help Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday a correspondent asks the question why Americans should be asked to supply food for German children so long as the former German Emperor, the German nobility and those Germans who made huge profits during the war are living in comparative comfort and luxury. It is a question which others besides Mrs. Nathan are asking and which deserves a frank answer.

There are three reasons among others why it is right that we should do this: first, because they are children and they are in need, and their own people who ought to take care of them either can not or will not do so; secondly, because they hold the promise of the Germany of the future, and our helping them when their own kith and kin have failed them will provide a point of contact between them and our own children that will make our words about democracy and brotherhood mean something real, and give at least a fighting chance in the future for a better and saner world; but, above all, because it is Christmas, and Christmas is the one time in all the year when we forget the outward differences of race and class and nation and even of good and bad, and remember only that in childhood with its still undeveloped possibilities of sympathy and good will we have the promise of that new and better world in which as followers of Him who went about doing good we profess to believe.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN.
Union Theological Seminary, New York, Dec. 21, 1920.

THE LITTLE GODS.

Oh, you may sing your gypsy songs
Of winding trails and free,
Of days of roving and of love—
But sing them not to me!

For I—I love my little house,
So let the strange roads call;
I'll huddle by my cozy fire
And hear them not at all.

My chairs, my twisted candlesticks,
My great, soft feather bed—
Think I'd change them for the camp,
And no roof overhead?

I'll eat my food from china plates,
With silver fork and knife,
And not with twigs from dirty tin
As must a gypsy's wife.

Ah, do not whistle from the lane—
I'll never heed your call—
I'll hear the ticking of my clock,
The embers as they fall.

ABIGAIL CRESSON.

STATE COMPULSORY DRILL.

Against the Repeal of the Present Military Training Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You recently published a letter from Lieutenant Carleton S. Cooke, in which he condemned the present military training system. With due respect of his rank, I wish to say that he has been greatly misled in his observations of the progress of the military training authorities and their work. The repeal of the law whereby all boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years are required to drill at the armories of the State would mean the cessation of a practice that is now developing the minds and bodies of all the boys who drill. This drill comes only once a week to each boy, and seldom lasts more than an hour and a half. In this period they not only learn to drill, but also get beneficial exercise under competent instructors.

This law should not be repealed, for it is a benefit to the city, State and nation. The boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and in their hands rests the fate of the nation. The better they are able to handle their duties, the better men they will be. Military training benefits the boy mentally, for when he drills he is taught to recognize authority in the person of his commanding officer or his immediate supervisor. The training helps to make his mind and body work together and insures the cooperation of his muscles. The idea of class distinction is eliminated, because all the boys, whether rich or poor, drill together, and are thus taught the equality of all beings. The body of the young man is strengthened. His posture is improved, and he is taught to stand and walk in a healthful position. It also develops the muscles through exercise led by capable supervisors.

Outside the benefits to the boy's personal life, there is that preparation for future emergencies. Contrary to the statement of Lieutenant Cooke, the fellows drill with rifles in nearly all cases. Although they do not always become experts in the manual of arms, they all get that basic understanding of the main points of warfare. They learn the school of the soldier, squad and company, which will prove to be a great help to them in the case of their ever being compelled to enlist in the army. They learn the meaning of many military terms that help them to understand subjects of a military nature.

These boys do not, as the lieutenant stated, contract a disgust for all things military, but adversely, they learn to appreciate the value of drills, and are thereby encouraged to join the army or the National Guard. Although a few do dislike to attend drills, the majority realize that the training is beneficial to them. Many young men have been mentally and physically strengthened and to eliminate this law would be a great handicap to the boys of the State.

FRANK H. BROWNLEY JR.,
Second Lieutenant, C. C. S. N. Y.
Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1920.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

Action by the Great Powers as the Remedy for Bolshevist Evils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one has so clearly determined the Bolshevist problem as the German General Hoffmann, who now confessed that he took part in inoculating Russia with the Bolshevist poison in order to smash the Russian army. That end was speedily achieved, but General Hoffmann frankly admits that the Bolshevist poison is spread far and wide beyond the German control. The whole world is now in danger, therefore General Hoffmann strongly recommends an international crusade against the Bolsheviki, under the leadership of Pershing, Joffre or Foch. This is a perfectly sound and quite necessary plan, for all other measures that have been taken by different Governments during the last three years have proved to be inadequate.

General Hoffmann is perfectly right in affirming that "to remodel Bolshevism is impossible. Any trade relations with Russia would only furnish a cloak for Red propaganda, for Bolshevist aims will ever be a world revolution. The only thing that remains is armed intervention by the great powers."

Timid persons ex[illegible] themselves against intervention, af[illegible]ng that the self-determination of the Russian people must be respected.

That is exactly the reason why international intervention in Russia should be resorted to, for the Bolsheviki by force of arms have dispersed the representatives of the Russian people gathered three years ago in a Constituent Assembly, and ever since they have ruled there by terrorism.

The Bolshevist leaders should be informed that international intervention in Russia is absolutely necessary in order to free the people from the terrorist yoke. Once free, the Russian people will establish a Government of their own choice and will try the Bolshevist criminals. As soon as law and order shall be re-established in Russia the international army will leave that country as a sovereign nation, free to adjust her international relations with all countries of the world.

To leave the Russian problem in statu quo is inhuman, because a handful of bandits are robbing and killing the disarmed Russian people. To trade with the Bolsheviki is impossible, because they have no goods to trade with except stolen gold and jewels. It is beneath the dignity of great powers to allow the present situation in Russia to continue or to resort again to miserable half measures doomed to failure. At this season it is right to remind the world that it is unchristian to stand with crossed arms and look on coolly while a people counting 180,000,000 are perishing and drone of the greatest countries in the world is being ruined.

Once informed by the great powers of their determination to end by force of arms Bolshevist anarchy in Russia the Bolshevist leaders may voluntarily disappear, and thus the last chapter of the Bolshevist drama may be performed without bloodshedding.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1920.

Flogging for Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reign of terror that at present exists in New York City is a disgrace to civilization.

Between the years 1850 and 1880 London had a similar experience, perhaps not to so great an extent, when robbery by garroting was so prevalent that people were afraid to go out after dark. But the Government took a hand in the matter and passed a law for flogging in addition to imprisonment, the application of three dozen stripes of the cat-o'-nine tails on the backs of the offenders, both on going in and at the end of three months before they came out. This put a stop to the offenses.

These rascals, while ready to inflict pain upon other people, are afraid of pain to themselves. They are great cowards. Get the law changed so that the punishment shall fit the crime.

L. D. L. AMTROPE.
Montreal, Dec. 19, 1920.

Thanks for Violins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to my letter which you so graciously published in your columns, I am sure you will be glad to know that more violins have been given to us than were stolen. I want at this time and in this way to again thank those who so quickly and generously responded to the call for fiddles.

DAVID MANNERS.
East Side House Settlement, Dec. 16, 1920.

E. H. VAN INGEN.

An Appreciation From the Sailor Men Who Mourn His Loss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Flags are half-mast high this Christmas Eve in the heart of White Star Line men at headquarters and of the officers and crews of all the ships, for E. H. Van Ingen has sailed his last voyage with them and now is safe at anchor in the great Haven Beyond.

Grand and beloved old Commodore! (for we all have affectionately called him that for some years past) We shall miss him sadly for we regarded him as no ordinary traveler, but a sailor by adoption and one of us. Courtly in appearance, dignified in bearing and manner, a highly intellectual scholar, upright pillar of strength and integrity in the world of commerce, full of healthy wit and humor, with a rich vein of gentle sarcasm underlying his many trenchant observations, so refreshingly young in his outlook on life and folks that his company was as invigorating a tonic as the sea breezes which he loved; a broad-minded Christian, big-hearted and generous philanthropist, giving where it was most needed and least advertised, upright and frank to a degree in his convictions, genuine to the last word—in all a real man. We all feel down in our hearts that we shall ne'er look on the like of him again on the North Atlantic. Not only did we admire and respect his wonderful qualities as a counselor and teacher of pure ethics, but we loved him as a companion and friend, and every one on board, from captain to bellboy, felt glad they knew him and were happy when they saw him coming up the gangway.

Exactly how many times he crossed the Atlantic I scarce can tell—perhaps some 160 times. But he understood sea life and was as much at home among the tides and fogs and icebergs as was any lookout man. Doing on an average four crossings a year, he kept up his fine record without a break all through the great war, in which, on the side (most emphatically) of the Allies, he took a profound interest and to whose cause he donated handsomely. Rumor has it that the more they tried to persuade him not to risk the dangerous zones, the more determined was the proud old sailor to "carry on." Certain it is that when Captain Finch of the Baltic suggested that, for safety's sake, he should give up his favorite seat in the corner of the dining saloon and move over to the centre of it, the Commodore flashed back the message: "No, sir. May I never live to see the day when I shall give up my seat for any Hun."

True it also is that he sat up one night in the submarine region with all clothes on ready for an emergency—but one night only, for thereafter he determined that it was an undignified procedure and that he "would go to bed as usual like a gentleman"—and he did.

He was on board with us on the memorable day when the Olympic, under command of his great friend Captain Herbert J. Haddock, made gallant attempts to get hold of the sinking battleship Audacious and tow her into safety, and remained on deck for nearly seven hours, keenly watching every move with his binoculars. Well do I remember the enthusiasm and boyish glee with which he lustily joined in the chorus of "Tipperary" when that famous song was stirring the fighting blood of all Nelson's sons.

"Now then, boys, let her go once more!" shouted the Commodore in a powerful voice to the orchestra. How inspiring from this fine 75-year-old fighter! Right up to his last crossing with us, just a month ago, the Commodore kept up his magnificent form, enjoying a good dinner, smoking his cigars, cracking jokes at any time, playing his favorite game of patience with his life-long friend and fellow traveler, Mr. William Willis. In October he celebrated his eighty years of age on board the Olympic, bound for Southampton, and full honors were accorded to him. Meeting him in the library before breakfast I congratulated him on his record. Going along the corridor he said to me: "Doc, did you ever dance the Highland fling? If so, I'll go you now."

Whereupon he wheeled round sharply and, before I knew where I was, gave me some steps. Then he laughed hard and long and walked down to the saloon, declining to take the elevator, as I suggested. On his plate at breakfast were several letters, some from the folks at home by "private delivery," others from Captain Sir Bertram Hayes, Furser Lancaster and some more of us old-time sea-dogs. At dinner a big loving cake from "the ship and crew" pleased him immensely. This he ordered to be carefully packed so that he could convey it back to his New York home.

On his last crossing in November I could see that the grand old gentleman was not in his usual form and lacked the vitality and mentality I had been used to for eighteen years. But he sought no medical advice, for he had a quaint way of jesting about us doctors, and declared that when we all got together we made a patient sick whether he liked it or not. So that, even when sick, he never flinched and kept his flag flying high on the foremast. Just before he left us at Pier 59 and walked down the gangway for the last time he gayly remarked that he "felt fine," but the declaration lacked the old genuine ring, and I have an inkling that he knew otherwise himself but would not admit it. But now, alas, inexorable death has claimed its toll and the Commodore has passed away like a ship in the night. Had he ever been buried at sea I believe we would have shrouded him in the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack flags entwined, for though first and last a grand representative of America, his heart beat stanch for England. If there were more like him the "Big Two" nations would stand pat forever. He loved the sea, but I knew that he wanted to die quietly in his home ashore surrounded by a loving family circle. May he rest in peace.

I. C. H. BEAUMONT,
Surgeon H. M. S. Olympic.
New York, Dec. 24, 1920.

A Piano for the Blind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has been such a good friend to our work that we feel encouraged to ask for further co-operation. We are greatly handicapped in our music department at the present time on account of our need for an upright piano, and we are writing to ask if it would be possible to interest your readers in making us a Christmas gift of this kind.

One of the most important features of our work is the music department, and a number of blind children come to the Lighthouse every day for piano and vocal lessons. Several rooms are set apart for this purpose, and three blind musicians who have had a thorough musical training are well equipped to give instruction. It is on behalf of these blind children, to whom this musical training means so much and whose progress should not be curtailed in any way, that we make this appeal.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND,
111 East Fifty-ninth St., New York, Dec. 10, 1920.

AID FOR NEEDIEST IS $27,000 SHORT

Day's Contributions of $1,017 Bring Total to $79,226—$106,967 Received Last Year.

CHRISTMAS MAIL UNOPENED

Charitable Bodies Hope Funds Enclosed Will Help Second Hundred Worthy Cases.

NO PAY FOR CLERICAL WORK

Every Penny Sent to the Fund Goes for Necessities—Former Needy Contribute.

Contributions received yesterday for the Hundred Neediest Cases totaled $1,017.97, carrying the total to $79,226.49, which is still about $27,000 short of that given for the relief of the neediest a year ago.

On the corresponding day last year—the day after Christmas—the fund already had reached $101,917.27, and the few contributions that came in later in Christmas week made the 1919 total $106,967.14. This was sufficient to care for another hundred of the neediest cases on the rolls of the four charitable organizations, so that 200 families were restored that year to health, happiness, independence and useful citizenship.

None of the four charitable organizations opened their mail yesterday because the officials thought that the women who have been doing the extra work on the Hundred Neediest—done in addition to their regular duties and without extra pay—deserved their day of rest after their strenuous work for the last two weeks. They will send in their totals today, and there is no way of estimating just what those sums will add to the total reported.

Officials of the organizations were hoping yesterday that the totals would be large so that they could not only take care of all their cases on the first and most urgent list of neediest, but give some aid as well to those on the list of the second hundred neediest, many of them in great want and deserving of assistance. But there are still many of the first hundred neediest to be provided for.

Some Send Second Gift.

Noticing that the total was far under that of last year, several regular contributors sent in yesterday their second subscriptions to this year's fund, with the expression of hope that others might do the same. One of the most touching of these notes came from an invalid, who wrote:

Mount Vernon, Dec. 24, 1920.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I noticed with disappointment in your paper today that the Hundred Neediest Cases Fund is behind time last year. I cannot do much, as I have been laid up with a broken leg for the past two months, but under the circumstances feel compelled to send something in addition to my first contribution, I enclose $2 and hope others will be prompted to repeat.

ANONYMOUS.

Every cent of every contribution sent in to THE TIMES and the four charitable organizations goes to the relief of the cases, the pitiful circumstances of which have been told day by day in this newspaper for the last two weeks. The $2 sent in by the generous invalid in Mount Vernon buys $2 worth of food, clothing, medicine or some other necessary relief to assist some worthy person to regain a foothold in health and life, and so, too, every penny sent in by every other generous contributor goes to the relief of the Hundred Neediest.

The Hundred Neediest fund is without overhead charges, because all cost of administration and distribution is borne by THE TIMES and the four charitable organizations. No salaries or commissions are paid to any one for this work, and every cent of the other expenses is provided, so that 100 per cent. of every gift may help some needy and worthy case. No agents are employed or authorized to solicit subscriptions for the Hundred Neediest from any person.

No Pay for Clerical Work.

The administration work of the Hundred Neediest in the various charitable organizations is done by the regular clerical staffs without extra pay. Their work of relief is more difficult in Winter, and particularly around Christmas time, than at any other period of the year. But all of them are glad and anxious to do whatever extra work is entailed by the Hundred Neediest, because, of all persons in this city of millions, there is none more interested in his work than the investigators and relief agents of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the State Charities Aid Association, the Charity Organization Society and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

They desire nothing for themselves. Their constant thought is of others and their happiest season of the year is at Christmas, because then they have their greatest opportunity to alleviate suffering and distress and to give the helping hand to worthy persons and families who have heard the knock of misfortune at their doors.

Their work with the Hundred Neediest does not end with this Christmas season, nor did it start a few days before. Weeks, perhaps months ago, these investigators began to gather facts about these cases. They looked into every feature of each case. They satisfied themselves that the unfortunate persons were worthy of assistance, that they were in need through no fault or shortcoming of their own, but merely because of the force of implacable fate and unavoidable circumstances.

They learned that none was receiving assistance under the State pension law and that if the cases did receive some assistance they would regain places of respect and usefulness to their community. They satisfied themselves, after long work, that these were the real neediest and the real worthiest of all needy, so that the list also in all truth could be called the Hundred Worthiest.

This investigation does not end the work given without charge or fee to the Neediest. When the minimum amount has been assured to each case, these investigators, still working without taking a cent of the Neediest Fund, see that everything is done in each case to help the person or persons back to health, happiness and independence. In most cases this is a work of months, and may last until long after the contributors to the fund have forgotten this year's donation and are beginning to think of that fresh list of cases that calls for assistance next year.

May Take Months to Aid Stricken.

It may be that convalescence for the sick extends over months. It may be that the re-education of a cripple may take months. It may be that some of the unfortunate children were so undernourished when the fund made it possible for the charitable organizations to care for them that it will be months before they are in normal health. But however long that period may be, these loyal workers of the charity organizations stand by them, giving them not only the money of contributors to the Hundred Neediest, but hope and encouragement besides. They are cheerful and enthusiastic and rejuvenate the broken spirit as well as restore the broken body.

Nor is there anything haphazard in the manner of administering this fund by the charitable organizations. They have all expenditures reduced to a scientific basis so that it is doubtful if there is any charitable contributions in the world that actually buys more real assistance than a contribution to the fund for the Hundred Neediest. Dietitians, paid by the charitable organizations out of other funds, see that the Neediest eat the right kind of food and that there is no waste of any kind. They, and other workers, try to see that every dollar of the fund exercises its full purchasing power in these days of high prices, and sometimes they are actually able to make a dollar buy more than a dollar's worth. None of the money goes for foolish or frivolous things. Every cent of every contribution goes for food, clothing, medicine and the real necessities of life. And some of these cases have been so needy that what might be a necessary to any normal, healthy, happy, wage-earning, independent person, really is a luxury to these unfortunates.

Some of these Neediest of other years, no longer Neediest, but, through the assistance of the Hundred Neediest Fund restored to health and strength, come back every year to do their bit of service in assisting the charitable organizations with the fresh list of Hundred Neediest. They know the value of a dollar to a person in hard luck; they know the heavy burdens of administration and self-sacrifice on the shoulders of the charitable workers, and they know also the dire need of the Neediest, so that they feel it their duty to come back to help.

This year it was three boys of the Neediest families of other years who came back to the A. I. C. P. to help W. H. Matthews, Director of the Family Welfare Department, in his work with the Neediest. They visited homes with him, carried bundles and good cheer and encouragement—all without charge and in deep appreciation of what the fund had done for them and what it might do for other underfed boys in families on the list this year.

Former Needy Lend Aid.

"The Neediest of other years are all within my reach," said Mr. Matthews. "I never have to call on them more than once for assistance of any kind. Every case I know fulfilled the hope and confidence that we placed in it by ranking it among the Hundred Neediest of its year. Every boy who was assisted is on the way to become a useful citizen. They make their own way now, support their mothers and manfully shoulder the burdens of life. The girls and the mothers are the same—truly all I have handled were the worthiest as well as the neediest.

"This year it was the three boys who helped us—but there were and are others who will help us all the time—once objects of charity, now dispensers of it. I found myself in need of three workers on Christmas Eve, and I sent for these three boys, whom I learned to know well when they were being aided with the Neediest Fund. Almost in shorter time than it takes to tell it they were here, ready to assist in anything they could do, forsaking their own amusements to serve without pay or hope of pay by helping others."

The following letter was received yesterday from Robert W. de Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society:

New York, Dec. 24, 1920.

To the Editor of The Times:

That the contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases this year should be less than last year is due to no fault of THE TIMES or to the way in which those cases have been presented by THE TIMES and from the charitable societies from which THE TIMES has received them. Nor is it due to any dimunition in the charitable impulse of the public. It is because the resources of the community for charitable purposes are seriously diminished by the increased cost of living and taxation. Your service to the community in giving publicity to these cases is none the less, even if the contributions be smaller. I would not minimize in any degree the help that is thus given to these unfortunate families. Receiving that help is a great service and justified all your efforts, even if you accomplished nothing more.

But to do the great service you are rendering to the public is in giving every person the opportunity to aid particular families and particular individuals with a discrimination according to their needs. It fosters the spirit of charity at this Christmas time and creates a personal relation between giver and receiver.

I have been accustomed to encourage certain children of my acquaintance to give each year to some particular case on your list and I have provided each such child with the means for doing so. It would have been quite possible for me to give the same sum to the same child to be given by the child to some one of the four societies named by you. The child in that case undoubtedly would have felt that he was giving something to charity in the abstract, but he would have had no such interest in charity as he now has in giving to a particular family in which he becomes interested through your columns.

This is illustrated by the fact that this year each child of my acquaintance, to whom I have given the opportunity of contributing, has chosen a different case. One of them tells me that she (it is a girl in this case) wishes to give to her chosen case because "the boys are so brave." Thus you are educating the next generation and this one in the spirit of true charity which should relate man to man, and in relieving it from the deadening effect of abstract form.

There is another direction in which your plan is of great service to the community. It brings in new givers. It expands to a larger circle the opportunity for charity. It introduces to newcomers in New York the trusted charitable organizations of our city. The chief financial burden of supporting most of our New York charities falls on a comparatively narrow circle—the circle of old New York. This circle should be expanded to include the many men and women who are coming from all parts of the country to make New York their home and who should be ready to accept not only the privileges but the burdens of citizenship. Many of them are willing to do so. You provide an introduction to New York charity which no number of circular letters or appeals could supply. Sincerely,

ROBERT W. DE FOREST.

Among the contributions yesterday was a check for $91.47, taken up at the Christmas party of the employes of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In sending the money, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, said:

"Please apply this to the fund in such a way as will be most helpful as an expression of the desire of those who contributed to co-operate with you in your worthy efforts to bring good cheer to needy families."

Extracts from other letters received yesterday follow:

Orphans, New Rochelle.—"Since my little girl has a sister named Louise, she was so interested in the story of your little Louise that she earned 50 cents, to which I am adding my mite, so that little Louise may stay with her foster parents. From one who was left an orphan."

Memory of G. K. W.—"Enclosed please find a small check. Like many others who have responded I regret deeply that it is not large. But next year I shall look ahead, and plan for a Christmas check to you to equal the largest single amount spent for a present. I should like this to go to Case 65. Poor little chap, he has my sympathy."

Anonymous—"Merry Christmas. Better late than never!"

Miss I. Hamilton, Red Bank, N. J.—"A Christmas money gift received just as writer was reading today's report in THE TIMES about fund for the Hundred Neediest, and wishing it were possible to add more to the mite sent you a few days ago, enables the writer to fulfill wish in sending you another mite of $5, herewith enclosed in check. The gift referred to was the return of 'bread cast upon the waters' and the noble work you and others are doing will be returned in greater blessings."

DAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEEDIEST CASES

Contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases yesterday totaled $1,017.97, bringing the total for the fourteen days up to $79,226.49. They were received as follows:

THE NEW YORK TIMES	$1,017.97
Previously reported	78,208.52
Total	$79,226.49

Contributions received direct through The New York Times:

A. D. B.	$25	Kenyon, A. L.	5
Anonymous	10	King, C.	5
Anonymous	5	Krech, Mrs. S.	50
Anonymous	10	Latall, D. M.	1
Anonymous	10	Lloyd, Mrs. C.	5
Anonymous	100	Low, E. S.	5
Anonymous	25	Lowenstein, Mrs. S.	5
Anonymous	5	Lyman, J. O.	10
Anonymous	2	M. F. G.	15
Anonymous	1	Marcus, Gladys	25
Baird, Pearl	10	Markowitz, Irene	2
Barth, William	10	May, Mrs. W. H.	15
Bradford, E. J.	10	Memory of H. N. by A. B. N.	10
Button, O. D.	10	Memory of G. K. W.	2
C. S.	5	Merrow, J. W.	5
Call, Mrs. C. H.	10	Meyer, E. L. H.	5
Carlson, A. F.	10	Meyer, H. D.	10
Cowardi, C. M.	5	Meston, A. F.	5
Culver, Mrs. G. R.	1	Mitchell, A.	5
Davis, George E.	5	Morris, Mrs. H. L.	10
De Cou, M.	5	Mosman, L. A.	5
De Saussure, J.	5	Nott, Margaret	5
E. B. W.	5	Ogilvie, Mrs. F.	5
Edythe, C. H.	10	Parker, Emily D.	10
E. M. S.	5	Pennypacker, J. G.	10
Employes Nation'l Council B. S.	91.47	Potter, M. E.	10
Friend	5	Pfeiffer, F.	5
Friend	1	Ramsey, J. W.	10
Friend	10	Redfield, E. B.	5
Friend	10	Stern, I.	2
Friend	10	Shaw, E. B.	10
Gildemith, S. H.	10	Sibley, Mrs. H. W.	50
Hamilton, F.	5	Tarbell, A.	5
Hasbrouck, A. S.	10	Tilley, V. E. F.	5
Herczel, E.	10	Townsend, Z. A.	10
Ideal Heating Co.	10	Vandny, E.	5
Jacob, M. S.	5	Wanger, M. E.	25
Jensen, S. M.	5	Williamson, E. G.	40
Jenkins, C. E.	5	Willanauer, F. W.	10
J. L. A.	5	Witkin, I.	10
Keith, F. B.	10	X. Y. Z.	1
Kent, William	10		
Kemper, A. M.	10	Total	$1,017.97

INTRUDER SCARED NURSE.

Visitor Arrested for Taking a Nap in Bellevue Dormitory.

A nurse's scream led to the arrest last night of William Kelly, an employe of the Kings County Hospital, in the reception room of Osborne Hall, a nurses' dormitory attached to Bellevue Hospital, in East Twenty-sixth Street.

Kelly was asleep on a lounge when placed under arrest by Patrolman William Hanley of the East Twenty-second Street Station and Special Officer Joseph O'Connor.

Mrs. Mary Sammis, the housekeeper, appeared as complainant, and Kelly was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station of a charge of disorderly conduct. He told the Lieutenant that he had come to New York to visit John Flood, who works in the engineroom of Osborne Hall, and that they celebrated the holidays. Upon leaving Flood, he said, he went up the wrong stairs. He said he found himself in the reception room, after wandering around, and lay down for a nap. Flood corroborated the story.

HONOR FORMER TEACHER.

Pupils Celebrate Fortieth Anniversary of Sister M. Guillelma.

Many former pupils of Sister M. Guillelma in the parochial school of St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, at 135 Second Street, returned there yesterday to help celebrate her fortieth anniversary as a teacher there.

A high mass of thanksgiving was offered at 9:30 o'clock by the Rev. John A. Magelelsen, pastor of the church. This was followed by a reception to Sister Guillelma in the parish house at which there were addresses. The nun also received many messages of felicitation.

Sister Guillelma was born at Baltimore in 1862. She was educated by the Sisters of Notre Dame in that city. During the last thirteen years she has been principal of St. Nicholas School. Before that she was teacher of the highest grade and principal of the girls' division. Thousands of girls and boys have been her pupils. Thirty of the girls have entered the religious state and several of the boys have become priests.

SANTA VISITS BAD BOYS.

Jersey Recorder Relents and Amends "No Christmas" Sentence.

The three bad boys of West Orange who were sentenced to be deprived of Christmas pleasures as punishment for breaking into school, had a good time after all. Recorder John B. Lander relented in time to let them take part in trimming the family trees on Christmas Eve and to receive presents which their families bought before they had been sentenced.

Recorder Lander went to the home of one of the boys on Christmas and found the youngster in not only a forgiving mood, but happy. Not even the sentence to go to bed at 6 o'clock, which remains in force for ten days, possessed terror for this lad, because he had been permitted to get up early in the morning and see what Santa Claus had brought him. Recorder Lander felt that mercy was well combined with justice in carrying out his sentence.

HARD COAL OUTPUT IN 1919.

Pennsylvania Produced 79,512,200 Tons, Valued at $364,801,100.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—Luzerne led the counties of Pennsylvania in the amount of anthracite coal produced, the wages paid and the value of product, Lackawanna being second and Schuylkill third, in 1919, according to a statement issued today by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Internal Affairs. The figures were compiled from reports made by 168 coal-mining corporations in ten counties, which showed an average working time of 230 days with 151,812 employes. The figures also show that there were 84,548 foreigners among the employes, but only thirty-five negroes. Thirty-five women and 275 boys are also shown to have been employed.

The aggregate of the production was 79,512,200 tons, valued at $364,801,100, a gain of $12,000,000 over 1918. The investment in the industry is given as $337,104,700, and the wages paid $209,452,000. In 1918 the wages aggregated $87,844,300.

The number of employes engaged in mining, wages paid and the value of production in each of the ten counties were as follows:

County.	Employes.	Wages Paid.	Value of Production.
Carbon	5,442	$8,133,400	$13,612,100
Columbia	1,296	1,896,200	3,233,400
Dauphin	1,572	2,467,500	3,410,200
Lackawanna	37,060	49,785,200	79,383,300
Luzerne	56,484	70,079,100	147,633,000
Northumberland	13,079	18,480,000	38,513,000
Schuylkill	35,151	46,858,500	74,012,900
Sullivan	331	947,700	1,885,000
Susquehanna	10	14,400	11,000
Wayne	700	1,520,900	2,956,900

SOCIAL NOTES

New York

Malcolm Meacham of 830 Park Avenue has arrived at Palm Beach, where he has taken an apartment for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J., have rented the residence of Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, 13 West Forty-ninth Street, for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay F. Carlisle of Rosemary, Islip, L. I., are in town at the Vanderbilt over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince of Boston are in town for a few days at the Vanderbilt, as are also Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam and Mrs. Fullam of Newport.

Mrs. George Comstock is giving a tea dance this afternoon at the Gotham from 4 until 7 o'clock to introduce her second daughter, Miss Lydia Comstock.

Miss Margaret Dunlop, daughter of Mrs. Archibald McCrea, is the guest in Washington of Miss Mildred Bromwell.

Commodore Leonard Richards and Mrs. Richards of Baltimore are due to arrive in New York this morning and will remain about a week at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of 850 Park Avenue will give a dinner of forty covers this evening in one of the private rooms at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine Mulqueen and Paul Gerard Daly, a son of the late Daniel Daly, is set for 3:30 this afternoon in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The reception will be at the Plaza.

Mrs. Harry Arnold Davis is giving a tea dance this afternoon at her home, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Day.

Mrs. A. Henry is giving a dinner, followed by a dance at the Colony Club this evening, to introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Boardman Mosle.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush will entertain at the Bush Terminal Building tonight with a reception and dance for their daughter, Miss Hope Bush, and her young friends, from 9 until 12 o'clock. A supper will be served.

The first of this season's Colony dances will take place at the Ritz this evening.

Washington.

Arrangements have been completed for the marriage on Tuesday of Miss Marjorie Brown, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Edward T. Brown of Atlanta and Washington to Benjamin King of New York. It is expected not only Mrs. Wilson and the President's daughters will attend the ceremony, but that the Chief Executive also will be present.

The bride-elect is a second cousin of the President's daughters, and has been a frequent visitor at the White House. She also served as bridesmaid at the first White House wedding of the Wilson Administration, that of Miss Jessie Wilson to Francis B. Sayre. The ceremony will take place in the evening in the residence, 1,712 I Street, which Colonel and Mrs. Brown leased last season.

Miss Margaret Wilson will serve as maid of honor, and Dr. Stockton Axson, a cousin of the bride, and a close friend of the bridegroom, will be best man. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre and Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo, as well as other relatives of the President, are expected from New York and Georgia.

Mr. William Phelps Eno was host at a large "at home" yesterday afternoon in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schoellkopf, who have recently arrived from Paris, where Mr. Schoellkopf is serving as Secretary of Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick McKenny were hosts yesterday afternoon at an old-fashioned egg-nog party, when all the Christmas cheer of former years prevailed with a fashionable company to enjoy the now unusual hospitality. Mrs. Charles McKenny, sister-in-law of the hostess, presided at the punch bowl, Mrs. Charles B. Drake and Mrs. Joseph Hampson assisting.

Mr. Alac Legare was host at a dinner last evening in compliment to Miss Iselin of New York, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Laughlin.

Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Sloan, Mrs. H. B. Frampton, Mrs. W. S. Debracey, Dr. William W. Herrick and Charles E. Ochs have arrived at the Homestead from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Graham and Charles K. Eagle and Charles Keene of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Walter McKettrick of St. Louis were arrivals yesterday.

Lewis G. Stevenson arrived Saturday from Bloomington, Ill., to join Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Adelaide and Elizabeth Stevenson for the holiday period.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pynes' dinner guests Saturday night were Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne Jr., Miss Leila Emery, Alfred Anson and Percy R. Pyne 2d.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Palmer Jr. of Detroit, who are here on their honeymoon, dined Saturday night with the Misses Eliza B. and Sarah W. Masters of Dobbs Ferry.

J. Clifford Rosengarten of Philadelphia dined with Mr. and Mrs. George D. Riedel of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Park entertained at dinner Saturday night at Boxwood Farm, where they have a house party for the holidays.

Mrs. Smith Ely Jelliffe of New York rode to the McDannald trail yesterday morning. She is at the Homestead with Mrs. Elmer Schleisinger and Miss Irene Corbett.

Mrs. C. H. Smither of Norfolk and Miss Helen Crane of New York were on the walking trails yesterday afternoon and later had tea at the Homestead.

St. Augustine.

Rear Admiral George F. Winslow, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Wilson have joined the army and navy set at the Hotel Alcazar.

Major Herbert E. Marshburn arrived yesterday from West Point, N. Y., and will pass the holidays here.

Lieutenant Lewis J. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, who have been here on their honeymoon, started for New York yesterday.

Yesterday's arrivals at the Alcazar included Mrs. Channing G. Burbank, Miss Marion T. Holly, Henry M. Tucker of New York Mr. and Mrs. George W. Walker of Boston, Mrs. Martin P. Rucher and her sons, Scott J. and Edwin L. Rucher of Richmond, Va.; George L. Peck and his daughter, Miss Harriet Peck of Philadelphia; Mrs. Arthur C. Burns of Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. Walter Leslie Peck of Chicago, and Miss Florence Prudence of Cleveland, Ohio.

Wedding Announcements.

The wedding of Mrs. Dorothy Armstrong, widow of William H. Armstrong and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chapman of 352 West 117th Street, and Robert Leconte of the French High Commission, will take place at noon today in All Souls Church, 113th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, at noon.

The wedding of Miss Nathalie Margaret Ziegler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Ziegler of 583 Riverside Drive, and Herbert E. Bradley, son of the late Herbert Bradley and of Mrs. Josephine Bradley of Columbus, Ohio, will take place in the first week of January.

Dance to Aid Foundlings.

The Briarcliff Holiday Association, maintained by the students at Miss Dow's School at Briarcliff Manor, will give a dance at the Plaza Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock. The proceeds will be used for supporting the foundlings at the Happy Valley Homes at Lisle, N. Y.

Entertain Poor Children on Warship.

Two hundred children from the Home for Destitute Children in Brooklyn were guests at a Christmas party given by the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania on the ship in the Navy Yard, yesterday afternoon. They were taken on a sight-seeing trip around the boat, saw movies, received refreshments and presents. Captain George C. Day, the commanding officer, was responsible for the good time accorded the children.

CARL LEGIEN DIES IN GERMANY, AT 60

Socialist Member of Reichstag and Head of Federation of Trade Unions.

WROUGHT KAPP'S FALL

Saved Labor Organization From Invasion by Communists and Radical Socialists.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Carl Rudolph Legien, President of the German Federation of Trades Unions and Socialist member of the Reichstag, died here this morning. He was prominent in politics and labor circles for many years. He was sixty years old and his illness had been of only ten days' duration.

Herr Legien had been a member of the German Parliament since 1893. The German Trades Unions comprised only 250,000 members when he was elected Chairman of the General Commission thirty years ago. The federation now counts 8,250,000 classified paying members, representing sixty different trades and professions.

His successor as head of the General Commission will be named by the next congress of trades unions. Meanwhile he will be succeeded by the Second Chairman, Otto Grassmann.

Carl Legien was convinced that much of the labor radicalism which has been asserting itself in Germany since the revolution could be accounted for in the food situation. He believed that once the German workingman recovered from the effects of the "fatless years," he would instinctively recover his old-time love for work, law and order. He once said that if Munich beer had contained real hops and malt there would have been no Bavarian Soviet Republic.

In his opinion the pre-war standard of cheap living in Germany will never return. He declared in the course of a discussion that the worker would "find liberty cabbage under the new freedom a more expensive dish than was sauerkraut under the Hohenzollerns."

Carl Legien started as a journeyman wood and metal turner and he kept up the interest in his trade to the extent of maintaining a completely fitted out workshop in the basement of his house, where he sought relaxation by plying his old trade as a pastime.

His first attempt to use the German Federation of Trade Unions for political purposes occurred last March when the forces of German organized labor were mobilized under his command in a weaponless war upon the Kapp revolutionists. The general strike proclaimed under Legien's direction gave the Kapp régime its death blow, in the opinion of many officials. By this success Legien was encouraged to use the federation's influence on the Government in connection with legislation concerning socialization of the coal fields and other industries.

Under Legien's direction the Labor Federation maintained a close working union with the German Socialist Party, although the federation contained many members who politically were not affiliated with the party. When the Socialists split six years ago on the issue raised by the vote on war credits the Labor Federation officially discontinued relations with the Scheidemann and Haase Wings.

Herr Legien, who was a majority Socialist up to the time of his death, succeeded in protecting German organized labor from the influence of the Federation of Trade Unions from invasion by Communists and radical Socialists. A labor leader, discussing the death of Herr Legien today, declared the dead leader's position in this respect was without parallel in any other country and that his influence over his organization was immeasurably greater than that enjoyed by Samuel Gompers in the United States.

URGES RESPECT FOR ALIENS.

University of Chicago Man Deplores Use of Nicknames for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—Putting it down as "impertinent Anglo-Saxon arrogance and supercilliousness," S. H. Clark of the University of Chicago told the Open Forum School this afternoon that it was time for America to stop using nicknames for foreign-born residents or citizens.

It was just rare good luck, he said, "that our forefathers got a ship ahead of the other fellows," and the continued use of disparaging nicknames, he suggested, would make the problem of Americanization more complicated.

"We have the right to be proud of our nation, if we don't get chesty," he said. "We have a glorious pedigree, but we didn't have anything to do with the creation of it.

"I do not know how the California problem is to be solved, but I do know that without the Japanese the desert would not be blossoming as the rose. I know that, class for class, the Japanese are our equal, and I believe that the President of the National University of Japan is probably the intellectual equal to President Eliot of Harvard.

"The history of Italy is no mean thing to read and only a bigot will say that Poland and all the other countries have not contributed rich jeweled chapters to history. True, we have suffered and bled and given up, but so have England and Italy and Poland, and I venture to say that for their progress they paid even a higher price than we.

"It is commendable to teach the visitor to our shores English, but it is an execrable sin to try to make him forget the very breasts that nourished him."

BROTHERS FREEZE TO DEATH

Succumb to Cold While Duck Shooting on Maryland Island.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—A hunting party found last night on one of the island flats in the Susquehanna River at Port Deposit, Md., the frozen bodies of George Shank and his brother William, of Perryville, who had been shooting ducks. William Shank died standing erect, in two feet of water. His clothing was sheathed in ice, formed from the spray of the wind-blown river.

His brother's body at the other end of the island, was a frozen heap. The posture of William Shank indicated that he had attempted to signal the mainland for aid and persevered until life became extinct. The body was held in an upright position by the ice and frozen mud, caked around knees and legs.

William was visiting his brother over the Christmas holidays. George had been employed in the United States Public Health Service at Perryville since the outbreak of the war. He is survived by a widow and four small children.

Yesterday morning the two embarked in a small, flat-bottomed boat with two rifles, apparently in quest of ducks, although such sport is against the law on Christmas Day in this county. Nothing was heard of the pair until afternoon, when a strange voice called Coroner Scotten of Elkton, stating that the bodies of two dead men had been sighted on a small island.

Red Cross Gifts in Warsaw.

WARSAW, Dec. 25.—Six thousand Polish-Americans being demobilized from the army of General Haller, preparatory to returning to the United States, were today presented with the first civilian suits they have had in several years as Christmas gifts by the American Red Cross. The Red Cross also gave 50,000 outfits of clothing to orphans of Warsaw, 23,000 comfort kits to soldiers and 2,500 costumes to Polish nurses.

CONFIRMED BY DR. GAILOR.

Bishop of Tennessee Officiates in Place of Bishop Burch.

The two classes that Bishop Burch was to have confirmed yesterday were confirmed by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee and President of the Council of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Gailor is on furlough from his diocese and is residing in this city to discharge his office with the Episcopal Council, which was recently created.

Yesterday morning Bishop Gailor confirmed a class of eleven young persons in St. Mary's Church, Scarborough. The church was crowded, many young men being present.

In beginning his sermon Bishop Gailor said that he was there to take the place of Bishop Burch, with whom, he said, he enjoyed a very interesting and a very warm friendship.

Last evening Bishop Gailor confirmed a class in historic St. Peter's Church, Westchester. There were forty-five in the class, and this was presented by the Rev. Joseph Albert Foster, the rector. Here also Bishop Gailor eulogized Bishop Burch.

K. OF C. TO FIGHT RADICALISM

Anti-Jewish and Anti-Catholic Agitation Laid to Reds.

Announcing that the Knights of Columbus, beginning with the new year, would introduce their new national campaign against extreme radicalism into the Eastern States, Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, who yesterday returned from a tour of supervision of K. C. nation-wide activities, declared that conditions throughout the country warranted the Knights in maintaining their anti-radical open forum work, which will include anti-religious prejudice work.

"The present so-called crime wave and the numerous phenomena of restlessness may have their basis in economic disorders," he said, "but our surveys everywhere show that radical agitation is nothing but a dangerous irritant. It does not make men think, it simply makes them brood. The extreme radicals we encountered in our work, and our lecturers find more of them now than ever before, care nothing for economics. They preach nothing but the rankest materialism and they are taking advantage of the unavoidable disturbances of the reconstruction period to spread the gospel of discontent.

"So far this year our lecturers, including some of the best-known authorities on the inter-relations of capital and labor, have addressed more than half a million persons under the auspices of local K. of C. councils. Their work will be intensified. They have practically covered all the Western territory and recently concluded a successful campaign in Chicago.

The Eastern campaign will begin shortly. Besides teaching the rights and duties of employers and employes we shall show that anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish predjudice is part of the red campaign.

CARDINAL GIBBONS EASIER.

Resting After Bad Night, but His Condition Not Improved.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—While Cardinal Gibbons was reported to be resting easier this evening, he had a very bad night Saturday. His condition was not improved today.

Dr. Charles O'Donovan, the Cardinal's physician, was in consultation today with Dr. G. Lewis Wetzel, the family physician of the Shrivers, with whom the Cardinal is staying, at Union Mills. Dr. Wetzel has been in constant attendance since the first day of the Cardinal's illness. Dr. O'Donovan and Dr. Wetzel plan to call Dr. Lewellin F. Barker into conference with a view to determining the advisability of removing the Cardinal to his home here.

Dr. Stires to Resume Work Today.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, who has been ill, was better last evening and expects to be back in office today. Dr. Stires is president of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, and as such is in charge of the diocese. He will remain so until a successor to the late Bishop Burch is consecrated.

Mrs. Mary Irvin Burden.

Mrs. Mary Irvin Burden, widow of James Abercrombie Burden and daughter of the late Richards Irvin, died Saturday night at her residence, 22 East Forty-seventh Street. She had been in poor health since fracturing a hip in an accident last Summer. A recent attack of bronchitis developed complications.

Obituary Notes.

JUAN ESPANTA LEON, formerly a Spanish actor, died yesterday in Madrid. He was 75 years old.

ABEL HOLMES, a dry goods merchant, died of apoplexy Saturday afternoon in his store at 49 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, while counting the cash in his safe. He was 71 years old.

Captain GEORGE EDWARDS SAGE, U. S. A. retired, died at his home in Newport, R. I., yesterday after a long illness. He was 76 years old. Burial will be at the Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon.

Born.

ABRAHAMS—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abrahams (nee Belle Baker) announce the arrival of a son, Dec. 25, 1920, at Stern's Sanatorium.

Married.

EICHENBRONER—TIEFENBRONER—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Tiefenbroner, 200 West 108th St., announce the marriage of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Samuel Eichenbroner, Dec. 26, at Hotel McAlpin.

ELOWITCH—MOORE—Dr. Max Elowitch of 581 West 161st St. married to Miss Hannah Moore of 29 East 124th St., Dec. 26, 1920. The couple have left for a honeymoon in Florida.

HANAU—ALTER—On Sunday, Dec. 26, 1920, at Yonkers, N. Y., Coleman C. Hanau to Frances Alter.

ROSENBLUTH—POLSKY—Mr. and Mrs. M. Polsky of 1,381 Fulton Av., Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter Clara to Mr. Abrahapi Rosenbluth, at Chalif's, Dec. 23.

SOLOMON—TREIHAFT—Miss Hattie B. Treihaft of Newark, N. J., to Dr. Samuel H. Solomon of 1,022 Trinity Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Dec. 26, 1920.

Died.

AIKEN—Dec. 25, 1920, Mary Aiken. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem chapel, 304 West 126th St., Monday, 1 o'clock.

ALLAIRE—At Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 25, 1920, Charles F., beloved husband of Mabel Allaire (nee Rohde) and son of Edwin E. Allaire, age 47 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 903 Av. C, Bayonne, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

Died.

BACH—Carrie (nee Jacobs), widow of Julius Bach and beloved mother of Jacob Bach, Beatrice Dreifuss, David and Florence Bach. Funeral from her late residence, 647 53d St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1920, at 1 P. M.

BAKER—On Saturday, Dec. 25, 1920, Frederick F. Baker, beloved husband of Annie Trimble. Funeral service on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock at funeral parlors of Willis E. Stafford & Son, 120 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Interment private. Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BOSCO—Anthony, beloved husband of Gaetano Bosco and father of Louis, Vincent, Francis, Robert and Mary. Funeral from John J. Fox's chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Tuesday at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church.

BRUSH—At her residence, 240 Jewett Av., Jersey City, Sunday, Dec. 26, 1920, Mary Butler, widow of the Rev. William Peck Brush. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 8 P. M., at St. Paul's Church in Bergen, Duncan Av., near Boulevard, Jersey City.

BURDEN—Mary Irvin, widow of the late James Abercrombie Burden and daughter of the late

PLAY FOR DAVIS CUP STARTS TOMORROW

Challenge Round at Auckland Will Decide Possession of Famous Tennis Trophy.

STRONG IN THE SINGLES

America's Chances Against Australasia Brighter in Individual Matches Than in Doubles.

The fifteenth challenge round for the Davis Cup, the famous trophy that accompanies international supremacy in lawn tennis, will be fought out tomorrow, Thursday and Friday at Auckland, New Zealand. The American team is composed of the national champion, William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia; the former champion, William M. Johnston, of San Francisco; Watson M. Washburn of New York, and Samuel Hardy, the captain and manager, also of New York. The Australasian team is headed by Norman E. Brookes as captain, and includes Gerald L. Patterson, Pat O'Hara Wood, and, according to recent announcement, Rodney W. Heath.

The championship tie, like all the others, is decided in the best three of five matches, two matches in singles occupying the first day, the doubles match coming on the second day's play, and the contest closing with two more single matches. Barring illness or accident, it seems certain that Tilden and Johnston will represent America in both singles and doubles, with Washburn in reserve for emergencies. It is equally indubitable that Brookes and Patterson will play for Australasia in the doubles, and that Patterson will be one of the Australian representatives in the singles. The only question concerns his partner in the singles, according to announcement yesterday, it will be Brookes.

If America wins the tie—and every American follower of tennis believes that Tilden and Johnston are entirely capable of winning—the triumph is more likely to come through superiority in the singles than in the doubles. Brookes, though past his prime as a singles player, is still the foremost doubles player in the game. Few doubles pairs have ever matched Brookes and his late partner, Wilding, in their heyday. One thinks immediately in this connection of the Brothers Doherty, and a moment later, perhaps, there occur the names of Robert and George Wrenn, of Dwight Davis and Holcombe Ward, of Beals Wright and Fred Alexander. But there were few teams indeed that were in the Australians' class and none surpassed them. Even with the tragical passing of Wilding, Brookes did not allow the lustre of Australian achievement in doubles to dim. Upon the shoulders of Patterson fell Wilding's mantle, and Patterson, coached by the supreme master of doubles craft and with his own keen instinct for the game, soon developed into a worthy successor of the great New Zealander.

The Outlook in Doubles.

When Brookes and Patterson won the American doubles championship in 1919, though they had previously in the same season been eliminated from the All-England doubles, which was won by their fellow-Australians, Wood and Thomas, they were nevertheless to all appearances the foremost doubles team in the world. To the wonderful generalship of Brookes, his almost unexampled powers of anticipation of an opponent's movements and to the perfection of his form in the execution of shots was added the valuable element of aggressiveness resident in Patterson's slashing style of play. The latter's shots may occasionally have been open to criticism from the standpoint of smoothness and correctness of execution, but they always had force and usually direction, too. Patterson was a keen volleyer and a hard hitter overhead and his service had plenty of pace. He formed the combative element in the Australian team. Brookes was the steadying influence. The combination was not far from the ideal.

Yet Tilden and Johnston proved that Brookes and Patterson were vulnerable. Temperamentally, the two Americans do not team well in doubles, and it is a widely discussed fact that they do not like to play together. There is a clash of personality that does not make for the best of combination effort. Yet, each going his own way, by sheer brilliancy of individual effort, they defeated Brookes and Patterson at Forest Hills in the series of exhibition matches between America and Australia that followed the national championship of 1919. In view of the fact that the Australians had campaigned so long and arduously both in this country and England prior to this match and that this may have dulled the keen edge of their play, the demonstration of American superiority cannot, of course, be considered decisive. But it has, nevertheless, its significance.

Last Summer, against both France and England in the Davis Cup ties, Tilden and Johnston were again victorious, proving once more that, while they may not be ideally mated in doubles, the can at the same time produce a winning drive when occasion demands against doubles teams that rank among the best in the world. If they happen both to be at the top of their stride when they confront Brookes and Patterson this week, they should win. Otherwise, the doubles match seems sure to go to the Antipodeans.

Best Chance in Singles.

It is in the singles that justification for American confidence in this week's supreme test lies. When Tilden swept from one triumph to another last Summer in England and at home, overcoming the sternest opposition the world afforded, he gave evidence enough that there was no one to stand against him at his best. His defeat of Patterson, who is to be his foremost rival in the forthcoming challenge round, was particularly impressive. Patterson has stated that he was not at his best at Wimbledon, when he went down before Tilden. He believes that Tilden is not the wonder he is claimed to be in the American press. But in this connection, it may be that the Australian does not quite appreciate Tilden's custom of playing only just well enough to win. He has an uncanny habit, when an opponent raises his game a notch, of lifting his own a notch and a fraction to meet the issue.

Johnston's admirers, too, will be greatly surprised if the doughty Californian does not win both his singles matches. There was one man above all others capable of meeting Tilden on equal ground last Summer, and that was Tilden's present associate in the matches at Auckland. Johnston, in fact, was the only player to defeat Tilden in an important tournament, which he did at the London championships at Queen's. Not even Tilden himself is a greater emergency player than Johnston. In fact, the Californian is more gifted than Tilden in his faculty for "playing better than he knows how" when the situation is sufficiently critical.

Both Americans have the spirit as well as the ability to win. Both showed this in their unforgettable match at Forest Hills for the national title last September. Probably no one in the stands realized that both men played through the later stages of their dramatic encounter while fighting against physical pain as well as agonizing weariness. There was no sign of it in their whirlwind exchanges, but Johnston was suffering acutely from cramps in his playing arm, and Tilden had cramps in both legs as well as his arm. Yet to the very last and deciding stroke there was no remotest sign of weakening on the part of either. If the Australians win, it will be through no superior demonstration of the fighting spirit.

Comment from Patterson.

Confidence in the outcome of the forthcoming matches is as general in Australia as it is in this country, according to all the reports that have come out of the Antipodes. Patterson voiced this confidence on the part of the players when he returned to Australia from England. His comments on his match with Tilden and his estimate of the American champion's ability will interest American tennis fans.

"I certainly did not play as well at Wimbledon as I have this afternoon," declared Patterson, after practice sets with O'Hara Wood and Rodney W. Heath. "I have copied Tilden's footwork and body swing in what I consider a more powerful and more certain delivery of the service, which also improves the effectiveness of overhead work in smashing the 'floaters.' Tilden has been rated in his own country as 'America's best bet' for the forthcoming Davis cup contest. He certainly is our most dangerous opponent, and with W. M. Johnston—a more dependable if less brilliant player—will make a formidable pair that will tax all the resources of Norman Brookes and Australia's next best to ward off defeat in defending the 'champion nation' title."

In further comment upon Tilden's play at Wimbledon, Patterson calls attention to the fact, already alluded to, that the American's matches are almost invariably close, drawing from that fact, however, a different conclusion:

"Not the Wonder Claimed."

"Tilden is a star player with meteoric moments, but is not the wonder he is claimed in the American press. He had a tough tussle in the eliminating matches at Wimbledon to get the better of Randolph Lycett—a Victorian player not reckoned a top-notcher in singles in Australia, though undoubtedly a brilliant doubles player. Tilden only scraped home in this match at 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5. He had even a closer call in the match he won against A. R. F. Kingscote at 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; and in the semi-final round the Japanese, Zenzo Shimidzu, extended him to 6—4, 6—4, 13—11, before acknowledging defeat.

"The American player stands over 6 feet and weighs over 11 stone. He has great mobility and a fine equipment of winning strokes, but is occasionally unsafe off the ground. He can impart considerable drag to the ball and hits very hard on the forearm. At the net his reach and mobility enable him to volley in brilliant style. His first service is usually very fast and straight, while the second, which comes after a pause with startling suddenness, both jumps and breaks. He has discarded stereotyped methods in hitting his game, and is not lacking in enterprise in his at times spectacular overhead work."

MOORE VICTOR ON ICE.

Wins One-Mile Handicap Skating Race at New Tremont Rink.

Joe Moore, international sprint ice-skating champion, skated to victory yesterday in a one-mile handicap race, in which he competed from scratch, at the opening of the Tremont Ice Rink. The international title holder was the honor skater in a half-mile handicap also, but an accident early in the test forced his withdrawal when he was fast overtaking the skaters to whom he had conceded handicap marks.

Moore scored his victory in the mile test over a large field in the fast time of 2:34 1-5. This is the fastest mile registered on a local rink this season. The international champion, displaying superb early season form, went after his rivals at a fast pace from the start of the race, and shortly before entering the closing two furlongs was abreast of the pack of handicapped starters. A few strides, and Moore had attained the lead, and then he whizzed over the mirrorlike ice surface of the outdoor rink in a closing burst of speed which gave him a comfortable margin on Wesley Becker, who was allowed a start of fifty-five yards. H. Niebuhr, who had a similar handicap allowance, finished third.

The half-mile handicap race had progressed three laps when Moore, striving hard to overhaul his rivals, sideswiped Kenneth Boyd of the Morningside A. C. The pair crashed to the ice and were eliminated from further participation. George Pickering, former New York A. C. skater, and Bobby Hearn of the Tremont Skating Club divided the honors in this event, crossing the finish line on even terms. These two skaters confined the struggle for supremacy to themselves almost from the start of the race, gliding over the ice in a spectacular battle for the premier prize which continued right up to the finish line. Both finished in 1:23 3-5. Leslie Boyd, another Tremont skater, was third.

A half-mile novice event completed the program of races which officially opened the Bronx rink. This test resulted in a victory for L. Alpern, whose time was 1:38 2-5.

The summaries:

One Mile Race (Handicap) Class A—Won by Joe Moore, 1818t Street Ice Palace (scratch); Wesley Becker, Tremont Skating Club (55 yards), second; Harry Niebuhr, Tremont Skating Club (55 yards), third. Time—2:54 1-5.

One-half Mile Race (Handicap) Class A—Dead heat between George Pickering, Tremont Skating Club (10 yards), and Bobby Hearn, Tremont Skating Club (8 yards); Leslie Boyd, Tremont Skating Club (5 yards), third. Time—1:23 3-5.

One-half Mile Race (Novice)—Won by L. Alpern, unattached; J. Mehling, unattached, second; A. Amber, unattached, third. Time—1:38 2-5.

BAKER LEADS IN POINTS.

Has Done Most of Scoring in Notable Year for Glencoe A. C.

Homer Baker, former half-mile champion, led the athletes of the Glencoe A. C. in point scoring for open A. A. U. competition through the last year, according to the tabulated points made public yesterday by F. J. Hosmer, Chairman of the Athletic Committee. The bespectacled middle-distance runner totalled 91 tallies. L. De Witt was second with 68 and George Bisgier third with 43. The only other athlete to score more than 40 points was William Rosenberg, who accounted for 41.

Through the year the Glencoe representatives accounted for a total of 641 points, the largest score attained for any one year in the history of the organization. The cross-country squad won 141 tallies in open events and the boxing team accounted for 120.

Joseph Hughes, who piloted the club through its most successful year, will again serve as President of the Harlem organization. Hughes was re-elected at the annual meeting, together with several other office holders who assisted in directing the activities of the club through 1920. Albert Miller is First Vice President and Albert Bett, Second Vice President. The duties of Treasurer will be discharged by Charles Wund, while Max Tea will serve as Financial Secretary and Edward Beer as Recording Secretary. John E. Brady is Chairman of the Board of Governors and Andrew Sisti and Andrew Wallace will serve as Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeant at Arms, respectively.

Following is a list of the leading point winners for the club during the last calendar year:

Homer Baker, 91 points; L. De Witt, 68; George Bisgier, 43; William Rosenberg, 41; F. Benedict, 34; James Sweeney, 33; Edward Hosmer, 31; Max J. Tea, 29; Sol Silverstein, 29; Dave Rosenberg, 19.

Australasia Is in Lead in Matches for Davis Cup

Winner.	Loser.	Match Score.
1900—United States	British Isles	3—0
1902—United States	British Isles	3—2
1903—British Isles	United States	4—1
1904—British Isles	Belgium	5—0
1905—British Isles	United States	5—0
1906—British Isles	United States	5—0
1907—Australasia	British Isles	3—2
1908—Australasia	United States	3—2
1909—Australasia	United States	5—0
1911—Australasia	United States	5—0
1912—British Isles	Australasia	3—2
1913—United States	British Isles	3—2
1914—Australasia	United States	3—2
1919—Australasia	British Isles	4—1

RECAPITULATION.

Matches, 14; Australasia won 6; British Isles 5; United States 3.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

BOXING

It invariably follows when a new ruler ascends the boxing heights the particular division in which the elevation occurs receives a stimulus. Such a reawakening of interest and activity may be expected of the bantamweight class now, that Joe Lynch has replaced Pete Herman. Lynch has not been in possession of the title for a week as yet, still contenders in different parts of the country are deluging him with challenges. Pal Moore, Joe Burman, Carl Tremaine, and the irrepressible Jack Sharkey—the last named despite his knockout of a few weeks back—are already on the new champion's trail. Lynch, just now, is not concerned with the challenges hurled at him. He is occupied with plans for an extended vacation. The new champion declares that when he returns to the ring he will give all his qualified rivals a chance at the title. If he adheres to that plan the conqueror of Herman is assured a busy career in the immediate future.

Just how long Lynch will retain his title is a matter of considerable comment. A number incline to the belief that he is too large of frame to remain long in the ring's midget class. It is a dread to all small boxers, particularly when they attain the championship heights, this matter of increasing size and the natural addition of weight.

The belief is general that; unless Lynch wants to sacrifice his strength or endanger his health, he must soon vacate the bantamweight ranks and compete as a featherweight. Excessive weight reducing exercises will keep him at the 118-pound notch, no doubt, and permit him to accumulate the reward which now attaches to his ring career with the possession of the title. On the other hand, the work required for this task is dangerous to a point which should discourage it, for there seems no plausible reason why Lynch's health should be jeopardized for the sake of keeping him a bantamweight in stature, when he probably would experience a similar success as a heavyweight boxer.

Lynch's manager, Eddie Mead, who has been associated with the champion since he started his ring career, scouts the theory that Lynch is too big. The boxer's appearances are deceptive, he says. Admitting the truth of Manager Mead's assertion, then there is no reason to believe that Lynch will be deposed of his newly won laurels in the immediate future. The lad who vanquished Herman outranks the country's present crop of bantamweight boxers. There is every indication, too, that Lynch will be numbered among the division's most popular leaders. He is of the active and combative type, not the passive, careful school typified by his predecessor.

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BASEBALL

That Westward-ho and go-West-young-man stuff has struck the baseball world with a resounding and compelling thud and the result will be seen in a couple of months in the form of an exodus into Texas of several squads of players whose habit it has been to take their Spring training in States farther to the Eastward. At least half of the clubs of the two major leagues will undergo the hardening and conditioning process in the commonwealth of cattle and cactus, of oil and onions, of Burleson and Bailey.

And yet there will be something sadly lacking—the Lone Star State will not have as its guest the lone star of the diamond. Unless Texas can effect speedily the exchange of eight complete and able-bodied teams for one isolated player, the cow punchers will have to worry along without the ball puncher. The only tangible evidence they will have of his proximity will be an occasional bruised baseball that will come whizzing over the Eastern boundary of Texas from the direction of Shreveport, La.

There is no longer room for any doubt as to the identity of the real hero of the boys, large as well as small, of this continent and its adjacent islands. It is not Charlie Chaplin and it is not even Jack Dempsey. Cages containing these notables would be speedily deserted for the enclosure containing Babe Ruth and his potent cudgel. For some reason or other—and baseball lovers may be as hard put to it for an explanation as those who never see a game—the ability of this phenomenal batsman to crack out home runs four or five times as frequently, as the average high-grade batter means more to the sport-loving youth and manhood of this nation than anything else that picked men are able to do with their muscles and brains.

It is no use, as far as these enthusiasts are concerned, to group with the name of Ruth the names of other great players who may be very valuable in the chase for a pennant, and some of them excel him in other respects, but not in driving the ball to distant climes two or three times a week. In a parade headed by Ruth, Speaker, Cobb, Hornsby and Sisler, the latter four would be only a guard of honor for the first named.

Striking evidence along this line came to light within the last few weeks in the little island Republic of Cuba, where baseball, while popular, has to strive against other sports for pre-eminence. Constantine's return to Greece was a frost compared to Ruth's invasion of Havana and its environs. Small boys, and large ones, too, followed him around the streets when opportunity offered, and watched his hotel by the hour when he was invisible. When he stepped to the home plate all minor activities, such as breathing, were suspended for the time being. Even a batting slump in which he indulged while there failed to dampen the ardor, and when the squad of Giants with whom he had been touring departed Cuba was by no means through with the Babe, but held on to him for two or three weeks more, gladly paying a rather high luxury tax for the privilege.

The case of Babe Ruth furnishes a valuable tip to those aspiring parents who are anxious to raise their boys to be really great men.

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SQUASH TENNIS

To all intents and purposes, the first half of the squash tennis season ended last week. There will be Class B matches in the Metropolitan League tomorrow afternoon, but there will be no matches that will have a bearing upon the ultimate standing of the experts at the game. When Jay Gould defeated F. Van S. Hyde last week and Columbia defeated Harvard in the Class A competition, not only was there an important tie created in the league standing, but something of a line was given on the individual performances of the year in squash tennis.

Few followers of the game doubt that if Gould, the champion of champions in court tennis, gave the same amount of attention to squash that he does to the older game, he would be unbeatable. Court tennis requires a great deal of time and attention, however, and to that fact is traceable Gould's present standing in squash tennis. Gould's form in the indoor court games is beyond criticism. Especially in wrist manipulation is he almost without a peer at squash as he is peerless at racquets and court tennis. It has needed only attention, apparently, to make him champion in the one form that he is in the others. He now holds the individual title in court tennis and is joint holder with Wear of the doubles titles in racquets.

Squash tennis is the simplest of all the indoor racquet games, but by the same token it has the greatest number of expert exemplars. Gould encounters severer competition at squash than at either of the other games. There are three or four men quite capable of defeating Gould for the squash championship where there is no living amateur player of court tennis who could hope to compete with him on an equal footing. But the Columbia Club veteran is devoting himself to squash this season more consistently and in greater earnestness than he ever has before. He has already won the Fall scratch tournament of the national association and has proved in the team matches of the Columbia Club that he has an excellent chance for the national individual honors.

The remainder of the season contains remarkable opportunity for proof of his versatility. If he is able to go through the national championship and win against such men as Hyde, Appel, Winston, if he returns to tournament play; Anderson Dana, Cordier, and that sensational newcomer, Thomas Coward, he will indeed have proved his title as the foremost racquet-wielder of the world in indoor games. It all makes one wonder what he could do in lawn tennis if he set his mind to it. The outdoor game is vastly different, but Gould has such marvelous backhand as well as forehand command of strokes indoors that it seems as though he might readily mount the heights also in the outdoor game.

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POLO

When the American and British polo teams cross mallets in competition at the Hurlingham Club field in England for the championship of the world and the trophy that goes with it, there is little doubt that both countries will be represented by high-class teams, each capable of fully extending the other. In neither country is there any tendency to belittle the ability of the rival team, and a thorough preparation is now under way.

The British quartet is expected to have a shade the better as regards mounts, but that advantage alone is not sufficient to materially interfere with America's chances of winning, even with a comparatively new team. Three players on the American team which contended successfully for the trophy before in England will not be there next year. They are Harry Payne Whitney and the two Waterbury brothers. Monte Waterbury died this year, and neither H. P. Whitney nor Larry Waterbury is playing much polo, but in their places are others who, in the opinion of many close students of the game, may be depended upon to fill the places of the erstwhile stars most creditably.

Devereux Milburn, one of the old guard, is still in the game and playing as well as ever. He is a hard riding, accurate hitting back, and will captain the team. The British team will not be the same as it was years ago, either, for the great war took its full toll among polo players. As in the case here, however, there are several other players who are clever enough to will the vacancies in the old-time line-up most creditably.

This Winter all of our American stars will enjoy plenty of practice in Florida, California and the Carolinas, and early in the Spring they will leave for England to wind up their practice. At first it was reported that the British players would not engage in any practice in Southern Europe this Winter, as has been the custom heretofore, but that they would await the arrival of Spring, when English polo fields would again be in condition for playing. Apparently they have thought better of it, and now they are reported to be arranging for a Winter's practice along the Riviera. This shows that they realize they have their work cut out for them, but as things are today both countries appear to have equally good chances to win, and it is hoped by American admirers of the sport that our selected men will not let up on their rigorous practice, for to do so would be suicidal as regards our chances.

FORDHAM IN NEW COLLEGE ALLIANCE

Joins With Holy Cross, Boston College and Georgetown in Athletic Union.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Representatives of the athletic departments of Boston College, Holy Cross, Fordham and Georgetown, at a conference at Boston College today, decided to appoint a Board of Arbitration to readjust the athletic relations between Holy Cross and Fordham, which were declared severed after the football game scheduled for Thanksgiving Day had been canceled by the Worcester eleven because of snow on the field.

The colleges also signed three-year contracts in baseball and football, established a one-year migratory rule, arranged permanent dates for their football games and decided to buy their athletic supplies through co-operative purchases.

Each of the four colleges will be represented on the Board of Arbitration.

It was decided to play the Boston College-Georgetown football game next year on the Saturday previous to Thanksgiving Day at Braves' Field, Boston, and the Holy Cross-Boston College game at the same place on the following Saturday.

Under the migratory rule, which has existed between Boston College and Holy Cross, a student transferring from one college to another will not be permitted to engage in varsity sports among the four colleges until he has at least one year's residence at the college for whose team he is a candidate.

FOOTBALL TEAMS REST.

Ohio and California Start Secret Drills at Pasadena Today.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 26.—Both the University of California and the Ohio State football squads rested today, received friends and admirers collectively and individually, and prepared to get down to hard practice tomorrow for their game at Tournament Field here New Year's Day.

The Ohio players report no difficulty in accustoming themselves to the Southern California climate, while those from Berkeley are naturally quite at home, especially as many of them are Southern California men and former stars of various high school teams of this part of the State.

While the Bears say nothing to indicate overconfidence, football experts and sports writers of Pasadena and Los Angeles are agreed their appearance states plainly their apparent ability to "take care of themselves in anybody's game."

The Buckeye players are receiving much attention from former residents of Ohio, and former students of the "Big Ten" are planning to give them abundant vocal encouragement during the progress of the game.

Both teams will practice on Tournament Field, different hours having been satisfactorily arranged. Secret practice will prevail.

Two 12-Round Bouts at Star S. C.

Two twelve-round bouts feature the boxing card which will be offered patrons of the Star Sporting Club tonight. In the stellar attraction Charlie Pilkington, former amateur lightweight champion, will clash with Happy Smith of Yorkville. Johnny Rosner, Harlem flyweight, and Mickey Nelson will be the principals in the other twelve-round contest. A series of preliminary matches will precede these two bouts.

NICKLIS WINS SHOOT.

Captures Pelham Country Club Event From Three Rivals.

Four gunners tied for the high over all prize at the traps of the Pelham Country Club yesterday. The event was at 50 "bird" scratch. The gunners who tied were J. D. Nicklis, F. Schauffler, G. La Branche and A. P. Walker. All had totals of 43. On the shoot-off, first prize was taken by Nicklis, who ran 25 birds straight. The high professional gunner was Jack Fanning, who had a score of 48 out of a possible 50 targets. The scores:

Week-End Shoot, 50 Targets, Scratch.

	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
J. D. Nicklis, 43; F. Schauffler, 43; G. La Branche, 43; A. P. Walker, 43; J. L. Gerry, 40; W. W. Swan, 37; L. Gerry, 35; H. Butler, 34; E. Gerry, 34; W. Jackman, 29.			
C. L. Perrin	193	49	200
C. A. Krickl	168	32	200
J. H. Brown	143	60	200
W. E. Knight	165	48	200
S. G. Duffy	165	40	200
E. M. Alexander	183	16	199
L. C. Dalley	189	8	197
F. A. Lewis	138	56	194
A. E. Ranney	193	0	193
A. L. Burns	191	0	191
T. J. McCahill	191	0	191
J. H. Vanderver	190	0	190
W. E. Ferguson	174	12	186
F. M. Wilson	145	40	185
A. Chandler	183	0	183
F. A. Moore	151	32	183
A. W. Fitzgerald	171	12	183
W. B. Short	175	8	183
W. E. Webb	154	24	178
K. R. Hooker	174	0	174
A. Baxter Jr.	93	80	173
A. C. Ward	173	0	173
W. H. Mills	170	0	170
J. S. Turnbull	134	32	166
R. A. Gamble	110	48	158
W. J. Doyle	156	0	156
W. A. Le Boutillier	150	0	150
R. H. Hathway	138	0	138
A. P. Potter	130	0	130

AICKELIN AGAIN WINNER.

New England Cyclist Scores Second Victory in 28-Mile Bike Race.

Eugene Aickelin, New England Wheelmen cyclist, scored his second victory within a space of three weeks in the organization's invitation cycle road race held yesterday over a course which included a run from Jerome Avenue and the Grand Concourse, the Bronx, to Hartsdale, N. Y., and return, a total of about twenty-eight miles. Aickelin, who captured the first of the series of races three weeks ago and finished second in the following event, pedaled home in front of twelve rival riders, survivors of a field which numbered twenty-two at the start of the test. The New England Wheelmen rider, with a surprising display of speed and endurance under the conditions, attained the lead in the last quarter of a mile and rode home a victor by the margin of about a wheel's length on Joe Schaefer, of the Acme Wheelmen. Rudolph Zimmerman, another Acme rider, finished third, a scant half-length back of Schaefer. Aickelin's time was 1 hour 31 minutes.

The riders who started in the race were forced through the stiffest test of the series. The cold reminder of the frost that is to come chilled their hands as they bent on their handlebars, and the winds along the route bufeeted them about considerably. On the journey to Hartsdale the riding was up to the standard of previous races, but on the return to the Grand Concourse the pace suffered from the chilling weather and the hilly riding encountered by the amateur cyclists.

The victory of Aickelin brought his team the point laurels of the chase by the slim margin of two points. The New England Wheelmen finished the race with 20 tallies, while the Acme Wheelmen had 22 points. This success gave the New England riders their second team victory of the series.

The order of finish of the first ten follows:

E. Aickelin, New England Wheelmen, first; J. Schaefer, Acme Wheelmen, second; R. Zimmerman, Acme Wheelmen, third; W. Stokes, New England Wheelmen, fourth; E. C. Bendi, Unione Sportiva Italiana, fifth; T. Volpe, Acme Wheelmen, sixth; F. Pay, New England Wheelmen, seventh; F. Osterhammel, New England Wheelmen, eighth; T. R. Urbach, New England Wheelmen, ninth; W. Alff, New England Wheelmen, tenth. Winner's time—1:31.

Team Score.

New England Wheelmen	2	4	7	7	2—20
Acme Wheelmen	3	6	6	4	1—22

HODGES HIGH MAN IN N. Y. A. C. SHOOT

Captures Two Cups and Handicap Prize in Year's-End Event at Travers Island.

The final shoot of the year brought only a small field of gunners to the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The usual program was decided and, being the last Sunday of the month, the regular fixtures all came to an end after keen and interesting shooting. In the monthly events the best work was done by G. F. Hodges, who took both the Byronel and the President cups, each with two legs scored during the month. Hodges also was the high handicap gunner in yesterday's shoot.

The Tournament Cup for the month went to E. M. Alexander. H. G. Vogel won the Lyon Cup. He also took a handicap special. The high scratch gunner in the events decided yesterday was F. A. Siebert. He had a total of 90 out of a possible 100 targets. On his run to the score he made straights in the Tournament and the Lyon cup shoots. W. B. Ogden made a straight in the shoot for the Lyon Cup. M. Hickey turned the same trick in the President Cup shoot. D. I. Bradley ran straight in the shoot for the Byronel prize.

Two gunners scored in the shoot for the Buermeyer Cup. They were F. A. Siebert and W. B. Ogden. Each had 48 out of a possible 50 targets.

The scores made yesterday are as follows:

Name.	Byro-Tour. nel Cup.	Pres. Lyon Cup.	Cup.	Cup.	Scratch & H'cap Cups.
G. F. Hodges	5 24	5 25	4 23	6 25	78-25-100
D. I. Dradley	0 24	0 23	0 22	0 23	94- 0- 94
F. A. Siebert	0 25	0 23	0 23	0 25	96- 0- 96
R. L. Spotts	0 23	0 23	0 24	0 22	92- 0- 92
W. E. Pursell	4 20	4 21	4 25	4 20	71-18- 89
H. G. Cole	1 21	1 23	1 25	1 22	85- 5- 90
H. G. Vogel	1 21	1 23	2 25	1 24	88- 8- 96
E.M. Alexander	3 23	3 21	3 23	5 15	66-20- 86
A. P. Bennett	0 23	1 21	1 20	1 20	81- 7- 88
W. B. Ogden	0 23	0 24	0 23	0 25	95- 0- 95
R. L. Spotts Jr.	2 24	2 24	1 22	1 22	88-10- 98
M. Hickey	2 25	2 25	2 25	1 22	82- 6- 88
M. Gotschi	0 21	0 12	0 17	0 16	66- 0- 66
J. L. Bran'berg	1 24	1 22	1 24	1 23	91- 8- 99
E. E. Moore	2 20	0 22	0 18	1 21	81- 9- 90
E. M. Roberts	0 19	0 19	0 23	0 19	70- 0- 70
R. B. Sloan	1 22	0 19	2 24	0 21	81- 9- 90
R. S. Donnelley	0 24	0 22	0 22	0 23	91- 0- 91
H. B. Knight	1 23	1 23	0 23	0 19	82- 6- 88
H. Timmons	4 24	4 23	4 25	4 24	82-18-100
E. B. Will'm'n	6 25	6 25	6 25	6 25	81-25-100
R. Dillon	3 22	3 20	0 16	3 21	70-12- 82
M. Daley	0 20	0 20	0 21	0 21	82- 0- 82

WINNERS.

High scratch gunner—F. A. Siebert.
High handicap gunner—G. F. Hodges.
Buermeyer Cup—F. A. Siebert and W. B. Ogden.
Special handicap—H. G. Vogel.

MONTHLY CUP WINNERS.

Tournament Cup—E. M. Alexander.
Byronel Cup—G. F. Hodges.
President Cup—G. F. Hodges.
Lyon Cup—H. G. Vogel.

RANNEY TAKES SHOOT.

Captures Scratch Prize at Traps of Larchmont Yacht Club.

The largest field of the year took part in the holiday shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. Twenty-nine marksmen came to the firing line and each banged away at 200 bluerocks. When the smoke of the last shell had blown out over the waters of Long Island Sound, it was found that A. E. Ranney, who generally shoots at Travers Island, was the high-over-all scratch gunner. He took the cup with a card of 193 targets.

The shoot for the high scratch prize among club members ended in a tie between A. L. Burns and T. J. McCahill. Each returned cards of 191 targets. On the shoot-off, the former won by 23 to 24 out of a possible 25 targets. The high handicap race also ended in a tie. Five gunners all had full scores of 200 targets. On the first shoot-off, J. H. Brown, W. E. Knight and S. G. Duffy all fell by the wayside.

It left "Chick" Perrin, one of the best "skippers" on the Sound and C. A. Krickl to fight it out for the cup. The gunners tied in the second shoot-off. On the third, Perrin won by 25 to 24 targets.

Ira Vail First In 100-Mile Auto Race Over Dirt Track

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Dec. 26.—Ira Vail today won from Roscoe Sarles and Eddie Hearne what was advertised as "the dirt track automobile championship" when he raced 100 miles over a one-mile track here. Vail's time was 1:26:18 3-5. The world's record is held by Tommy Milton, who covered the distance at Phoenix, Ariz., on Oct. 10 of this year in 1:24 2-5.

MILOFSKY CAPTURES HANDICAP ROAD RUN

Registers Fourth Straight Victory for Morningside A. C. in Harlem Race.

For the fourth time in as many weeks the Winged M of the Morningside A. C. was carried to victory yesterday in the weekly handicap road race of the Harlem and Heights Athletic League, held over a course of about four and one-quarter miles under the auspices of the Central A. C. Louis Milofsky, aided by the handicap allowance of two minutes, earned the distinction of registering the fourth straight Morningside A. C. victory, when he out-distanced a field of twelve rivals and crossed the finish line a victor in the actual time of 23 minutes.

Following Milofsky by the margin of a city block came V. Miller of the Harbrook Heights A. C., who started with a handicap of three minutes. His actual time was 24:10. Irving Lehman, another Morningside A. C. runner, allowed a start of 2:30, finished third in 23:50.

The penetrating cold and the Yuletide season formed a combination which considerably affected the size of the field of contestants, but the thirteen harriers who got away from varying handicap marks up to four minutes, were a sturdy collection and all finished the full course. The trail led from the Central headquarters, 154th Street and McCombs Place, to Seventh Avenue, to 126th Street, to Broadway, to 155th Street, over the Viaduct to a point in front of the clubhouse where the harriers completed their journey.

Two Runners Take Lead.

For more than a mile the runners with the limit handicap allowance, G. Mohen, Harbrook Heights A. C., and H. Ungar, Glencoe A. C., broke trail for the remainder of the field. At 126th Street and Broadway, just as the runners were making the turn for the return chase, J. Finneran of the Glencoe A. C., who started off the 3:15 mark, forged to the front. The Glencoe harrier set a stiff pace for slightly more than half a mile, when he was joined by Milofsky, as the latter, running at a pace which enabled him to overhaul rivals in rapid succession, suddenly drew up at Finneran's shoulder. For about a quarter of a mile they raced as a team, Milofsky trying to pass his rival, while Finneran sought with all his endurance to retain his position in front. The Morningside harrier, however, was the stronger and soon attained his objective. Thereafter Milofsky held the lead, defending his position against challenges in the closing mile and gradually working up an advantage of about a city block on his nearest rival at the finish.

The race with Milofsky for the lead sapped much of Finneran's strength, and the result was that he weakened perceptibly in the closing mile. Miller and Lehman, together with Max Tea of the Glencoe A. C., and C. McCann, Morningside A. C., passed the tired Finneran in the closing dash for positions at the tape, so that Finneran had to be content with sixth position in the order of finish.

Welman Makes Best Time.

Fast time laurels fell to Eddie Welman of the Morningside A. C., who started from scratch with William Stokeley, St. Christopher Club. Welman shook off his colored rival during the last half of the race and managed to finish tenth in the actual time of 29:21. Stokeley was the last runner home. His time was 29 minutes.

The Glencoe A. C. fell heir to the team laurels because of the fact that no other organization started a full team of five runners. The Glencoe harriers, therefore, finished with the unimpaired total of fifteen points.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hcp.	Actual Time.
1—L.	Milofsky, Morningside A. C.	2:00	23:00
2—V.	Miller, Harbrook Hts. A. C.	3:00	24:10
3—I.	Lehman, Morningside A. C.	2:30	23:50
4—M.	Tea, Glencoe A. C.	1:45	23:15
5—C.	McCann, Morningside A. C.	2:45	24:20
6—J.	Finneran, Glencoe A. C.	3:15	24:55
7—G.	Thompson, St. Christ. Club.	2:15	24:00
8—Sol	Silverstein, Glencoe A. C.	0:45	22:35
9—P.	Hecht, Glencoee A. C.	2:45	25:02
10—E.	Welman, Morningside A. C.	Scr.	22:21
11—G.	Mohen, Harbrook Hts. A. C.	4:00	26:43
12—H.	Ungar, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	26:55
13—W.	Stokeley, St. Christ. Club.	Scr.	23:00

WILL SKATE FOR TITLE.

Baptie and Baker Meet Tonight for Pro Speed Championship.

Norval Baptie and Don Baker will meet tonight at the 181st Street Ice Palace in a match for the professional speed skating championship. The distances to be skated are 220 yards, quarter mile and one mile. The winner of the match will be the man taking two out of the three events.

Included in the program is a two-mile handicap race for the amateurs in Class A, in which Joe Moore, the international sprint champion, will start from scratch. The low mark skaters include three champions, Les Boyd, metropolitan indoor and outdoor and two-mile titleholder; Bobby Hearn, champion hurdler of the metropolitan district

ROBINS BREAK TIE IN SOCCER BATTLE

Defeat Erie A. A. of New Jersey by Score of 5 to 3 in National Competition.

LOSING TEAM PROTESTS

Claims Violation of Rules, Especially In Encroachment of Spectators Upon Playing Field.

Meeting for the second time in the fourth round of the national challenge cup trophy competition of the United States Football Association, playing off their tie resulting from the first game at Harrison a week ago, the soccer elevens of Robins Dry Dock of Brooklyn and the Erie Athletic Association of Kearny, N. J., came to grips again at Todd Field in South Brooklyn yesterday before a crowd that overtaxed the comparatively small capacity of the grounds. This time the Robins, who had been deprived of victory in the last minute of the first game, obtained the decision by the score of 5 goals to 3 and earned the right to go on into the fifth round of the great soccer classic, provided the United States Football Association does not grant the protest lodged by the Erie team. After the game was finished the Erie Club entered a protest, claiming that the dimensions of the ground were not in conformity with the rules for cup tie matches and also that the spectators encroached upon the field.

An immense crowd came out to witness the contest and at 2:30 the gates had to be closed. Thousands had to be turned away and hundreds of spectators viewed the game from the housetops surrounding the grounds.

At half time, the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of the Robins, who felt at home on their own grounds. This score was made by McGuire who beat three men before placing the ball past Ward.

In the first minute of the second half, Ingraham of Erie accidentally headed a goal for Robins and this misfortune upset the Erie players for a time. Two minutes later, Ratican added the third goal. Thomas Stark then reduced the Robins' lead by scoring the first goal for Erie, which was immediately followed by a fourth goal for Robins, shot by Hosie. The Erie team then played magnificent football and Hemingsley quickly scored twice, making the score 4—3. Ten minutes from time, Ratican again scored for the Robins.

All the players were in fine form and put up a splendid game. The game was played under intense excitement and the spectators constantly went across the side lines and encroached on the field, causing one of the grounds for the protest.

The lineup.

ROBINS (5).		ERIE (3).
Renzulli	G.	Ward
Page	R. B.	Robinson
Brownlee	L. B.	Ingraham
Beardsworth	R. H.	Blakey
Clarke	C. H.	Cooper
Sundberg	L. H.	T. Stark
McKelvey	O. R.	Knowles
McGuire	I. R.	A. Stark
Ratican	C.	Hemingsley
Hosie	O. L.	Ford
Sweeney	O. L.	Brown

Referee—G. Young, Philadelphia. Linesmen—J. Schofield, New York and R. Macmahon, Jersey City.

Goals—McGuire, Ingraham, Ratican (2), Hosie, T. Stark, Hemingsley (2). Time of Halves—Forty-five minutes.

CLAN MACDUFF VICTOR.

Downs Tebo Eleven, 2 to 1, in State Soccer League Match.

The two leaders in the competition of the New York State Soccer League were pitted against each other at Harlem Oval yesterday, and although the Tebo eleven lost the game to Clan MacDuff by a score of 2 goals to 1, they are still one point ahead in the series. Play was in progress fifteen minutes when Shaw made the first tally for Tebo, and five minutes later Thompson equalized on a pass from Kennedy and the score stood at 1–1 at half time. About ten minutes after the restart Anderton shot the winning goal for his team.

The line-up:

CLAN MacDUFF (2).		TEBO (1).
Riley	G.	Stichal
McDonald	R.B.	Mitchell
Bone	L.B.	Kidd
Boyle	R.H.	Kirkpatrick
W. Kennedy	C.H.	Fryer
Waite	L.H.	Peat
Thompson	O.R.	Puxty
Anderton	I.R.	Pepper
Halliday	C.	McKenna
Porter	I.L.	Shaw
J. Kennedy	O.L.	Edmonton

Referee—S. Scott. Linesmen—Messrs. Fairbrother and Beard. Goals—Thompson, Daly, Clan MacDuff; Shaw, Tebo. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

VIKINGS ELEVEN BEATEN.

Fails to Score Against Carlton Hill in Association Soccer Game.

The Carlton Hill Club played the Vikings team at Macombs Dam Park in a New York Association soccer game, and won out by the score of 2 goals to 0, both goals being shot during the first half. About five minutes from the start, on a pass from Daly, Vandeweghe scored the first tally, and in another five minutes Daly scored after taking the ball from the centre of the field right through to goal.

The line-up:

CARLTON H. (2).		VIKINGS (0).
Mulcahy	G.	Roth
Kearney	R. B.	Rottman
Howe	L. B.	Vingard
Murphy	R. H.	Andcora
Stevens	C. H.	Vironi
Barry, Franz	L. H.	Dietrom
Flattery	O. R.	Nelson
Forman	I. R.	Tetcronie
Daly	C.	A. Johnson
Vandeweghe	I. L.	Vivort
Sloan	O. L.	F. Johnson

Referee—J. Campbell. Linesmen—Johnson and West. Goals—Vandeweghe, Daly, Carlton Hill. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

BROOKLYN EASY WINNER.

Takes League Soccer Game From Greenpoint Eleven, 4 Goals to 0.

The Brooklyn Football Club easily won its New York State League game against the Greenpoint club at the Ridgewood baseball ground by the score of 4 goals to 0. At half time the score was 1—0. McChesnie was the first to score. Shortly after the restart Rew scored on a pass from Kearns, and then McChesnie scored again. The fourth and last goal was shot by Cameron from a corner sent out by McGarrachie.

The lineup:

BROOKLYN (4).		GREENPOINT (0).
Adamson	G.	Jordon
McGarrachie	R.B.	Cavanagh
M. Whalen	L.B.	
Porter	R.H.	Murray
McCann	C.H.	Purdy
Cameron	L.H.	Gallagher
Kearns	O.R.	Cramm
T. Whalen	I.R.	Glynn
Rew	C.	Moran
McChesnie	I.L.	Harrington
Jacklin	O.L.	

Referee—G. Caldicott. Linesmen—Messrs. Moore and Healey. Goals—McChesnie (2), Rew, Cameron, Brooklyn. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

Astoria Eleven Held to Tie.

For the first time this season the Astoria team did not win its Metropolitan League game, but had to be content with a 2-2 tie against the Tyrconnell Celts at Astoria yesterday. Lee and Moffatt scored for Astoria, while Rogers and Hackett tallied for the Celts. At half time the score was 1-0 in favor of Astoria.

Many Billiard Records Are Held by Edouard Horemans

The following are some of the records which Edouard Horemans, the Belgian billiardist, made in 18.2 balkline competition in Europe:

High run of 648 against Heinrich Shuurman in Breda, Holland; high run of 542 against Alex Roudil at Montpellier, France; high run of 533 against John Pepermans in Brussels, Belgium; high run of 520 against Anton Bos in Amsterdam, Holland; high run of 502 against John Dommering in Arnheim, Holland; high run of 345 against Louis Cure in Amsterdam; average of 200 in 1,000-point match against Bos in Amsterdam; average of 142 6-7 in 1,000-point match against Schuurman in Breda; average of 92 8-26 in 2,400-point match against Bos in Amsterdam; average of 60 in 1,800-point match for the European championship against Louis Cure in Amsterdam.

Willie Hoppe's unofficial high run is 622 and he holds the American record high run made in championship competition of 308. The American high average for championship competition of 100 in a 500-point match is held by George B. Sutton. Hoppe recently averaged 300 in a 300-point exhibition match, running out the game in one inning.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES SEEK THREE TITLES

Chances Appear Good for the Basketball, Wrestling and Water Polo Teams.

Although the Christmas holidays have called a temporary halt on Columbia athletics, the students on Morningside Heights have seen enough of their minor sport teams to begin dreaming of at least three intercollegiate championships this Winter. The basketball, wrestling and water polo teams have got away to impressive starts, and all three seem to have a chance at least for the intercollegiate crowns.

The best prospects at present seem to be those of the water polo combination, which romped away with the honors in the intercollegiate league last year and was credited with being one of the fastest and strongest polo teams that had ever played in the league. In scoring ability the Columbians showed much power, and their work so far this Winter has been marked by a 50-29 victory over Penn.

Captain Jack Hyde and Jack Kennedy were the only members of the team lost by graduation, and Coach Ed Kenney is not at a loss for material to fill the vacant positions. One of his best moves was to place Cooper at Hyde's position. Cooper, as a substitute last year, played remarkably well, but could not pry his way on to the championship team. He has been one of the best scorers on the aggregation this Winter and is very elusive in the water, especially when near the opposing team's goal.

Waldecker, a substitute last year, has been assigned to the other vacant forward position and his experience, Coach Kennedy expects, will make him a valuable man in the league battles. The men who have returned this year are Captain Kindleberger, Rogers, Simmons and Salmon.

Columbia's hardest obstacle in the road to the championship will probably be Princeton, which was runner-up last season and is reported to have another strong team in the making. Both Penn and C. C. N. Y. have been defeated by Columbia in league matches this year and the margin of victory was great enough practically to eliminate these two teams as contenders for the title. Yale and Princeton, however, are still to be encountered. Games will be played with them after the holidays and Coach Kennedy will then be able to get a line on the ability of his latest aggregation.

The basketball five has chalked up three victories, over West Point, Brooklyn Poly and Union, even with Bunk Harris absent from the line-up. Johnson, the star negro forward, was also missing from all but the Union game, but he will appear regularly at forward next month, when Columbia begins its league schedule. Coach Joe Deering's line-up then will be: Captain Tynan and Johnson, forwards; Watson, centre; Harris and Stutz, guards. There is also a wide variety of material on the second team, including several players from last year's freshman quintet. Horowitz, a reserve guard in 1919, is also likely to break into the line-up at any time.

The début of Harris is being eagerly awaited at Columbia, where the prowess of the football quarterback has been long proclaimed. Harris, when he played on the Syracuse team, was hailed as one of the best floor players in the East and his basketball talent is supposed to exceed even his skill on the gridiron. His addition to the Blue and White varsity is expected to plug up the hole at guard, which gave Coach Claus Benson some trouble in the league race last year. The four other players are all veterans from the 1919 team.

Coach Gus Peterson of the wrestling team has been blessed with the best material in many years. His chief acquisition is Philip Hart, metropolitan 135-pound champion and a former grappler for the Boys' Club. The only loss by graduation is ex-Captain Barrish.

YALE MAY ADOPT POLO.

Ellis Consider Installing the Game on Minor Sports Basis.

A strong movement is now on foot at Yale to make polo a minor sport at the university, the Ellis in this respect following in the footsteps of Princeton, which has organized a squad and has begun outdoor practice. Both colleges, in planning to make the game one of the minor sports, will hold regular practices and schedule indoor games this Winter. Regular intercollegiate contests will be held outdoors next Spring.

L. E. Stoddard, a graduate of Yale and a member of the American polo team which will go to England next year for the international matches at Hurlingham, is an enthusiastic advocate of the movement at the New Haven university. In an interview recently Mr. Stoddard said:

"I believe that polo is bound to become one of the most popular of the minor sports, for this reason: It is the only one, with the exception of golf and tennis, which can be continued after college days. A man today plays on a basket ball, hockey or swimming team for four years, and then is compelled to drop this form of exercise because his life work interferes too seriously with it.

"The amount of personal benefit to be derived from this game is very great. Above everything else, it teaches a man to be a quick thinker. I believe it develops a man physically just as well as any of the minor sports that are played today.

"In my day there was only a limited number of men who were able to take up the game while they were in college on account of the expense. It is a striking example of the good that the army authorities believe can be derived from the game that they are willing to go to the expense of providing horses and equipment for the R. O. T. C. units at the various colleges. They have learned from the war what polo did for the English cavalry officer and are now only too glad to promote the sport in any way they can. By so doing they have, of course, eliminated the question of expense and this field of activity is now open to all who wish to enter it."

DE ORO DARES HOPPE TO PLAY 3-CUSHIONS

Cuban Billiardist Challenges Balkine Champion for a Meeting at the Angle Game.

Alfredo De Oro, formerly three-cushion and pocket-billiard champion, is indignant—in fact, he is more than that. He is considerably perturbed, not to say riled up. The well-known veteran takes emphatic exception to the statements that Willie Hoppe, the king of balkliners, is also a master of the angle game. De Oro does not mince words in declaring that it is buncombe. He flatly declares that Hoppe is being exploited as a three-cushion billiardist as well as a star balkline player for publicity purposes only. The Cuban openly expresses doubt that Hoppe ever ran 25 points in succession in three-cushion billiards.

Because Hoppe has been credited with being quite a capable performer at angle play, De Oro yesterday issued a public challenge to play Willie an exhibition match at any number of points, at any time, and for any amount Hoppe might elect. "And I know that Hoppe will not accept," said De Oro, "because he is afraid of being beaten. I was never more confident of anything in my life than I am that I can defeat Willie Hoppe at three-cushion billiards, and I have no greater ambition at this time than to meet him.

"There is no question," he went on, "that Hoppe can beat me at any ball in ball billiard game, such as balkline, but I know that I can beat him at any other style of game played on a carom, or a pocket, table. For the last several years there has been a great deal of talk about Hoppe's ability to play three-cushions. If he is as good as it is said he is, then there should be no hesitancy on his part about meeting me. Three years ago it looked for a time as if we might get together. I think that Hoppe and his advisers thought that I was all through then as a player, but it so happened that I made a run of 18 in a match about that time and nothing more was heard from R. B. Benjamin, Hoppe's manager.

"If Hoppe will consent to play me, I will insist upon no conditions except that the match be played under championship conditions."

De Oro's challenge for such a match came as quite a surprise. After having retired from public competition a year ago last Spring it was only early this season that he decided to come back. He went out to Chicago to play in the national three-cushion championship there, and, while he did not succeed in getting into the finals and was keenly disappointed as a result, he can find some solace in the fact that he was the only player entered in the title quest who was able to defeat John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., who succeeded in carrying off the championship.

While giving Layton full credit for winning the title, De Oro declares that he was seriously handicapped by his physical condition. "I was far from being a well man," said De Oro. "My nerves were in bad shape. Consequently I was under a severe strain. Furthermore, I got some bad breaks in the arranging of the schedule of matches. After being idle for several days I was called upon to play John Daly on a Tuesday night, Clarence Jackson on Wednesday night, Pierre Maupome on Thursday afternoon and August Kieckhefer on Thursday night. Then followed matches on Saturday afternoon and evening, and again on Monday afternoon and evening, the final round of the tournament. Jackson flatly refused to play two matches on one day, and he didn't."

Questioned as to what his future intentions are, De Oro said that it was impossible for him to say. "I intend to rest for a few days, but do not think I will play any exhibitions in the immediate future unless a match is arranged between George Moore and myself. I believe that Layton is spending the holidays in St. Louis and that he may come to this city later in the season. If the champion comes here, it is possible that I may be matched to play him. If a suitable purse is put up, I will readily agree."

Asked if he was thinking of retiring, De Oro replied, "No, not at this time. I cannot say what I shall do a little later. It all depends upon how I feel. If I can regain my health I will continue in competition for an indefinite period, for I am convinced that I am playing just as well at this time as I ever have."

In response to the question as to whether or not he intended taking up pocket billiards again the veteran said: "I do no tthink so, but I cannot say definitely. I may do some practicing in private at this style of play and if I am satisfied that I am as good as ever it is barely possible that I may do a little public playing, but this is not at all probable. It has been suggested that I play Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur champion, in an exhibition, but nothing of a definite nature has been done in this regard. It would take at least three weeks of conscientious practice for me to decide whether I was in good stroke and then it would take two or three weeks more before I would be ready for a match."

De Oro, who is 58 years old, has been playing billiards for forty-two years. He started when he was 16. He will have been playing thirty-three years as a professional the end of next month. It was in January, 1887, that he quit the ranks of the amateurs.

PITT WANTS TRACK MEET.

Panthers Propose Two-Year Agreement With Syracuse Runners.

The University of Pittsburgh has offered Syracuse a two-year contract for home-and-home track meets and is now negotiating with the Orange athletic authorities concerning a date for this year. The likelihood of the Panthers going to the Salt City next Spring is lessened by the fact that the date suggested, May 8, has already been filled by Syracuse. Another date, however, is likely to be found for the meet.

The Pittsburgh proposal calls for a meet at Syracuse next Spring and in 1922 at the Smoky City. A similar arrangement has been made in football and Syracuse will play at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, next Fall.

The indoor track schedule for Syracuse presages a busy Winter for Coach Keane's athletes. Dartmouth will be seen in action at Syracuse late in February or early in March, and the Orange runners are entered in the Boston A. A. games and the Millrose games at New York. In the latter meet Keane will use eight men.

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FOREIGN RIDERS COMING.

Record Entry From Abroad Expected for Indianapolis Auto Test.

Entry blanks have already been sent out to many prospective contestants in this and half a dozen other countries for the ninth international 500-mile automobile sweepstakes, to be run over the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on May 30, 1921, and it is expected that at least France, England and Italy will be among the foreign countries represented in this classic.

Conditions governing the contest are to be practically the same as heretofore, the piston displacement being limited to 183 cubic inches and the weight to pounds, exclusive of ballast, gas and oil. The Automobile Club of France has adopted the same rules to govern in the revival of the French Grand Prix which is to be run during the latter part of July or early in August next year. This enables prospective competitors to prepare for both events at the same time, and it is expected will result in the largest number of entries ever recorded from abroad for the Indianapolis event.

Europe's best auto racers received the worst beating this year that they have received since 1912, when Joe Dawson captured the honors with his flying National, and the European contingent has some old scores to settle during the coming year. The late Gaston Chevrolet was responsible for upsetting the plans of the visitors this year when, driving a Monroe, he was first to finish. It is reported from Europe that preparations are progressing for the invasion of this country by the best of foreign makes and drivers on a broader and more comprehensive scale than ever before. Foremost among the concerns interested in the quest for honors in this country are the British Sunbeam, the French Peugeot and Ballot and the Italian Fiat.

This quartet is considered so formidable by American enthusiasts that already much thought has been given to the subject of a suitable defense for American honors, and it is expected that most of the concerns that ever have taken part in such events will be represented next year, among them being the Deusenberg, Frontenac and Monroe.

COLUMBIA STAFF STRONGER.

Will Be Aided by Appointment of Brooks as Gridiron Assistant.

The appointment of Joe Brooks, former Williams head coach, as assistant to Buck O'Neill at Columbia during the past is looked on by the Columbia undergraduates as the best Christmas present that the athletic authorities have given them in a number of seasons. The coming of the young coach was a complete surprise to Columbia students and alumni, who knew that there was likely to be a shake-up in the football coaching staff but did not expect the selection of such a well-known gridiron mentor.

Columbia is now better equipped in the coaching line than at any time since football was restored in 1915. Both the present coach and his new assistant were head coaches at other colleges when they were signed by the Morningside authorities and each came from the same football school. The fact that Columbia was willing to reach out and make the head mentor of one of its chief rivals an assistant on O'Neill's staff is taken as another indication of the thoroughness with which Graduate Manager Watt and the athletic committee are working about their task of lifting Columbia football to a higher plane. In accord with Coach O'Neill's wishes the schedule has been made harder and more varied, and the work of rebuilding the coaching staff is now under way.

Men who are in close touch with athletic affairs on Morningside Heights consider the appointment of Brooks one of the most important of recent events there. They see first of all the beginning of a definite football system, in which O'Neill and Brooks, both of the same stripe, will lead the way. The coming of the former Williams coach has also served to relieve an apprehension in certain quarters that O'Neill might fulfill his two-year contract, which expires next Fall, and then decide to seek new fields for his talents. The signing of Brooks, an intimate friend of the head coach, is taken to be an assurance that O'Neill is laying his plans for a campaign of indefinite length and one that should result in his building up a system similar to that which had such great success at Syracuse, where Chick Meehan filled the same post which Brooks will assume next September.

Although O'Neill's policy in the past has been against a large coaching staff at the practices, it is considered more than a possibility that another new assistant will be appointed to take charge of the ends, which have had no special guidance since 1915. There has been no intimation as to the identity of this man or, for that matter, no official admission that such a man is being sought. Tom Thorp will very likely remain on the staff, where he has done valuable work with the line and enjoys extreme popularity with the players.

Columbia's search for new coaches may not be limited to football. Track is now undergoing a certain official scrutiny and there is general agreement that this sport is the weakest link in the chain. Several prominent Eastern coaches are said to be under consideration and one track mentor in particular, who is not satisfied with conditions at his present post, may get a call for the season of 1922. He has his home in New York and it is reported to be anxious to do his coaching in a university in this city. It is interesting to recall that both O'Neill and Brooks were influenced by the same reason when they decided to accept the Columbia offer. O'Neill is a lawyer with offices in New York and Brooks, who is a son of Belvedere Brooks, has brokerage offices here.

Andy Coakley, who recently signed a three-year contract, looks like a permanent occupant of the baseball berth, and Joe Deering is expected to fill the basketball gap that has existed since Harry Fisher retired several years ago. Jim Rice in rowing, Ed Kennedy in swimming, Gus Peterson in wrestling and Mahoney in cross-country complete the list of coaches who are not likely to be displaced.

Girls' Hockey Team to Play.

No change will be made in the lineup of the 181st Street Ice Palace girl's hockey team when it plays at Philadelphia tomorrow evening. Coach Howard has announced the lineup as follows: Rover, Captain Elsie Muller; coverpoint, Violet Frees; point, Miss Meehan; right wing, Mildred Springer; left wing, Ottile Barth; centre, Mildred Truslow; goal, Miss Dreyer.

BEZDEK IS AGAINST FOOTBALL CHANGES

Penn State Coach Gives Cogent Reasons for Not Altering Gridiron Game.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 26.—"I should hate to see any radical changes made in the football rules, particularly with reference to the forward pass," said Hugo Bezdek, head coach of the Penn State team and director of all athletics at the Blue and White institution, today. Bezdek is enjoying a well-earned rest over the Christmas holidays, following a long, hard gridiron season and a recent strenuous tour of speech-making at various alumni banquets and gatherings.

The only suggestion that the popular Penn State coach would offer to the Rules Committee concerns the goal from touchdown. Bezdek believes that this feature of the game could readily be abolished, because it merely delays the game without adding in any way to the enjoyment of the spectators. There is no way for an opposing team to block the kick, and it simply tests the ability of one man to make good on a "set-up," according to Bezdek. "There may be some points in favor of the goal from touchdown that I am not aware of," he said, "and in any case I would want the committee to think over the matter for at least a year before taking any action. As far as Penn State is concerned, it makes no difference, for we can always manage to develop some one to kick the goals."

The tendency is always to make changes too hurriedly, according to Bezdek. "During the last three or four years the general public has come to understand the game as it is played, and any radical changes in the rules would merely be confusing," he said. "As for curbing the forward pass, it is better as it now stands. The offense and defense have been just about equalized, yet a fast, wide-awake team is able to defeat a big, powerful eleven. That is as it should be. Moreover, the forward pass is one of the most enjoyable features of the game from the viewpoint of the spectators. In our game with Nebraska thirty forward passes were attempted—about half the number of plays—and spectators declared it to be the greatest game that they had ever witnessed. It is not too powerful a weapon because there is always a defense against it. If you remember correctly, an intercepted forward pass enabled Penn State to beat Dartmouth this year. So let it be as it is."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The outlook is for is snow in north, snow or rain in middle and rain in south sections east of the Mississippi River Monday, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday, except in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Ohio valley, northern New England and northern New York, where there will be snow flurries.

The temperature will rise in the North Atlantic States Monday, but much colder weather will again overspread the region of the Great Lakes.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow on the coast and snow in the interior Monday; warmer. Tuesday cloudy and colder with snow in north portion.

New Jersey—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Monday; somewhat warmer. Tuesday generally fair and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow in north and rain or snow in south portion Monday; somewhat warmer. Tuesday generally fair and colder, except snow flurries in extreme north portion.

Northern New England—Snow Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Monday; colder Tuesday.

Southern New England—Snow or rain and warmer Monday; Tuesday cloudy and colder.

Western New York—Snow Monday, warmer in east portion; Tuesday snow and colder.

Advisory—Southeast storm warning ordered 10 P. M. Delaware breakwater to East Port, Maine. Disturbance which extends from Michigan southward to the Middle Gulf coast will move northeastward with increasing intensity and will be attended by strong easterly winds, probably reaching gale force late tonight or Monday morning.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
3 A. M.	19	18	4 P. M.	27	32
6 A. M.	19	17	6 P. M.	28	33
9 A. M.	19	24	9 P. M.	27	32
12 M.	25	26	11 P. M.	27	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 27. Maximum temperature 29 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum 18 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., 70 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.55 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.36 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.

12:25—Macdougal St.: not given.....Slight
12:45—2,287 Broadway; Emma Mode & Mary Pelz.....Not given
1:45—In front of 1,426 Washington Av., Bronx; auto; not given....Not given
3:00—385 Eighth Av.; L. Shapiro.....Slight
3:10—203 W. 23 St.; not given....Not given
3:40—1,822 Lexington Av.; Beth David Hospital.....Slight
7:45—235 E. 150 St., Bronx; Sylvester Gilloppo.....Not given
9:25—5 W. 129 St.; unknown.....Slight
10:50—218 W. 140 St.; not given...Not given
10:50—507 W. 170th St.; S. Young.Not given
10:55—383 E. 169 St., Bronx; J. Weissman.....Not given
11:40—25 Pitt St.; not given.....Not given

P. M.

1:50—52 St. & North River; Colonial Sand & Gravel Co.....Not given
1:55—1,527 Second Av.; Democratic Club.....None
2:25—235 Lafayette St.; J. Marah...Slight
2:25—212 W. 121 St.; Alice Rose...Not given
2:35—465 W. 166 St.; G. Moor.....Slight
2:55—2,308 Bathgate Av., Bronx; J. Haas.....Not given
3:25—320 E. 50 St.; D. Kemp.....Not given
3:30—1,208 Southern Boulevard, Bronx; J. Hobber.....Not given
4:20—301 E. 108 St.; S. Benson.....Slight
4:20—1,328 Van Nest Place; R. Parese.....Not given
4:35—228-230 W. 39 St.; G. Story.Not given
5:15—Palisade Av. & 260 St., Bronx; brush.....None
6:45—Spuyten Duyvil Road near Broadway, Bronx; brush.....None
9:05—24 W. 142 St.; Goodwin & Gordon.....Slight
9:30—327 E. 148 St.; J. Lombardi..Not given
9:30—265 W. Broadway; Connor Co..Slight
9:55—34 E. 4 St.; L. Morano.....Not given

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CALABRIA	Gibraltar, Naples, Patras, Dubrovnik & Trieste.	Dec. 28 — —
VAUBAN	Liverpool	Jan. 5 — —
CARONIA	Mediterranean Cruise, with Shore Excursions.	Jan. 15
COLUMBIA	Londonderry and Glasgow	Jan. 15 Feb. 19 Mar. 26
K. A. VICTORIA	Liverpool	Jan. 15 Feb. 15 —
PANNONIA	Piraeus, Dubrovnik and Trieste	Jan. 18 — —
IMPERATOR	Cherbourg and Southampton	Jan. 20 Feb. 17 —
SAXONIA	Halifax, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	Jan. 22 — —
VESTRIS	Liverpool	Jan. 22 — —
ITALIA	Vigo, Patras, Dubrovnik and Trieste	Feb. 1 —
AQUITANIA	Cherbourg and Southampton	Feb. 3 Feb. 26 Mar. 22
ALBANIA (New)	Plymouth, Cherbourg and London	Feb. 8 Mar. 15 Apr. 19
SAXONIA	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	Mar. 1 Apr. 12 —
SCYTHIA (New)	Liverpool	Mar. — Apr. 2 Apr. 23
ALGERIA (New)	Londonderry and Glasgow	Mar. 5 Apr. 6 —
MAURETANIA	Cherbourg and Southampton	Mar. 10 Apr. 7 May 12

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	Sandy Hook. A. M.	Sandy Hook. P. M.	Governors Island. A. M.	Governors Island. P. M.	Hell Gate. A. M.	Hell Gate. P. M.
High water	8:52	9:23	9:13	9:34	10:55	11:33
Low water	2:40	3:22	3:07	3:52	4:58	5:38

THE SUN.

	Rises. A. M.	Sets. P. M.
	7:19	4:35

Incoming Steamships.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Calamares	Colon	Dec. 19
Escolano	Cadiz	Dec. 19
Lake Lindin	Cardenas	Dec. 21
Glendevon	Avonmouth	Dec. 11
Trelyon	Naples	Dec. 12
Panaman	Alexandria	Dec. 6
H. G. Wylie	Tampico	Dec. 17
Chickasaw City	Antwerp	Dec. 4
Borghild	Philadelphia	Dec. 24
Bede	Hull	Dec. 9
Guglielmo Peirce	Naples	Dec. 9
Bradford City	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Fargo	Colon	Dec. 10
West Campgaw	London	Dec. 5
Patris	Patras	Dec. 6

DUE TODAY.

Caracas	Curacao	Dec. 16
Mar Cantribrico	Hamburg	Dec. 10

DUE TODAY.

Steamer.	From.	Sailed.
Cretic	Boston	Dec. 26
Valaira	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Rochambeau	Havre	Dec. 18
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 24
Kroonland	Southampton	Dec. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Mesaba	Portsmouth	Dec. 15
Eastern Crown	Blyth	Dec. 10
America	Naples	Dec. 16

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ninian	Manchester	Dec. 15
Rosalind	Halifax	Dec. 27
Fort Hamilton	Bermuda	Dec. 27
Munamar	Antilla	Dec. 24
Santa Teresa	Valparaiso	Dec. 10
Caronia	Cherbourg	Dec. 21

DUE THURSDAY.

Vasari	Liverpool	Dec. 13

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TODAY.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Ft. Victoria, Bermuda	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	
Mopang, Varna	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	Bulgaria and Rumania.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Holland, Germany, Austria.
Carmania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Great Britain and Ireland.
Calabria, Patras	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Greece, Italy.
Canopic, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Italy.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	Italy.
St. Patrick, Rio Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	South Brazil.
Carrillo, Colon	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	Central America, West Indies.
Siberian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	South Brazil, Argentina.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Olympic, Southampton	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia.
Santa Luisa, Colon	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	West coast ports of South America.
Quillota, Guayaquil	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Ecuador, Panama.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Central America.
Lake Sebago, Haiti

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1936-1950	" "	5.00%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last Week's Declines and Recoveries — Retrospect of a Remarkable Financial Year.

That Christmas week, with the January "reinvestment period" just ahead, should have presented an almost unvarying list of declines in securities on the Stock Exchange, and that an admittedly disappointing holiday trade at the retail stores should have been followed by their announcement of heavy reduction in prices for general merchandise, might seem to indicate a cheerless ending to the old year and a gloomy outlook for the new year. Even United States bonds had the experience last week of two or three days of very exceptional declines.

Yet on the other hand the week's early and severe decline in stocks and bonds was followed by such evidence of good buying, in Liberty bonds especially, as served not only to cause abrupt recovery in prices, but to change Wall Street's mood overnight. As for the impending cut in retail prices, every experienced person will draw two favorable inferences from that—one, that if the "consumer's strike" is to be broken at all, it can only be done through offering to retail purchasers the advantages of the wholesale price reductions; the other, that if the wage readjustments and partial unemployment are not to become a dangerous social and political factor, they must be accompanied by an equivalent lowering of cost of living, not in prices for next Spring's trade, but in goods purchased over the counter today.

The real objective during the whole recent readjustment has been to find some basis of values on which the purchasing public will do business. The reaching of such a basis has been particularly difficult because of the utter confusion of opinion as to what were proper values. Nevertheless, capacity to buy exists and so do the actual requirements for replenishing goods or investing surplus income. If the total capacity is less than it was a year ago, actual requirements are probably greater because of the long postponement of purchases by people who are able to buy and who would be buying now, if convinced that prices of goods for the real consumer had been brought to reasonable figures and that the decline on Wall Street had been checked. Until these things have happened, the situation cannot be surely measure.

The year which is drawing to its close is certain long to remain a painful memory with the merchants, on the Stock Exchange tradition as vivid as 1914 and 1907, and a landmark of never-ending controversy among the political economists. It has been in many ways a year of anomalies, but mainly because it has also been a year of futile prophecies and business delusions. Beginning with confident belief among producers (a belief in which the consumers then seemed to acquiesce) that prices could not come down because goods were too scarce, most of the year has been made up of falling prices for the very commodities whose production was being curtailed with increasing rapidity as prices fell.

Marked in its early months by predictions of bankers and merchants that the result of the double process would be such actual shortage of necessaries of life in the Autumn that prices would be forced up automatically and violently, the year's experience with the Autumn was of a decline in prices far more extensive than in any previous season on record. After being assured by one group of economists, when commodity markets were still advancing in the earlier weeks of the year, that no great downward readjustment of prices was possible without reduction of the paper currencies, our own country and the rest of the world have seen the average of prices fall 30 to 40 per cent. between March and December, when the currency of England reached its maximum in September, of the United States and France in November and of Germany in December itself.

The exact place of the past year in financial or economic history can probably not be determined until another year or two have elapsed and we shall have discovered to just what extent the economic events of 1920 were isolated phenomena due to peculiar causes of the moment, or an interlude between two periods of the opposite character, or only the beginning of a sustained and generally uninterrupted movement of readjustment to the pre-war basis of prices. At present one hears confident assertion of every one of the three suppositions. Perhaps the single absolutely sure conclusion from the year's extraordinary succession of economic events is the conclusion that the whole financial world had first greatly underestimated the power of inflated credit to control the level of prices and the movement of markets, and then had even more greatly overestimated the capacity of the expanded credit to maintain its own position.

The lesson which most of us have learned from the past year's experience is partly the lesson which has to be learned after every great war and partly that which has to be learned after every extravagant speculative mania, even in times of profound peace. On every successive occasion of either sort the community has to be taught the limitations of credit. The value of the lesson on this occasion will depend in considerable measure on what follows during the next few months or years; also, on how our producers, merchants, financiers and legislators adapt themselves to the circumstances.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 25, 1920.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,617,732	219,063,299½
Same period a year ago	4,232,691	308,412,657

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	66.83	62.70	94.07	62.70
Same period a year ago.	90.40	87.06	99.59	69.73

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
900	ADAMS EXPRESS	28⅝	22	22	— 4
2,100	Advance Rumely	15	14	15	
2,100	Advance Rumely pf	45½	40	45½	+ ½
400	Air Reduction	34	32	34	
7,100	Ajax Rubber	26	24	25¼	— ¾
5,600	Alaska Gold Mines	1	⅝	⅝	
7,400	Alaska Juneau	1⅛	¾	⅞	— ⅛
100	Allegheny & Western	87	87	87	
8,000	Allied Ch. & Dye w. i.	47	44¼	46	— 1½
3,000	Allied Ch. & Dye pf w. i.	86	84⅞	86	— ½
8,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	26½	28¼	— ¼
400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	71	70½	70½	— ¾
1,700	Am. Agri. Chem.	55⅜	53⅜	*54½	
100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	80	80	80	+ ½
500	Am. Bank Note	43¾	43	43	+ ½
100	Am. Bank Note pf.	41¾	41¼	41¼	
6,200	Am. Beet Sugar	39	32⅜	36½	— 1½
10,800	Am. Bosch Magneto	54½	45¾	48½	— 6½
1,100	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy.	45	40	41	— 7
360	Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf	83¼	81½	81½	— 6
17,000	Am. Can	24⅞	21⅝	23½	— 1
3,100	Am. Can pf	77⅛	72¾	77½	+ 1¼
34,900	Am. Car & Fdy	119⅛	111	117	+ 3½
800	Am. Car & Fdy pf	107	106¼	106½	+ ¼
6,700	Am. Cotton Oil	17¾	15⅝	16¾	— ¼
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	115	110	113½	— 1¼
12,150	Am. Druggists Syn.	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ½
1,400	Am. Express	115	110	113½	— 1¼
3,400	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅛	5	7	
11,600	Am. Hide & Leather pf	38¾	35	38	+ 1½
500	Am. Ice	39	37⅛	37½	— 1½
600	Am. Ice pf	55½	53	53	— 2½
43,610	Am. International	35	33	33	— 1⅝
100	Am. LaF. Fire Engine	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7,600	Am. Linseed	50¾	42	45	— 6⅞
100	Am. Linseed pf	80	80	80	— 6
20,000	Am. Locomotive	80¾	74	79	— ⅛
800	Am. Locomotive pf	100	100	100	
300	Am. Radiator	67½	65¾	65¾	— 1⅝
109	Am. Radiator pf	101	101	101	
20,600	Am. Safety Razor	8¾	6½	8½	+ ¼
18,900	Am. Ship & Commerce	8¾	8	8⅝	— ¼
35,200	Am. Smelting & Ref.	32½	32½	35	— 4⅝
3,400	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf	80¾	74	74	— 8½
200	Am. Snuff	90¼	90¼	90¼	
800	Am. Steel Foundries	80¾	79½	80¼	— ¼
800	Am. Steel Foundries pf	80¾	79½	80	— ¼
21,945	Am. Sugar Ref.	89¾	82½	89	+ 5⅝
2,400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	99½	97⅝	99	— ½
8,800	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	70¾	65	69¾	+ 1½
125	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
10	Am. Tele. & Cable	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
20,300	Am. Telep. & Teleg.	96	94½	*95	— ¼
16,100	Am. Tobacco	112¼	104¼	109¼	— 1¼
15,800	Am. Tobacco cl. B	105¼	100¼	106½	— 2½
2,100	Am. Tobacco pf new	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ¼
100	Am. Wholesale pf	90	90	90	
59,450	Am. Woolen	61¾	56¼	59	— 2½
500	Am. Woolen pf	90	88½	90	— ¼
4,000	Am. Writing Paper pf	31	29¾	30	— 2½
5,800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	6¼	5⅞	6¼	
1,400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	30	27	29	— 2
79,000	Anaconda Copper	35	30	32	— 3
400	Assets Realization	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
2,300	Associated Dry Goods	18¼	18	18	
600	Associated D. G. 1st pf	54½	50	54½	— 1½
400	Associated D. G. 2d pf	39	38	39	— 1
800	Associated Oil	88½	84	84	— 3
27,600	Atchison, Topeka & S.F.	81	76¾	80¾	— 1⅜
5,700	Atchison, T. & S. F. pf	78	73¾	77⅝	— 2⅛
4,200	Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.	5	4¼	4½	— ⅜
1,800	Atlantic Coast Line	85½	83¾	85½	— ⅜
3,500	Atlantic Fruit	7¼	6¼	7¼	— ⅜
40,400	Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	106¾	97⅛	102	— 1½
33	Atlantic G. & W. I. pf.	54¾	53	53	— 1½
600	Atlantic Refining	980	925	925	—37
2,100	Atlas Tack	104¼	103¼	104¼	+ 1¼
17,380	Austin Nichols	17¾	15¾	15¾	— 2
1,400	Austin Nichols pf	10	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
105,700	BALDWIN LOCOMO.	86¾	78	82¼	— 3⅞
1,100	Baldwin Locomotive pf.	94	92¼	93	— 1½
46,200	Baltimore & Ohio	32½	30	32¼	— ¾
2,700	Baltimore & Ohio pf	48¼	46¼	48	+ ¾
920	Barnsdall class A	36	35	35½	— ½
700	Barnsdall class B	35	30	34⅞	— 1⅞
400	Barnet Leather	26	21½	26	+ 2⅜
300	Barnet Leather pf	60	60	60	— 20
100	Barrett Co.	103	103	103	— 5½
2,900	Barrett Co. ctfs of dep.	106	102	105	— 4
1,300	Batopilas Mining	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2,300	Bethlehem Motors	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
2,200	Bethlehem Steel	51¼	47	51¼	+ 1¼
50,270	Bethlehem Steel class B	54⅝	48¾	53½	+ 2
1,700	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	100¾	99¼	99½	— 1
5,000	Booth Fisheries	38¾	37½	37½	+ ½
10,000	Brooklyn R. T.	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
3,100	B. R. T. ctfs. of dep.	68¾	66¾	68¾	+ 1½
1,100	Brooklyn Union Gas	51	48	49¾	— 1¼
359	Brown Shoe	39	36	39	
250	Brown Shoe pf	80	79¾	80	— ⅝
900	Brunswick T. & R. Sec.	5	3⅜	5	+ 1⅝
350	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	62	60	62	— 3
5,200	Burns Brothers	81	76	81	
11,200	Butte Copper & Zinc	4¼	¾	4	— ¼
5,800	Butte & Superior	8⅞	8	8⅝	
1,700	Butterick Co.	11	10	11	— ½
6,800	CADDO CENT. O. & R.	12	9½	12	+ ⅝
8,500	California Packing	61	53¼	59	— 2⅝
1,400	Callahan Zinc Lead	5	4½	4½	— ⅜
18,500	California Petroleum	27½	24	26½	+ 2½
600	California Petroleum pf	67	66¼	*66¾	— ½
100	Calumet & Arizona	42¾	40	42	— 1
32,800	Canadian Pacific	139¾	138¾	139¾	— ¼
800	Case (J. I.) Plow	115	100¾	113¼	+ 1½
700	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	79	77	78	— 3½
18,500	Central Leather Co.	35½	30½	33¾	— 1½
1,000	Central Leather pf.	85½	80¼	82¾	— 2⅞
100	C. R. R. of N. J.	190	190	190	
11,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	26¾	24½	25⅝	— ⅞
200	Certain-Teed Products	37	35	35	— 2
44,800	Chandler Motor	69¾	60	*63	— 7
21,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¾	51¾	55⅝	+ 1½
700	Chicago & Alton	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
100	Chicago & Alton pf.	8	8	8	— 11½
600	Chi. & E. Ill. eq. tr.	7	6	6½	— ⅛
400	Chi. & E. Ill. pf eq. tr.	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
8,200	Chicago Great West.	7⅛	6⅝	7¼	
4,000	Chicago Great West. pf	17¾	15¾	17	— ⅞
47,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	26¾	24	26	— ⅞
36,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	41	36¾	39⅝	+ 1⅝
31,800	Chicago & Northwestern	66	60	64	— 2⅛
1,800	Chicago & N. W. pf.	102	100	100½	— 2
2,400	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	63¾	60	62	— 1
37,900	C., R. I. & P.	23¼	21½	24⅞	
5,100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	68¾	65	68⅝	+ 2⅝
4,600	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	59	55	59	+ 3
500	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om	62	58	58	— 6½
45,200	Chile Copper	9¼	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅜
17,300	Chino Copper	18½	16⅝	17⅜	— ⅜
200	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	33½	33¼	33¼	+ 1
3,800	Cluett, Peabody	46	40¼	41¾	— 5¼
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	80	*80	*80	— 3½
14,100	Coca-Cola	20⅜	18	19⅝	— ⅝
3,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	22	27	+ 2
900	Colorado Southern	25	22¼	24½	— ⅛
8,800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	53¼	52½	53	+ ⅛
32,300	Columbia Graphophone	10½	9¾	10¾	— ⅛
500	Columbia Graph. pf.	63	58	58	— 4½
200	Computing Tab Record	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ 1¼
600	Consolidated Cigar	53⅜	51¼	53	+ ⅛
200	Consolidated Cigar pf.	72½	72	72½	— 1½
13,300	Consolidated Gas	77½	71¾	75	— 2¾
4,500	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	5½	4¼	4¼	— ⅞
3,000	Consolidated Textile	18½	17	17	— 1½
2,900	Continental Can	58⅜	54¾	*55	— 4½
14,000	Continental Candy	5⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅝
100	Continental Insurance	68¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
34,700	Corn Prod. Refining	67½	61	65⅝	+ 1⅝
200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	97¼	97	97½	— ¾
22,300	Cosden & Co.	28	24⅝	27½	
79,310	Crucible Steel	83½	74½	79½	— 2½
700	Crucible Steel pf.	82¾	81½	82¼	— ¾
25,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	18⅝	16½	18	+ ⅝
13,000	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	58	55	57	
17,500	Cuban American Sugar	29½	21½	27¾	+ 1⅝
300	DAVISON CHEMICAL	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
900	De Beers Mines	16½	15½	16¾	+ ⅜
3,400	Delaware & Hudson	96½	93	95¾	— ¾
1,650	Dela., Lack. & W.	210	195	195	—20
1,100	Denver & Rio Grande	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
12,900	Denver & Rio Grande pf	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
4,900	Dome Mines	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	3	3	3	— ⅛
200	Durham Hosiery	32	32	32	— 4½
10	Durham Hosiery pf.	86	84	84	— 4
2,500	EASTMAN KODAK	495	495	495	—10
2,400	Elk Horn Coal	14¾	13½	14¾	— ⅛
13,600	Emerson Brantingham	7	6¼	6½	— ⅜
1,800	Endicott-Johnson	53	47	49½	— 2
25,300	Endicott-Johnson pf	85¾	84½	85	
11,500	Erie	13¼	11¾	12¾	+ ¾
2,500	Erie 1st pf	18¾	16¾	18	+ ¾
20,900	Erie 2d pf	13½	12	13½	+ ¾
2,600	FAMOUS PLAYER-L.	49½	40	46¾	+ 3½
500	Famous Player pf.	74	69	72	+ 1½
1,600	Federal Mining & Sm.	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
600	Federal Mining & Sm. pf	24⅞	21¾	22¾	— 2⅛
12,200	Fisk Rubber	80¾	78	80¾	— 3½
7,000	Freeport-Texas	10¾	10	10¼	— ¾
7,400	GASTON WM. & W.	14¾	12¾	14⅜	
1,200	General Am. Tank Car	50	44½	50	
36,900	General Asphalt	41⅜	35	39¾	— 1½
800	General Asphalt pf.	78¼	75	78¼	— 6½
1,200	Gen. Ch. cons. ctfs. dep.	123	123	123	
100	General Chemical pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	— 6½
2,100	General Cigar	54	51	53¾	— ¼
200	General Cigar pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	— 3½
19,500	General Cigar deb pf.	82	79¾	*79¾	— ⅝
58,800	General Electric	119¾	116¼	118¾	— ⅝
800	General Motors	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
5,400	General Motors 7% deb.	67¾	66¼	66¾	— ¾
5,500	General Motors 6% deb.	70¾	69	70¼	+ ⅜
23,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	60¾	58¾	59½	— 1
2,100	Goodrich pf	34	27	32	— ⅝
1,800	Granby Consol.	75	70	*72	— 1⅝
700	Gray & Davis	18	15	17¾	+ ⅛
37,900	Great Northern pf.	11	9	10	— 1
26,000	Gt. Nor. Certs. for O. P.	74¼	70¼	73	+ 1
4,500	Greene Cananea Copper	28	25	25⅜	— 1⅝
1,600	Gulf States Steel	18	15	16⅜	— 1⅞
4,300	Gulf Mobile & North. pf	20½	22	22	— 2
3,600	Gulf, Mobile & North.	9	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5,100	Guantanamo Sugar	22¾	18½	22	+ 3⅛
200	HARTMAN CORP.	12¾	11¾	12¾	— ⅛
7,600	Haskell & Barker	69¾	60	69¾	— 1½
1,400	Hendee Mfg.	55	51½	53	— 1½
600	Homestake Mining	15	13½	15	+ 1
26,800	Houston Oil	50	48	50	
11,300	Hupp Motor Car	67⅝	55¼	64½	— 2⅝
100	Hydraulic Steel	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ¾
8,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	89¾	83	85¾	+ 2⅜
100	Illinois Cen. leased lines	56½	56¼	56¼	
4,200	Indiahoma Ref.	6½	5⅝	*6	+ ⅛
100	Indian Refining	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
100	Indian Refining pf.	82	82	82	—15
44,885	Inspiration Copper	28⅜	28	28	— 1⅜
5,400	Interboro Consolidated	4⅝	3½	4	+ ⅛
4,000	Interboro Cons. pf.	10⅞	9¾	10	— ⅛
1,700	Int. Agricultural	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
2,400	Int. Agricultural pf.	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
8,200	Int. Harvester, new	47¾	40¼	47⅜	+ 1½
500	Int. Harvester pf. new	96	93¼	*93¼	+ 1¾
10,500	Int. Mer. Marine	104	101½	104	+ 3
28,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	12	10¼	12	+ ¾
4,000	Int. Motor Truck	49¾	46½	49	+ 1
200	Int. Motor Truck pf.	32½	29	32½	+ 2⅝
44,500	Int. Nickel	70¾	70½	70½	+ ⅛
1,000	Int. Nickel pf.	12⅝	11⅞	12½	
30,800	Int. Paper	79⅞	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
50	Int. Paper pf	46⅝	39¼	44	— 3¾
428	Int. Paper pf. stamped	85	85	85	
14,800	Invincible Oil	70	69	69	— ½
600	Iowa Central	22⅝	19	21⅝	— ⅛
2,000	Iron Products	5¼	5	5	— ⅝
67,400	Island Oil & Trans.	30⅜	27¾	30⅜	+ ⅜
1,800	JEWEL TEA	4¾	4	4⅝	— ¼
700	Jewel Tea pf	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
2,600	Jones Bros. Tea	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
10,300	KANS. CITY SO.	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
1,300	Kansas City So. pf.	18¾	15½	18	+ 1½
150	Kan. City Ft. S. & M. pf	43	41½	42¼	+ 1¼
200	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	58	58	58	— 2
12,400	Kelly Springf. Tire	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
100	Kelsey Wheel	33⅜	25½	32½	— ½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	38	36	36⅞	— 2⅛
47,600	Kennecott Copper	82	82	82	
10,300	Keystone Tire & Rub.	17	14⅝	15½	— 1¼
15,500	LACKAWANNA STL.	7¾	6¼	7	
500	Laclede Gas	50⅝	45	48½	+ 1
200	Lake Erie & Western	39	37½	39	
800	Lake Erie & West.	12	12	12	
2,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
17,800	Lehigh Valley	17	15⅝	17	+ ⅛
600	Liggett & Myers	53¼	49	51¾	+ ⅜
220	Liggett & Myers pf.	130	128¼	128½	— 1½
30,900	Loew's Inc	96¾	95	95¼	+ ¼
6,300	Loft, Inc.	16⅝	14½	15⅜	— 1⅛
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	10⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf	28	27½	27½	— 2½
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— 1⅛
4,800	Lorillard (P.) Co.	100	100	100	— ¾
700	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	126	120¼	126	+ 1
2,900	Louisville & Nashville	99	97¾	99	+ 1
600	MACKAY COS.	99	96⅞	98	+ ⅜
600	Mackay Cos. pf.	56⅝	56	56	— 1
600	Mallinson & Co.	57	56	56	— 1½
400	Mallinson & Co. pf.	10½	9	9½	— ½
2,600	Manati Sugar	50	47	47	— 6
1,800	Manhattan Elevated	68	63½	65½	— 3¼
200	Manhattan Shirt	46¼	44⅜	45½	— 1¼
600	Marlin-Rockwell	16	16	16	
600	Martin-Parry	17	14⅞	14⅞	— 1½
1,100	Mathieson Alkali	12¼	11	12	
800	Maxwell Motors	16	14½	15	— 3
200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	2½	2	2	— ½
1,800	Do ctfs. of dep. sta as.	4⅝	3½	3½	— 1⅝
300	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	3½	3½	3½	— ⅝
2,400	Do ctfs of dep. sta.	3½	2½	3½	— ⅝
1,100	May Dept. Stores	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝
31,800	Mexican Petroleum	69½	65	69½	+ ½
300	Mexican Petroleum pf.	162	150½	157¾	+ 7
11,500	Miami Copper	94	90	90	— 6½
46,700	Middle States Oil	13½	14½	13	— ¾
57,800	Midvale Steel	12⅜	10⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
7,200	Minn. & St. Louis new	30½	29⅜	30⅛	+ ⅛
900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	8½	10	— ⅛
200	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	69⅜	66	68½	— ¾
6,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	55	54	55	— 1
3,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	3½	2½	3	
34,000	Missouri Pacific	47⅜	4	4½	+ ⅛
17,200	Missouri Pacific pf.	17⅝	11½	16½	— ⅝
800	Montana Power	37⅝	33⅝	36½	+ ⅛
100	Montana Power pf.	48¾	47½	48	— 1
15,000	Montgomery-Ward	93	93	93	— ¼
1,600	Mullins Body	14⅜	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
3,200	NATIONAL ACME	20¾	19⅝	20½	
6,900	N. A. & C. cons. c.of d.	28	25¼	26½	— 2⅛
1,100	Do pf cons. cfs. of dep	48	45¼	47½	— ⅝
2,100	National Biscuit	85½	83¼	83¼	— 2⅜
100	National Biscuit pf.	103	100	100⅝	+ 1½
600	National Cloak & Suit	107	107	107	
800	National Cloak & Suit pf	27½	26½	26⅝	— 2⅝
8,400	Nat. Conduit & Cable	68¾	68	68	— 2⅝
5,100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	3	2	3	+ ⅛
4,700	National Lead	46½	45	46¼	— ⅜
200	National Lead pf.	67¼	63¾	67	— 1¾
6,200	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	5	3½	4¾	— ⅛
15,400	Nevada Consol. Copper	8¾	8¼	8⅝	
600	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	58	55	58	— ½
1,700	New York Air Brake	81	78	78¼	— 2⅝
40,900	New York Central	69⅞	66	68¾	— ¾
2,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	54	51	51	— 3
1,900	New York Dock	18½	16¼	17½	— ¾
300	New York Dock pf.	42	35½	40	— 1⅝
41,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	17⅝	15½	16⅝	— ¾
2,100	N. Y., Ont. & Western	17¼	16½	17⅛	+ ¾
1,400	Norfolk Southern	13	9	10	— 3
9,000	Norfolk & Western	96½	92¼	96½	+ 6⅝
100	Norfolk & Western pf.	67	67	67	
2,400	North American	51	49	49⅜	— ¾
1,600	Nunnally	10⅝	9	9¼	— 1

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INDEPENDENTS SHUT PITTSBURGH MILLS

Steel Corporation, Operating at Above 90 Per Cent., Closes Few Plants.

ITS BOOKINGS CALLED FAIR

Readjustment in Prices and Supplies Soon to Be Completed—January Improvement Inevitable.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—On account of the preponderance of United States Steel Corporation plants, the Pittsburgh district observes much less decrease in steel mill activity than is to be seen elsewhere. For several weeks the line between Steel Corporation and independent mill operations has been more and more sharply drawn, just as for about a year there was a wide gap between prices of the Corporation and the independents. The former has been operating at above 90 per cent. measured by the rate of producing steel ingots, while in the last week or two independents throughout the country have been averaging about 35 per cent. or less.

Many independent plants not previously idle closed last night for the holiday week at least and next week the majority of the independents will be closed entirely. Some resumptions will occur on Monday, Jan. 3, and in other cases at a later date, depending on the volume of specifications accumulated during the idle period. The Steel Corporation is closing few plants or departments over the holidays. In the Pittsburgh district it closes nearly all departments in the Pennsylvania and National Tube Works, in one case for repairs and in the other to allow departments that were behind to catch up.

The independent market on pipe remains $7 to $10 a ton above the Steel Corporation on Industrial Board level, this reflecting a much heavier consuming demand than has lately existed in other finished steel products. The inevitable decline will probably occur within the next few weeks. In the other steel products, for which the independent market declined to the Steel Corporation level about four weeks ago, no important shading has yet appeared. Most of the leading independents, if not all, are firmly attached to the regular scale of prices. They assert that with the present wage scale and other items of cost it is impossible to cut without incurring a loss.

As to wage reductions, a few have occurred, at Buffalo, Johnstown and Wheeling, for instance, but not in all the mills. The reductions average about 20 per cent., overtime payments, established Oct. 1, 1919, being discontinued. Very likely wage reductions will eventually be general but not until the cost of living has experienced an important decline. It seems to be established that the Steel Corporation will not even consider wages at this time.

The steel market is invariable dull in December, and the dullness that has lately obtained is therefore not remarkable. As a matter of fact there has been more buying than is generally recognized, as the Steel Corporation has had very fair booking considering the circumstances, probably fully equal to one-half the current shipments. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, which opened its order books for a new period on December 2, is booking more than double as much tonnage this month than it is shipping, and in the past fortnight the company has had heavier shipments than in any two weeks for more than two years. More than 95 per cent. of the company's sheet mills have been in operation.

In steel prices and steel supplies the readjustment has started promptly, and will easily be completed in short order. Prices are down to a fair basis and consumers have very light stocks, or soon will have. An improvement in January is regarded as inevitable, though full operation of the mills can not be expected in the near future.

Contrary to the common expectation, the independent rail mills have decided to sell rails at the Steel Corporation prices of $45 for Bessemer and $47 for open-hearth, and rail orders for 1921 will be on a larger scale than would otherwise have been the case. As a result of the decline the Pennsylvania Railroad has distributed orders for 200,000 tons for replacements, and if all roads buy in the same proportion the replacement demand will aggregate between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons for the year.

The pig iron market continues stagnant, with additional furnaces out of blast and others contemplating blowing out. Quotations show no change.

Strip steel mills report that the price reductions made last week, to 3.50c for hot rolled strip and 6.25c for cold rolled strip, have brought out a moderate volume of releases, and thus have done some good. There has been practically no new buying, the business obtained being simply in the direction of shipments being permitted against old contracts, which were readjusted to the new prices. It is expected with considerable confidenec that there will be a fair amount of new buying immediately after Jan. 1.

While the independent market on wire nails is quotable at 3.25, on the basis that there is a large independent seller at that price, not filled up, and, therefore, able to accept orders, it remains the fact that the other independents in general are adhering to a price of $3.75 or higher. It is now definitely reported that a number of the independents will reduce their official price to $3.25 on Jan. 1. If so, the general or common asking price will be 3.25c. for plain wire and $3.25 for nails. As to cement-coated nails, the $3.85 quotation formerly common has disappeared entirely. Outside of the prominent interest that has been quoting $2.85 for some time past, the regular quotation is now $3.35. There is a rumor as to cement-coated nails similar to that with respect to bright nails, that on Jan. 1 a number of producers now quoting $3.35 will reduce to $2.85.

Nearly all the pipe mills are operating practically full, and thus pipe continues to be altogether exceptional among finished steel products. Furthermore, the prospects are that most of the mills will continue to operate full for some time to come, though some of them will be producing against stock rather than against orders. With revision in orders and specifications the independent mills as a class have several weeks of hard work ahead of them. As to the leading interest, it is filled with business now, and estimates made by its customers indicate that requirements in 1921 will be larger than the supplies furnished in the last year. It continues to operate at capacity and to ship out of stock to the limit of its loading capacity, in addition to its current production. The company is operating all twelve of its blast furnaces, having recently blown in two stacks that had been idle for lack of coke. The price list common among the independents is 3½ points less basing discount than the standard, with slight variations on some sizes, so that the price difference is $7 to $10 a ton. The particularly heavy demand for pipe has delayed an adjustment of prices similar to that which took place in other steel commodities.

The market in bars, shapes and plates shows no improvement over the dullness indicated last week. There is a little business going but it is in extremely small lots. The leading interest is booking some tonnages of consequence, this being apparently due in chief part to some consumers who have not hitherto been on the steel corporation's order books taking advantage of the present opportunity to secure a place. However, the corporation cannot freely give places to all applicants at this time, as they are not being vacated and productive capacity is not being increased. Western mills are ignoring the Pittsburgh basing and are giving the customer a part of their freight advantage.

Thus far no shading in sheet prices has been definitely reported. Actual bookings of sheet orders are relatively light. There is very little prompt business being placed, and as to contracts that branch of the market is moving somewhat slowly also. The independents are able to book contract business for the first quarter or longer, but are not getting much. The leading interest is tied up for practically all the first quarter with the business that holds over from this half year, and its first half contracts really involve second quarter deliveries. These contracts are not moving rapidly compared with the way that contracts have been snapped up in the past, but a very fair volume of business has already been booked. In the last weeks the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has had the heaviest operation of its sheet mills for any time in more than two years, with an average of over 95 per cent. Shipments are being made rapidly, and taken by customers with avidity. Independent sheet mill operations continue to decrease so rapidly that a close estimate for the rate at present is impossible, but it is without doubt well under 50 per cent.

The leading interest has operated its tin mills on an average of over 80 per cent. in the last three weeks, and there continues to be a good demand for deliveries of sheet, although buying demand for tinplate is extremely light. As most of the independents are almost out of orders, slowness in contracting presages rather light operation for these mills in the fore part of the new year. As to the leading interest, however, there is a carryover from this year equal to about three months of operation, so that the booking of fresh contracts at this time is of minor importance. A few of the independent tin mills are operating fairly well, say at over 60 per cent., but the majority are either closed or are operating at very low rates.

MANY LOW PRICES FOR YEAR.

Advances and Declines in Commodities Last Week, but Trend Lower.

In the list of eighteen leading commodities, prices of which are regularly published in THE TIMES, seven touched on the wholesale markets the lowest price of the year last week. These were cotton, copper, lead, iron, coffee, lard and pork. One of these seven, coffee, was quoted on Wednesday at the low price of the entire war period, that price being the same as the figure reached on Sept. 2, 1915.

Commodity markets moved much in line with the stock market last week, declining rapidly until Thursday, then as a rule recovering. As a consequence of the recovery, five articles—wheat, butter, copper, iron and lead—ended the week with a net advance, while eight others, comprising corn, oats, cotton, coffee, eggs, lard, beef and tin, ended with a net decline.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Friday, a week before and a year ago:

	Dec. 24. 1920.	Dec. 17. 1920.	Dec. 24. 1919
FOODSTUFFS:			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.98½	$1.97	$2.50
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.95	.99¼	1.61¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.60	.62	.96
Flour, Minn. patent	9.50	9.50	15.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼	.06⅝	.15½
Sugar, granulated	.08	.08	.09
Butter, cream, 92 score	.56	.55	.70
Eggs, fresh - gathered firsts, per dozen	.73	.74	.60
Lard, prime	13.60	14.10	23.25
Pork, mess	30.00	30.00	47.00
Beef, family	27.00	28.00	27.00
METALS:			
Iron, 2X, Phila	34.79	34.00	41.10
Steel billets, Pitts	43.50	43.50	48.00
Lead	4.75	4.70	7.15
Copper	13.75	13.50	18.75
Tin	32.50	34.00	57.25
TEXTILES:			
Cotton, mid. uplands	15.25	16.00	39.25
Printcloths	.05¾	.05⅝	.14

Highest and lowest prices thus far in the present year:

	Highest.		Lowest.	
Wheat	$3.25	Jan. 7	$1.79	Nov. 27
Corn	2.31¾	May 15	.94½	Nov. 27
Oats	1.50	May 7	.60	Nov. 22
Flour	16.25	Jan. 7	9.00	Dec. 1
Coffee	.16¼	Jan. 11	.06½	Dec. 22
Sugar	.23	July 12	.08	Dec. 17
Butter	.77	Apr. 24	.51½	Dec. 4
Eggs	.80	Dec. 10	.42½	Mar. 12
Lard	23.50	Jan. 9	13.35	Dec. 20
Pork	47.00	Jan. 2	29.50	Dec. 21
Beef	28.00	Oct. 19	20.00	May 12
Iron	53.51	Aug. 31	33.00	Dec. 23
Steel	65.00	July 23	43.00	Jan. 2
Lead	9.50	Mar. 15	4.50	Dec. 22
Tin	65.25	Jan. 11	32.00	Dec. 14
Copper	19.50	Jan. 5	13.25	Dec. 21
Cotton	43.75	July 22	14.50	Dec. 22
Printcloths	.16¾	Apr. 13	.05½	Nov. 30

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

Wheat	$3.50	May 15,'17	$0.86¼	June 30,'14
Corn	2.45	July 31,'17	.67⅝	Jan. 21,'14
Oats	1.50	May 7,'20	.43⅛	Apr. 18,'14
Flour	17.00	May 12,'17	4.15	June 25,'14
Coffee	.25½	June 23,'19	.06½	Sep. 2,'15
Sugar	.23	July 12,'20	.03¾	Apr. 8,'14
Lard	38.50	June 16,'19	7.80	July 12,'15
Pork	60.00	June 29,'19	15.50	Sep. 1,'15
Beef	42.00	Apr. 16,'19	17.25	Jan. 3,'16
Iron	55.00	July 13,'17	14.37½	Mar. 26,'15
Steel	100.00	June 13,'17	19.00	June 24,'14
Copper	44.50	Dec. 12,'16	12.50	Aug. 8,'14
Tin	112.00	May 7,'20	29.95	Jan. 25,'15
Cotton	.43¾	July 22,'20	.07	Dec. 11,'14
Printcloths	.16¾	Apr. 13,'20	.02½	Jan. 3,'15

1920 RAIL TRAFFIC SETS NEW RECORDS

More Gross Tonnage Moved and Car Mileage Increased, Says Cuyler.

SEES NO BID FOR RATE RISE

Asserts Private Ownership and Operation of Railroads Has Been Justified.

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, has prepared a comprehensive review of the railroad situation for 1920. In it he says that this has been the record year of American railroad operation and that so far as he knows there will be no application by the carriers for higher rate schedules after the turn of the year. In the review he said:

"This is the record year of American railroad operation. Not only has a larger gross tonnage been moved than ever before, but new records have been established in the amount of transportation gotten out of each car. Even during the war year of 1918 the highest performance was 494 ton miles per car per day, while for August, 1920, the average was 557, and for September and October, 565.

"In the nine full months since the Government turned back the railroads to their owners on March 1, the railroad companies under private operation have:

1. Increased the average movement per freight car per day 6.3 miles—from 22.3 to 28.6 miles.
2. Increased the average load per car 1.7 tons—from 28.3 to 30 tons.
3. Made substantial reduction in the number of unserviceable locomotives.
4. Reduced the accumulation of loaded but unmoved freight cars from 103,237 on March 1 to 21,991 on Dec. 3, of which only 6,386 were detained because of the inability of the railroads to move them.
5. Relocated approximately 180,000 box cars from the East to the West for the movement of farm produce.
6. Relocated approximately 180,000 open top cars from the West to the East to keep up the production of coal.
7. Moved the third highest coal production in the history of the country.
8. Spent over $500,000,000 extra on improving the maintenance of tracks, bridges, cars and locomotives.
9. Contracted to spend about $250,000,000, largely out of earnings, for additions and betterments to promote the movement of cars.
10. Made arrangements to purchase approximately 50,000 new freight cars, 1,500 new locomotives and 1,000 new passenger cars.
11. Begun the reconstruction of thousands of old cars.
12. Moved—with a deteriorated plant, under disturbed labor and business conditions—the largest volume of traffic ever known in a single year, with the highest efficiency yet achieved, and with a minimum addition to the value of the property on which the public has to pay a return through rates.

In conclusion Mr. Cuyler said:

"The statement is being made in various quarters that the railroads will shortly seek a further increase in rates. I know of no movement on the part of the railroads for a general increase in rates, nor do I expect any. It is true that the railroad companies are not yet receiving from the increased rates anything like the 6 per cent. return needed. But the railway executives realize that they are trustees of a great public interest in the reduction of railroad operating expenses to the lowest possible figure, and every effort will be made during the coming year to accomplish this by further economies and efficiency.

"Private ownership and operation of railroads as a measure of sound public policy rests largely upon its superior efficiency and economy. In my judgment the American railroad companies during the present year have fully justified, and during the coming year will make every effort to continue to justify, the support and confidence which public opinion in gratifying measure has already accorded them."

1920 INCOME TAX FORMS.

Distribution of Certain Classes Will Begin on Jan. 3.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Distribution of forms for filing income tax returns for 1920 will begin Jan. 3, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced tonight. Collectors for each of the sixty-four districts, the bureau said, will simultaneously release six classes of forms on that date.

The forms to be sent out, the bureau said, are for making returns on corporation income and profits taxes, merchant marine corporation profits taxes, and government contract profits taxes, information as to subsidiary or affiliated corporations, schedule of taxable interest on Liberty bonds and certificates of inventory.

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Water Debt	$1,409,500	
Sinking Fund	$1,054,526	$2,464,026
Net Bonded Debt		$6,546,633

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18,000	" 1925	"	5.00%	18,000	" 1935	"	4.70%
18,000	" 1926	"	5.00%	18,000	" 1936	"	4.70%
18,000	" 1927	"	4.90%	18,000	" 1937	"	4.70%
18,000	" 1928	"	4.90%	18,000	" 1938	"	4.70%
18,000	" 1929	"	4.80%	18,000	" 1939	"	4.70%
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18,000	" 1931	"	4.70%	18,000	" 1941	"	4.70%

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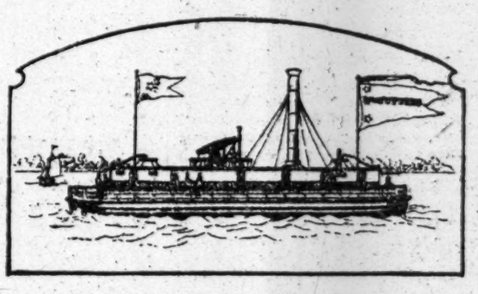

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GUGGENHEIM SEES ERA OF PROSPERITY

With the Whole World "Underconstructed," Deflation Will Cure Ills.

ADVICE TO BUSINESS MEN

Pay Less Attention to the Ticker—Wages Must Come Down—Sales Tax Favored.

There is no need for a long-continued business depression in the United States if the leaders of industrial enterprises will rid themselves of unfounded fear of the future, according to Daniel Guggenheim, of Guggenheim Brothers, who through agents of his various business enterprises has been making a study of the industrial situation in different parts of the country.

In an interview given to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Guggenheim said he believed that this fear of the future was a great factor in the present industrial depression. He advised business men to cease watching Wall Street and pay more attention to their own business and its development. Mr. Guggenheim declared that the whole world was "underconstructed," and expressed confidence that the people of the United States would soon regain their optimism and confidence and would take a leading part in the reconstruction of the world.

"What is your opinion as to the cause of the present situation?" Mr. Guggenheim was asked.

"The people are frightened," he replied, "and to a great extent unnecessarily and unjustifiably so."

"Upon what do you base that belief?"

"Recently we sent some of our men through the country to find out conditions in the Western part of the United States," Mr. Guggenheim said. "They studied the industrial conditions in Missouri, Texas, California, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah and Nebraska. They were impressed by the fact that the pessimism rife in the East has not permeated into the West, except among those few people more or less closely connected with Wall Street. Although a large number have suffered reverses, they have a great fundamental confidence in America's future. The farmer, rancher, miner and merchant have sustained severe losses. They seem, however, to feel that this was inevitable after the boom times of war and that, prices now having reached a lower level and with reduced cost of supplies and labor, together with increased efficiency, they would be able to produce next year on a basis that would give them at least fair average profits."

Says Workers Are Prosperous.

Mr. Guggenheim said that, although there was considerable unemployment in the West, it was among the itinerant, roving class. "The good, steady, married American is holding his job and has saved much during the period of high wages," Mr. Guggenheim continued. "He has raised his standards of living, ate better food, dressed better and his children had better educational opportunities. On the whole, the American worker is better off than I have ever known him to be.

"He realizes that wages must be cut and is not blindly fighting reduction, so long as the cut does not go too far or is out of proportion to the cost of living. He also realizes that if wages are cut 15 or 20 per cent. and his cost of living is equally reduced he is just as well off as he has been.

"The efficiency in industrial plants is increasing by leaps and bounds, principally because the shiftless, itinerant laborer, who is both inefficient and a trouble maker, is left out and the sober American worker is buckling down and getting results.

"Money, of course, is tight throughout the West. This is disturbing the farmer particularly, and he is asking for relief in this connection. This is surely not an unhealthy sign, but it shows that he has faith in the future and that he wants money to produce for next season. There is a healthy spirit of confidence for the future throughout the West, and it is in sharp contrast to the generally pessimistic feeling here in the East."

"To what do you attribute the spirit of pessimism in the East?" Mr. Guggenheim was asked.

Causes Pessimism in East.

"The real cause of the difficulty, as I see it, is due not to one thing but to a number of things," he replied. "In the first place, there is the tremendously high taxation which has killed off enterprise, because it didn't pay to go into things. If money was made in a business enterprise the tax laws took such a large percentage for Uncle Sam that it has been more profitable to put money into securities which were nontaxable than in business enterprises.

"Then the inefficiency or labor deterred people from making investments in business enterprises. The high wages paid had in some instances the effect of causing the workman to work only a few days in a week. The high cost of commodities brought about a tight money condition which is now righting itself through deflation. This deflation, which is now taking place, will I believe in a short time adjust the money market so that those who are in need of money can get it. This money will be largely invested in business enterprises which will start the machinery into motion."

Mr. Guggenheim made it clear that the general reduction in prices through deflation of the currency would release enormous sums for investment. "The amount of money that will be released through deflation will run into billions, he said, "and we will have plenty for our own enterprises and there will be enough left over to provide credit for Europe."

Mr. Guggenheim said the position of the United States had been reversed from that of a debtor to a creditor nation and that, while our merchants formerly purchased abroad on credit, the time had come when the American business man will have to sell on credit abroad.

"The position is reversed," he said. "The things that we have to sell will be sold to people abroad on credit instead of for cash. This is what has made England great commercially. They were in a position for many years to extend credit to the people with whom they did business. We will have to do likewise."

Says People Prefer Sales Tax.

Mr. Guggenheim said he was a great believer in a tax on sales to replace the taxes on profits. "I think the people as a whole would prefer the sales tax," he said. "It will not handicap business enterprises as taxes on profits do.

"I also believe that a great deal of our obligations should not be paid off by the present generation but should be borne and paid to quite an extent by future generations whose safety as well as our own was at stake. In my judgment it would be a great handicap to business to reduce our war debt too rapidly, because, in addition to paying our own debts, we have got to help them abroad. The only way to make them pay the debt of $10,000,000,000 which is owed to us abroad, is to help them by loaning additional sums so that they can develop their enterprises which will enable them to pay us back."

Mr. Guggenheim advised the business men of the country to forget Wall Street temporarily in making their business plans. "Many men follow the Wall Street quotations to such an extent that their minds are warped as to the real conditions and situation," he said. "If they will forget the market for a little while, pay no attention to it—and we've got hundreds of thousands of men in this country who give the subject entirely too much thought—but instead use their brains in developing their business, lowering their costs and improving their efficiency, they will find that it will not be long before their business is getting the attention that it deserves and that they will be back in the happy position they were in before the war.

"Millions of people abroad are clamoring to come over here, and are endeavoring to get into 'God's country,' which America surely is. Those abroad know and appreciate our resources and tremendous advantages much more than we do ourselves. Unfortunately, hundreds of thousands of our people don't stop to think how blest we are. Much of the trouble we are having is merely a condition of mind. If they will make up their minds that these depressions, like that which we are now going through, rarely last long in this country, this tremendous deflation, now taking place, is the thing that is going to bring into our country great prosperity."

Cause of Copper Depression.

Mr. Guggenheim's attention was called to the fact that there is a great depression in the copper market, and he was asked, as one who had through his business connection special knowledge of this situation, why the people in the copper business generally were so depressed at this time.

"Copper metal is suffering at present from overproduction in the past," he replied. "If the copper producers should tie up for a year all surplus stock which they now have, the present production of copper would not be sufficient to take care of current requirements. I can't recall a time when the production of copper in proportion to the capacity of the producers and in proportion to consumption was so low.

"But the purchaser of copper is frightened because of the surplus stock which is on hand, and he is buying only for his immediate necessities, although he knows that at the present price of copper, 90 per cent. of it, if not more, is selling for less than the cost of production. If he doesn't know, he should know, and finally will know, that this surplus stock will not be sold until the price is much higher. This surplus can easily be held by the producer. He can finance it himself, or if he has not the means to do that, he can always borrow money on a metal like copper, which is an excellent security, does not go out of style, does not deteriorate, no matter how long held, can be stored without a roof over it, can only with difficulty be stolen and can be carried for a year at from three-quarters of a cent to 1 cent a pound. Therefore this surplus stock will not be sold until demand arises for it."

"What assurance have you for the belief that this demand will come?" Mr. Guggenheim was asked.

"The reason for my belief is that the entire world at present is underconstructed," Mr. Guggenheim replied, "and copper is a metal that will be used in enormous quantities when real reconstruction sets in. Almost every large item in reconstruction requires copper. For instance, need I say more than to ask if you have tried to have a telephone installed in a place where there has not been one. It takes at least three to four months. This is the condition in New York as well as in almost every little village in the country. New telephone customers have been told that they would have to wait until the telephone company caught up. It is generally known that telephone companies are large users of copper."

Mr. Guggenheim said that, like copper, many other materials would be required in the world's reconstruction. He expressed confidence that optimism would replace pessimism in this country and that there would soon be the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the people of the United States.

WANTS TREATY ENFORCED.

Jugoslavia Anxious Bulgaria Should Restore Looted Property.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Protest has been made by the Jugoslav Government to the Council of Ambassadors of the allied powers against the failure of the Allies to appoint an interallied commission under the treaty of Neuilly to inquire into property returnable to Serbia by Bulgaria, according to dispatches received here today from Belgrade by the Jugoslav Legation.

The treaty provided that such a commission, composed of representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, should be appointed within four months of the coming into force of the Treaty of Neuilly, which was ratified Aug. 9 last. This period expired on Dec. 9, and consequently, according to the Legation's cable advices, the financial and economic provisions of the treaty have remained in abeyance.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Rain Mon.; Tues. fair and colder.
Fla.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain, colder by night; Tues. fair and much colder.
Extreme N. W. Fla., Ala. and Miss.—Clearing and colder Mon., much colder Mon. night; Tues. fair and colder.
Tenn.—Rain in e., clearing in w. portion Mon., colder; Tues., fair and colder.
Ky.—Unsettled and colder Mon., probably snow or rain in n. e. and e.; much colder Mon. night; Tues. fair and colder.
W. Va.—Rain or snow Mon., colder by night; Tues. cloudy and much colder, probably snow flurries in n.
Ohio—Snow and colder Mon., much colder Mon. night; Tues. cloudy and colder, with snow flurries in n. and e.
Ind.—Snow flurries and colder Mon., much colder by night; Tues. fair and colder except flurries in extreme n.
Lower Mich.—Snow and colder Mon. and Tues.
Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Mon.; Tues. cloudy, probably snow in n. w. and colder in e.
Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Mon.
Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon.; rising temp. Tues.
Wis.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Mon.; rising temp. Tues. in w.
Minn. and Iowa—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Mon. in extreme e.; rising temp. Tues.
N. Dak.—Mon. fair and probably Tues.; rising temp.
S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; rising temp. Tues. and w. Mon.
Neb.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; rising temp. Tues. and in n. w. Mon.
Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon.; rising temp. Tues.
Mon.—Fair Mon., becoming unsettled Tues.; rain or snow Tues. west of the divide; rising temp.
Wyo.—Fair Mon., unsettled Tues., with snow Tuesday in n. w., rising temp.

WEST PLANS DRIVE FOR 'NEW BUSINESS'

Chicago Receives Reports of a Good Xmas Trade With Grain of Allowance.

WHEAT MARKET THE GAUGE

Too High to Be In Accord With Other Grains and Manufactured Commodities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—As the last week of the year begins, business conditions in the West are showing little change. While the leading retailers report that Xmas trade exceeded last year's, the statements are accepted with reserve in view of the financial conditions that have been prevailing of late, and the less crowded condition of the stores lends considerable color to this view. Kansas City bankers claim that the last week was one of the most trying they have ever experienced. It is said that business conditions there are just getting into the shape that has prevailed in New York and Chicago since early in October. Loadings on western railroads are decreasing on merchandise and increasing on grains. The big movement of corn is confidently expected to commence shortly after Jan. 1, and will probably continue heavy for some months.

Demand for Spring commodities has been very slow so far. In consequence, as much business must be done during the next two months as is usually done in six. The leading wholesalers of merchandise are going to start out their sales forces today in a big drive to increase business. There are some bright spots in the situation, even though liquidation has not yet been completed in some lines, according to bankers. Cattle are up around $10.50, and hogs $1.25, as compared with a week ago. Iowa feeders who sold at $11 cattle that cost them $12.50, have bought again at around $7@7.50, which they regard as the inside level, and bankers are doing their best to finance them.

The U. S. Steel Corporation's plants here are running well, but the independents are doing little business.

Despite the extremely depressing financial and economic conditions, most of the grain markets averaged higher the last week. As compared with a week ago, wheat closed 1¾@2½ cents higher; corn ½@1¼ cents, and oats ¾ lower to ½ higher. The heavy shorts covering of the previous week and the persistent support given corn when most needed by interests that were mainly responsible for the decline recently, accounted for the strength in the face of the almost demoralized conditions in Wall Street.

"While the rank and file of traders believe that strong interests may be able to check the declining tendency in the grain markets for a time, they expected ultimately to see wheat sell down materially from the closing figures of Saturday, $1.65¼ for March, and to under 65 cents for May corn. While prevailing levels may show a loss to producers at country loading points, were the farmers to sell corn freely and relieve the strained financial situation existing with interior banks, there might be a better outlook as to the future. As the situation stands, the farmers seem to be trying to lift themselves by their bootstraps; and, when hedging sales against country purchases commence to pour into the pit, there are very few who believe that the market can stand up under them.

Statistically, the coarse grains are regarded as in an extremely favorable position; and, until there is a large quantity of corn liquidated by the producer, no material advance in prices is to be expected. What wheat will do will depend on future developments and while there seems to be considerable danger of the country overexporting, based on the latest estimates as to the amounts sold abroad, it would hardly commence to make itself felt until February or March at the earliest. The offerings of Argentine wheat to Europe on the basis of 6 and 7 cents under domestic via the gulf, when the export tax is 14 cents per bushel, would seem to indicate that there has been a marked change in sentiment in that country, or else buyers and sellers do not agreed as to who shall pay any further tax imposed by the Government.

The grain trade do not believe that there is the slightest chance of the emergency import duty passing the Senate, and, even though it did, it would have little effect on the market, except temporarily. It is regarded as dangerous, however, to sell Minneapolis against purchases at Chicago, as Spring wheat promises to be a scarce article before another crop is harvested. The main cause of the persistent demand for wheat is that the world's reserve is exhausted; but, under present conditions, this is not affecting values to any great extent, as wheat is materially too high as compared with coarse grains and manufactured commodities.

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low	Mar. High	Mar. Low
Dec. 20	15.00	14.85	15.17	14.90	15.08	14.86
Dec. 21	14.95	14.80	15.06	14.58	15.05	14.46
Dec. 22	14.55	13.85	14.74	13.92	14.61	13.82
Dec. 23	14.55	13.85	14.73	14.15	14.65	14.05
Dec. 24	14.92	14.30	14.92	14.50	14.80	14.47
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Wks rge.	15.00	13.85	15.17	13.92	15.08	13.82

	May High	May Low	July High	July Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low
Dec. 20	15.15	14.93	15.25	15.02	15.30	15.10
Dec. 21	15.12	14.60	15.18	14.65	15.28	14.80
Dec. 22	14.75	14.00	14.78	14.11	14.88	14.32
Dec. 23	14.80	14.34	14.82	14.42	15.00	14.75
Dec. 24	14.97	14.61	15.00	14.70	14.58	14.58
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Wks rge.	15.15	14.00	15.25	14.11	15.30	14.32

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York
Dec. 20	10.06d	14.25c	15.50c
Dec. 21	9.91d		15.50c
Dec. 22	9.76d	13.75c	15.25c
Dec. 23	9.54d	14.00c	14.50c
Dec. 24			15c
Dec. 25	Holiday.		15.25c
Week's range:			
High	10.06d	14.25c	15.50c
Low	9.54d	13.75c	14.50c

MONEY RATES

	On Call High.	On Call Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 20	7	7	7	7
Dec. 21	7	6	6	7
Dec. 22	7	6	7	7
Dec. 23	7	7	7	7
Dec. 24	7	7	7	7
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Week's range—				
High			7	7
Low			6	7
Same week last year—				
High			18	10
Low			7	7
Year to date—				
High			25	9
Low			6	6
Same period last year—				
High			80	16
Low			3½	4

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes.	Otherwise Secured and Unsecured.
Boston	5½	6	7
New York	5½	6	7
Philadelphia	6	6	7
Cleveland	6	5½	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	5½	7
St. Louis	5½	6	7
Minneapolis	6	5½	6
Kansas City	6	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6
San Francisco	6	5½	6

	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Agricultural and Trade Live Stock Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Paper Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	6	7	7
New York	6	7	7
Philadelphia	5½	6	6
Cleveland	6	5½	6
Richmond	6	6	6
Atlanta	6	6	6
Chicago	6	7	7
St. Louis	5½	6	6
Minneapolis	6	5½	6
Kansas City	5½	6	6
Dallas	6	6	6
San Francisco	6	6	6

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.
*5¼% on paper secured by 5½% certificates and 5% on paper secured by 4¾% and 5% certificates. †Discount rates correspond with interest rate borne by certificates pledged as collateral with minimum of 5% in case of Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, and 5½% in the case of San Francisco.

CANADIAN RATES.

	N. Y. Fds. Montreal Fds. in Montreal, Premium Per $1,000.	in New York, Discount Per $1,000.
Dec. 20	$188.75	$160.10
Dec. 21	190.00	159.66
Dec. 22	182.50	154.33
Dec. 23	182.50	154.33
Dec. 24	176.25	150.00
Dec. 25	Holiday	

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London. At Paris.	Parisian Rentes.
Dec. 20	4¾	6¾	59f 82c	56f 85c
Dec. 21	4¾	6¾	59f 39c	56f 85c
Dec. 22	4¾	6¾	59f 70c	56f 90c
Dec. 23	4¾	6¾	59f 68c	57f 12c
Dec. 24	4¾	6¾	59f 68c	57f 12c
Dec. 25	Holiday			

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Cons. 2½%	British 4½%	Paris, Rentes.
Dec. 20	44½	76⅝	56f 85c
Dec. 21	44⅝	77	56f 85c
Dec. 22	44⅝	77	56f 85c
Dec. 23	44⅝	77	56f 90c
Dec. 24	44⅝	77	57f 12c
Dec. 25	Holiday		57f 12c

BAR GOLD AND SILVER.

	Bar Gold London.	Bar Silver London.	Bar Silver New York.
Dec. 20	117s 6d	40d	62c
Dec. 21	115s 9d	40d	62¼c
Dec. 22	115s 9d	40¼d	63¼c
Dec. 23	116s 0d	40⅝d	63¼c
Dec. 24	116s 1d	42d	65¾c
Dec. 25	Holiday		

GERMAN ZEPPELIN L-120.

One of several Zeppelins delivered to Italy under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles will be shown next Sunday in The New York Times Rotogravure Picture Section, making a landing on its recent passage from Berlin to Rome.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 25, 1920.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$138,512,650	$3,808,343,150
Same period a year ago	151,620,200	3,647,172,025

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	67.26	66.63	73.14	65.57
Same period a year ago.	71.62	71.26	79.05	71.05

Range, 1920 High	Low	Sales	ADAMS EXP. 4s...	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65¼	55	3		56	56	56	+ ¼
21½	11	34	Alas. G. M. cv. 6s,A.	16	15	15	— ½
17	10	2	Alas. G. M. cv. 6s,B.	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
72¾	65	4	Alas. & Susq. 3½s..	70	69½	69¾	— ¼
100	70	23	Am. Agr. Ch. cv. 5s.	88½	88	88½	+ ½
93½	80¾	10	Am. Agr. Ch. deb.5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
80½	73	8	Am. Cotton Oil 5s...	74	73	73	— 2
86½	70¼	400	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	73¼	70¾	72	— 1
99¾	92	199	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s..	94	92½	94	+ ¼
89½	71¾	425	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	73	71½	72	— 1¼
69	62½	3	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s.	63½	63½	63½	— 1½
83¾	72¾	358	Am. T. & T. col. 5s..	76	75¼	75½	— ¼
85	77½	176	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	80	78¾	78½	— 1½
58	47¾	1	Ann Arbor 4s.....	50	50	50	— 2
83¾	73	6	Am. Writ. Paper 7s.	73	73	73	— 2
84½	72¾	158	Armour & Co. 4½s..	74¼	72¾	74	+ ¼
82¾	65¾	745	A., T. & S. F. gen.4s	74¼	72¾	74	+ ¼
70½	65	57	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s.'55	67¼	66½	67¼	+ ⅛
73½	62	16	A., T. & S. F. adj.4s	69¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
74½	62	71	A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s.sta.	69½	67	67¾	— 2¾
89¾	82	4	A., T.& S.F.,E.Ok.4s	83½	83½	83½	— 1⅝
72	64½	10	A., T. & S.F.Ry.M.4s	66¼	66½	66½	— 2
77½	62	16	A.,T.&S.F.,Tr.S.L.4s	71¾	71	71	— 1
82	68¼	5	A.,T.&S.F.,C.&A.4½s	77	77	77	..
91	70	28	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s.'60	80¼	79	80	— ½
103¼	95¼	31	Atlantic Coast L. 7s.	101¾	100¼	101	— 1
78½	68	8	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	70¾	70½	70½	— 1
80	69¾	93	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s....	76	74	74½	— 2¼
73	60¼	37	Atl. C. L.,L.& N.c.4s	68	65½	65½	— 2½
85¾	82	31	At. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	86½	84½	84½	— 2½
85½	54	134	Atlantic Fruit 7s....	62¾	54	55	— 8¼
97	91	5	BALDWIN LOCO.5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¾
74	57½	316	Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.	65	62½	64	— 1¾
75½	57½	373	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s..	65	62¾	63½	— ½
76½	51¾	290	Balt. & O. ref. 5s....	64¾	62½	64	— 1
85	78	40	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	79¼	78	78¾	— 1
92½	81¼	128	Balt. & Ohio 6s....	89½	87	87	— 2½
79	67¾	34	B. & O. S. W. 3½s...	74	72	73¼	— 1⅝
69½	51⅞	19	B.&O.,P.L.E.&W.V.5s	61	59¾	61	..
58¾	44¾	43	B. & O., T. A. C. 4s.	52	51	51¾	+ ⅜
82½	81	2	Beech Creek 4s.....	81	81	81	..
97¾	85¾	37	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	87¾	86½	87	— 1
88	76	43	Beth. Stl.1st & ref.5s	77½	76¾	77	— ½
86½	75	66	Beth. Stl. pur. m. 5s	76½	75	75½	+ ½
102¼	95¾	98	Bell Tel. (Pa.) 7s....	101¾	101	101½	— ¾
93	80	60	Braden Copper 6s....	82½	80	80	— 2¾
82½	66¼	7	B'klyn Edison gen.5s	75¾	75	75½	+ ⅛
24	24	2	B. Q. Co. & S. 1st 5s	24	24	24	—16¼
33	21	43	B. R. T. gold 5s....	25¾	24½	25	+ ⅛
50	35	36	B. R. T. 7s, 1921....	43¼	40¾	40¾	— 1½
45½	35	90½	B. R. T.7,'21,c.of d.	41	39	39½	— 2
45	31½	116	B. R. T. 7s,1921,ctfs. of deposit, stpd..	37¼	34¼	34¼	— 3¼
33	21¾	3	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s.	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅜
60½	55	31	B'klyn Un.Elev.1st 5s	59¼	57½	58	— 2
68	55	2	Bkn.Un.El.1st 5s,stpd	59¼	59	59	— 1
79	70	16	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s..	74¼	74½	74½	+ ¼
82	65½	10	Bush Terminal 5s...	69	65½	68	— 3
82¾	70¾	6	Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	71¼	70¾	70¾	— 2½
90¼	79½	6	CAL. GAS & E. 5s..	83¾	83	83	— 1¼
91	77¾	41	Can. South. con. 5s..	82½	81	82	— 1
100	99¾	201	Can. Northern 7s....100		99¼	99¼	— ¾
97¼	85¼	53	Cent. Leather 5s....	87	85½	86¼	+ ¼
90	75½	10	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	86½	86¾	86¾	+ ⅜
94	84	77	Cent. of Ga. 6s.....	93¼	89½	94	+ ¼
99¾	89¼	5	C. of N. J. gen. 5s..	97	97	97	— 1½
83¾	73¾	3	Cent. Pacific 3½s...	72¼	72¼	72½	— 2¼
78	65½	317	Central Pacific 4s...	71¾	71¾	72	— 1¼
74½	60¾	25	Cent.Pac.Thr.St.L.4s	65	63	63	— 1½
93¼	84	13	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	88½	87¾	87¾	— 2¼
89¾	70	385	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s..	80	78¾	78½	— 1¼
77¼	66¼	223	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	71	69½	70½	— 1¾
79	69¾	151	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73½	71¾	73	+ ¼
71½	71½	15	C. & O. C. V. 5s....	71½	71½	71½	..
40½	41	32	Chicago & Alton 3s..	44¾	42	42¾	— ⅜
40½	20¼	26	Chicago & Alton 3½s	37½	35	35	..
96⅝	92¼	453	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95¾	94¾	95¼	— ¼
82½	67	130	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	76¾	72	74¾	— 2¾
84	73	38	C., B. & Q.,IllDiv. 4s	77¾	75	78	— ½
76	64	30	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	70	69½	70	..
92	83¾	13	C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	87¾	86	87½	— ¾
85¾	50	2	C. & E. I. gen. 5s, U. S. M. & L. cfs....	80	80	80	— 4
84	66½	18	Chic. & Erie 1st 5s.	76½	74¾	75½	— 1½
58	46	185	Chi. Gt. W. 1st 4s...	51¾	48	48½	— 2½
76	60	78½	C., M. & St.P.cv.5s,B	65¾	63¼	65	— 1¾
84	70	31	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	74	72	72	— 1¾
67½	57	53	C.,M., & St.P. 4s,'34	59	57	58⅝	— 1⅝
68½	56	13	C., M. & St.P.gen.3½s	58	56⅝	56⅝	— 1¼
80	67¼	77	C., M.& St.P.gen.4½s	75	73½	73¾	— ⅜
61½	52½	178	C., M.& St.P.ref.4½s	58½	56	58⅝	+ ⅜
72	50⅜	93	C., M. & St.P.gen.4s	64¾	61	64	— 1¾
74	61	2421½	C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	65¾	63	64	— ¾
99¼	94	28	C., M. & St.P., C. P. & W. 5s.....	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ¼
70	58	11	C., M. & Puget Sd.4s	62½	62¾	62¾	— 1⅝
80	65	35	C. & N. W. gen. 4s.	74½	69¾	70	— 3
98	84⅞	1	C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ½
70½	59¼	12	C. & N. W. gen. 5½s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ½
104	99¾	8	C. & N. W. Tr....	101¼	101	101	— ½
91¼	83¾	23	C. & N. W. d. 5s, '33	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
99	96	8	C. & N. W. d. 5s, '21	99	97½	97½	— ½
70¾	54½	91	Chi. Rys. 5s.....	56	54¼	54¾	— ¼
75½	65	27	C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	67¼	67	67	— 2¼
71½	60¼	425	C., R. I. & P. ref.4s	64¾	62¼	64¾	+ ⅜
93	84	1	C.,R. I. & P. cv. 6s.	87	87	87	— 1
83	70½	135	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s..	76¼	74¾	76	+ ½
106	100	6	Chi. Un. Sta. 6½s, interim ctfs.	104⅝	103¾	103⅝	— ⅜
64

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ASKS STATE ACTION ON SHIP INSURANCE

Federal Expert in Report Urges Changing From Provincial to World Policy.

WANTS BARRIERS REMOVED

Points to Foreign Trade Requirements and Advocates Liberal Treatment in Taxation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The necessity of changing from a provincial to a world policy of American marine insurance is emphasized in a special report made public today by Dr. S. S. Huebner, expert in insurance for the United States Shipping Board and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The report, which was prepared by request of both organizations and has their approval, asserts that the importance of prompt action in this matter cannot be overemphasized, and insists that the prospect of intense international rivalry for commercial position should double our efforts in the matter.

The Huebner report deals primarily with the legislative obstructions that have impeded the development of marine insurance in the United States. Existing statutes regulating marine insurance, it is argued, represent a provincial treatment of an international business. The report points out the disastrous results of a local viewpoint and the inability of a highly competitive business like marine insurance to absorb excessive taxation and other legislative burdens.

Reviews Limitations of States.

The report goes fully into the limitations placed by the States upon the kinds of insurance which American companies may write, the legal restrictions on reinsurance, and the legislative handicaps placed upon the financial powers of companies seeking entry into foreign markets. All such restrictions are considered unnecessary and as favoring foreign underwriters at the expense of our own.

The report advocates enlarging the classes of insurance which American marine companies may write; the authorization of reinsurance with all American companies irrespective of State boundary lines which meet a reasonable standard of solvency; and the removal of existing barriers, especially with respect to the treatment of deposits in foreign countries, to the entry of American marine insurance companies into foreign fields.

"The national welfare requires," declares the Huebner report, "that there should be unity of action, at the earliest possible time, on the part of all our law-making bodies with a view to remedying errors of the past and to securing legislation conducive to the upbuilding of a strategic business."

As an aid to this desired end the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the United States Shipping Board have co-operated in the framing of a model Marine Insurance bill for adoption in the District of Columbia. This bill was introduced a few days ago by Representative George W. Edmonds of Pennsylvania, one of the ranking members of the House Merchant Marine Committee, in the hope that it will also serve as a basis for marine insurance legislation in the several States.

Involves Five Fundamentals.

The Edmonds bill involves five fundamentals. These are:

First—Greater freedom on the part of American companies to co-operate through syndicates and mergers.

Second—Establishment of the multi-field insurance principle so that American fire, marine and fire-marine companies may be free to transact all kinds of insurance other than life.

Third—Substitution of a system of net profits taxation in place of the present system of taxing gross premiums.

Fourth—Enlargement of reinsurance facilities.

Fifth—Removal of the limitations on the financial powers of companies which now hamper operations in foreign fields.

"None of the fundamental ideas comprised within the proposed model bill," says the Huebner report, "can be regarded as visionary or radical. They simply modernize existing legislation. They represent a departure from the provincial viewpoint of the past and are intended to regulate an international and competitive business with due regard to world practices and world trade. All have been applied by England for years with great benefit to her own companies and incalculable harm to ours."

"Congress has already legislated in favor of the merchant marine," it continues, "and in favor of the creation of exporting organizations and the extension of American banking facilities to foreign markets. But the merchant marine, exporting organizations, and banking are only three of the four vital factors that serve as the foundation of international trade. Marine insurance, adequate in extent and operated under American auspices, is the fourth factor, and must be properly united with the other three to make our foreign trade equipment complete.

"The Federal Government has already used its influence successfully in inducing practically all American marine insurance interests to co-operate in comprehensive syndicates. But beyond this, and the repeal of the 1 per cent. premium tax, the Federal Government is helpless further to improve existing conditions. The several States possess complete supervisory control over insurance. With respect to marine insurance, therefore, the national welfare now rests with the States. The immediate situation requires that the legislative policy of the several States shall not continue to run counter to the needs of the nation as a whole."

Sees It as Commercial Weapon.

The report deals with the use of marine insurance as a national commercial weapon.

"The service of marine insurance," it says, "extends beyond the protection of property and credit. Our leading competitors have for years used marine insurance to comb out profits and to preempt leading lines of trade. Nations that are strong in marine insurance facilities may deny the service altogether, or give it only under unfavorable conditions, to the citizens of other nations which do not possess adequate facilities of their own. Not only does marine insurance serve as an important source of national income, but possession of sufficient underwriting capacity, free from foreign control, is necessary to the protection of trade secrets.

"Our recent experience with German insurance and reinsurance companies should make unnecessary further proof that marine insurance companies acquire vital trade secrets exceedingly useful to the nations they represent. Underwriters know the cargoes' consignors, consignees, carriers, trade routes, destinations, financial affiliations and leading contract terms of commercial transactions. Moreover, where reinsurance facilities are so scanty as to require reinsurance with foreign companies, the reinsurer becomes thoroughly conversant with business secrets which it might be presumed are known only to the original insurer."

Only Two Big American Companies.

The report shows that only two American marine insurance companies may be ranked as important. Sixty-two direct-writing American companies participated in ocean marine insurance in 1918, while six other companies confined their activities to inland and coastwise waters. The bulk of the business transacted by these American companies was written by a few, two companies receiving nearly one-quarter of the total net marine premium income and ten nearly two-thirds.

"Nearly one-fifth of the direct-writing American companies," the report declares, "were found to be foreign owned or very closely allied to foreign interests by having directors or leading stockholders resident abroad. Fully two-thirds of all marine insurance originating in the United States was found to be controlled by foreign underwriters. Between a fifth and a fourth of all such insurance is exported directly to the foreign market without appearing in any of the records on this side."

SEE OPEN SHOP MOVE AS BLOW AT UNIONS

Social Service Body of Churches of Christ Says "Open" Means Union Is Barred.

The open shop campaign in American industry was described as an attempt to destroy the organized labor movement, in a statement issued yesterday by the Commission of the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, with offices at 105 East Twenty-second Street. The council is composed of representatives of thirty-one Protestant denominations, having a membership of about 19,500,000.

"The questions raised by the commission are of especial significance, in view of the revelations of the Lockwood housing investigation in New York. The statement voices the representative Protestant view on the 'open shop drive,' which is in thorough accord with the recent utterance of the National Catholic Welfare Council," says an introductory announcement.

The statement, in part, follows:

"The relations between employers and workers throughout the United States are seriously affected at this moment by a campaign which is being conducted for the 'open shop' policy—the so-called 'American plan' of employment. These terms are now being frequently used to designate establishments that are definitely anti-union. Obviously a shop of this kind is not an 'open shop,' but a 'closed shop'—closed against members of 'labor unions.'"

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 25, 1920:

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1920.	1919.	1918.
Monday ..	968,268	941,975	348,487
Tuesday ..	1,593,802	751,583	426,304
Wednesday	1,420,686	584,973	Holiday
Thursday..	1,088,221	Holiday	855,717
Friday	606,915	1,211,910	721,195
Saturday..	Holiday	742,250	579,337
Total wk.	5,817,732	4,232,691	2,730,240
Yr. to date.	219,063,209%	308,412,657	141,244,149

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Monday...	$26,010,000	$26,775,500	$15,083,000
Tuesday..	33,942,000	39,960,500	17,139,500
Wednesday	27,680,500	32,597,250	Holiday
Thursday..	26,410,750	Holiday	21,839,000
Friday ..	24,460,400	33,041,500	34,573,500
Saturday..	Holiday	19,243,400	19,462,000
Tot. wk.	$138,512,650	$131,620,200	$108,097,000
Yr. to date	3,808,343,150	3,647,172,025	2,020,511,500

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Dec. 23,'20.	Dec. 27,'19.	Changes.
Corpora'ns.	$29,054,500	$27,252,000	+ $1,802,500
Liberty ..	103,053,650	116,836,200	— 11,772,550
For. Govt.	4,250,500	7,448,000	— 3,197,500
State	.....	.....	.....
City	154,000	94,000	+ 60,000
Total..	$138,512,650	$151,620,200	—$13,107,550

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds	Marks
Monday	55,970	108,495	169,905	$1,124,000	35,000
Tuesday	38,030	158,297	173,775	1,014,000	31,000
Wednesday	65,585	165,937	209,145	960,000	140,000
Thursday	52,050	90,805	161,150	707,000	20,000
Friday	58,341	83,092	443,586	462,000	145,200
Saturday.....	Holiday.				
Total	267,976	555,716	1,157,561	$4,267,000	371,200

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1920 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¼	⅞	5,400	*Acme Coal	⅞	⅞	1	..
11⅜	7¼	2,300	*Aetna Explosives.	10	9	10	+ ⅛
9½	8⅞	800	Aetna Explosives, Bache ctfs.....	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	..
49	30	720	Air Reduction	37	30	30	— 7
1	1	1,000	Am. For. Tr. Corp.	1	1	1	..
92	92	75	Am. Light & Trac.	92	92	92	..
9	8	100	Amal. Leather....	8	8	8	..
1¾	1⅛	1,400	Am. Refrigerator..	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
76	25	200	Am. Hawai. S. S.	25¼	25	25¼	— 4⅛
40	17½	600	Aluminum	17	16	16¼	— 1⅛
5	5	10	Amer. Candy.....	5	5	5	..
50	20	22,600	Amer. Chicle	27	20	20	— 8
12⅛	4¼	3,200	Am. Writ. Paper..	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
68	45½	1,000	Automatic F. & G.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ½
7½	7½	100	Automatic Fuel S.	7½	7½	7½	..
97	80½	1,000	Bigelow Co.	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
97	79½	500	Borden pf.	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
28	11⅜	2,200	*Br.-Am. Tob.,cou.	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	+ 1⅜
32	11¼	1,500	Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
4	1⅜	3,900	*Car Light & Pow.	2¼	2	2	— ¼
48	46	200	J. G. Brill.....	48	46	48	..
31	25	360	Carbon Steel.....	31	25	29	..
½	½	800	Carbo-Hydrogen ..	½	½	½	..
20	11	750	Conley Tin Foil...	11¼	11¼	11¾	..
91	43	100	Cleve. Auto.....	43	43	43	..
1½	⅝	1,350	Crude Chem.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	..
3	1	300	Eastern Potash....	3	1	3	+ 2
17	13	200	Eastern Potash pf.	13	13	13	— ½
82½	80½	150	Emp. Fuel & G.pf.	82½	80½	80½	— 2
19	7½	4,600	*Empire T. & S...	19	17	17	— 2
54½	11	4,200	Farrell Coal	15	15	15	+ 2
29¼	15	200	*Gardner Motor ..	15¼	15	15	— 1⅝
5	5	300	Garland S. S.....	5	5	5	..
19¼	19	100	Godchaux Sugar...	19¼	19	19¼	..
54	4	900	Goldwyn Picture...	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
87	16	8,700	Goodyear	25	16	23½	— 1½
50	36	3,636	Goodyear Tire pf..	50	36	48	— 2
⅞	⅞	1,000	Gunn Coal	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1⅛	1⅛	400	Havana Tobacco...	3½	1⅛	1⅛	..
1¼	1	600	Havana Tob. pf..	1¼	1	1	..
23	12	1,400	Hercules Paper ..	17	15½	16	..
38	8	6,800	Indian Packing	3⅝	3	3½	+ ⅛
23	7	500	Inter. Products ...	9¼	9	9¼	+ 1⅝
5¼	5	1,000	Internat. Culti. pf.	5¼	5	5½	..
8¼	7⅛	6,100	Imp. T.of Gt.B.& I.	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	..
2⅝	1	2,000	Kay Co. Gas.....	1½	1	1	— ⅛
1¼	1	5,100	Kay Co. Gas ctfs. -of deposit	1¼	1	1¼	..
32	10	400	Libby, McN. & L..	14	11	11	— ¼
53	15	600	Lincoln Motor	18¼	18	18¼	— 1⅜
65½	53	185	L. Val Coal Sales.	62	50	50	—12
66	58	360	Lima Locomotive.	60	58	59	— 7
85	79	210	Lima Loco. pf....	83	79	80	— 5
25	1	100	Locomobile	1½	1½	1½	+ ½
29	1	1,700	Mercer Motors	3¼	2½	3	+ 1½
15½	12	1,800	Munson Furniture.	15½	14¾	15½	+ ¾
7½	7	12,000	National Leather.	7½	7	7	..
38¾	38¼	100	Motor Products ..	38¾	38¾	38¼	..
19¾	15	4,200	Meteor Motors ...	19¼	16½	19	+ 2¼
50	22½	1,250	N. Y. Shipbuilding	25	22½	22½	— 3½
7⅜	3⅞	3,400	North Am. P. & P.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	..
3⅝	.85	11,800	Perfection T. & R.	1⅞	1	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	10½	1,800	Piggly Wiggly St.	12	10½	10½	— 1½
3	1⅜	12,800	†Radio Co.....	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	11,500	Radio Co. pf.....	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
13	8	100	Pyrene Mfg.....	8	8	8	— 1
⅞	¾	1,850	Prof. S.C.&R.S.Co.	⅞	¾	⅞	..
1¼	1	1,700	Pr.S.C.& R.S.Co.pf.	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
17½	16	250	Reo Motors	16	16	16	— 1⅜
6	1⅜	700	Republic Rubber...	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	1,000	*Roy de Fr. T. B.	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
55	54	400	E. & Z. Van R. pf.	55	54	54	..
46	30	600	R.J.Rey.new,B,w.i.	31	30	31	..
6⅞	1½	7,000	Sweets Co. of Am.	2½	2	2⅜	— ⅛
68½	22	300	*Swift Internat'l..	23	24	24	— 1⅜
32	5	24,100	Tob. Prod., Exp...	8	5	8	+ 1
230	70	1,345	Todd Shipyards...	71	69	60	— 3½
⅝	½	5,700	Triangle Film.....	⅝	½	½	..
78	45	600	Union Carbide....	49	45	45	— 8
3½	1	5,300	Un. Prof. Sharing.	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
10	6½	15,500	*Un. Retail Candy	7¾	6½	6½	— ½
55	27	900	U. S. Distributing.	29	28	28¾	..
3¼	1	1,500	U. S. Ship Corp...	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
4⅜	1	14,000	U. S. Steamship...	1½	1	1½	..
5¼	2	3,800	Wayne Coal	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
50	25	1,100	William Davies....	29¾	25	29½	+ 4⅛
100	17	700	Willys 1st pf.....	19	17	17	— 1¾
85	6	4,935	Willys 2d pf.....	10	6	6½	..
26½	5	400	Willys Corp.	5	5	5	— 4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

31	16	2,250	Anglo-Am. Oil	17¾	16	16¾	— 1⅜
90	90	30	Eureka Pipe Line.	90	90	90	..
155	153	12	Illinois Pipe Line.	155	153	155	..
59	59	10	S.W.Pa. Pipe Line	59	59	59	..
235	230	30	South Penn Oil....	235	230	231	..
400	301	395	Stand. Oil of Cal.	310	285	285	—26
480	296	610	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	315	296	314	— 9
323	313	110	Stand. Oil of Ind.	323	313	316	..

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

½	½	650	Ajax Oil	½	½	½	..
1	⅞	600	Allen Oil	1	⅞	1	..
1¼	.09	90,000	*†Allied Oil....	18	15	16	— 1
45	6½	12,825	Ark. Nat. Gas....	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¾
2⅛	1	9,300	*Boone Oil	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅝	36,400	*Boston-Wyo. Oil..	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
33	5¾	25,700	Caribbean Synd....	7¾	5¾	7	— ½
44½	29	5,500	*Cities Ser.,B.T.sh	31¼	20	20½	— 1¾
63	62	400	Cities Service pf..	63	62	62	— 5
85	18	145	Carib Trading	25	18	25	+ 4½
10¼	5	4,500	Cosden & Co.....	6	5	5¼	— ⅝
3	⅝	7,400	Cushing Pet.....	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
1⅞	⅞	5,800	Denny Oil	1¼	⅝	1	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	5,900	Columbia Emerald	2¾	1¼	2¼	..
2½	2	300	Duquesne Oil	2	2	2	— ½
11¼	6½	9,000	*Elk Basin Pet...	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
2¾	1	12,200	Engineers Pet	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
44½	18	9,000	*Federal Oil	21½	18	21½	— 1⅞
2	1	2,300	Esmeralda Oil C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
16	5¾	1,000	Fensland Oil	12	10½	10½	— 2¼
4½	1¾	3,200	Glenrock Oil	2	2	2½	..
16	3½	6,800	Granada Oil	5¼	3½	5¼	— ¼
78	74	300	Gilliland Oil pf...	78	74	78	..
39½	22	2,400	Gray-Gillespie	25	22	25¾	— ¼
1¼	⅛	42,550	Hudson Oil.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
77	14	10,100	Internatl. Pet.	16¾	15	16	..
25¼	23	1,537	Lone Star Gas....	25¼	23	23	..
11	10⅜	1,000	Magma Oil Corp...	11	10⅜	10⅜	..
25¾	12¼	1,700	Maracaibo Oil ..	13¼	12½	12⅜	— 1
22½	10¼	4,400	*Merritt Oil	11¼	10¼	11	— ¼
4½	⅞	9,200	Mexico Oil	1⅝	⅞	1⅛	..
180	134	4,425	*Midwest Ref....	145	134	137	— 6
⅛	⅛	25,900	†Midwest Tex. O.	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
8	2¾	800	Mex.-Panuco Oil..	7	6	6¾	..
5¾	1	1,800	North Amer. Oil...	2	1	1½	— ⅜
1¼	⅝	41,800	Noble Oil & Gas..	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
9½	9	2,100	Mountain Prod....	9½	9	9	..
5⅞	¼	410	Northern Tex. Oil.	¼	¼	¼	..
7⅜	1½	5,500	Omar Oil & Gas...	2⅛	1½	1⅞	— ⅜
9½	4½	4,600	Pennok Oil	8¼	4½	5¼	+ ¼
10¼	3¼	10,600	*Producers & Ref.	4¼	3¾	4¼	— ⅜
57½	57½	40	Panhandle Pet. pf.	57½	57½	57½	..
1⅞	¾	4,500	Red Rock Oil.....	⅞	⅝	¾	— ⅛
3	¼	215	Rickard Texas Co.	¼	¼	¼	..

Range, 1920 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	9½	4,700	*Ryan Con.....	11⅜	10	11	— ½
53½	13⅜	400	Salt Creek Prod...	26	24	24	— 2¼
4¾	4⅜	3,300	Sapulpa Ref.....	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
13	9	3,600	Salt Creek, new..	10¾	9	9¼	— ⅞
3¼	1½	1,800	Settled Products...	3½	2¾	3	..
75½	6½	21,700	Simms Petroleum..	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
10	6	282	Savoy Oil	8	6⅛	6⅛	— 1⅜
88	76½	70	Sinclair Oil 8% pf	77	76½	77	— 4
13½	6⅞	12,300	Skelly Oil	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	40,900	Texas Oil & Land	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
5¼	⅓	3,500	Tex.-Ken. Oil....	⅝	⅓	⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	8,000	Victoria Oil	1	⅜	⅞	— ⅛
9½	¼	1,600	Vulcan Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅜	2,800	*United Tex. Pet..	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8½	1	2,500	Woodburn Oil....	1½	1	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅜	450	Valverde Oil.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	..
			MINING STOCKS				
2¼	⅝	12,500	Alaska-B. C. Min.	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
1½	⅞	700	American Mines ..	1	1	1	..
⅝	¼	10,900	†Arizona Globe ..	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
5½	⅞	12,800	**Atlanta	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	2	19,900	*Belcher Divide ..	4	3	3	+ 2½
49	2	18,400	*†Belcher Ext.	3½	2	2½	— 1
	¾	40,400	Big Ledge Copper.	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7	2½	11,300	*†Booth	4	2½	3½	+ ½
92	30	83,000	†Boston & Mont...	42	39	40	— 2
42	15	21,500	**Caledonia Min...	17	15	16¼	— ½
1⅛	11	12,800	*Candelaria Silver	13	11	12	..
¾		11,000	Calumet & Jerome	¾	⅜	⅜	..
11	4	23,300	*†Cashboy	5½	4	4½	— 1
2½	⅛	2,500	Cresson Con. Gold	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
65	52	23,900	*†Cortez Silver ...	64	62	64	..
10	2	350	Con. Va. Silver....	3	3	3	— ¼
¾	⅛	400	Cerbat Silver	¾	⅛	⅛	..
2	2	900	Cons. Cop. Mines.	2	2	2	..
1½	.19	18,700	†Divide Extension.	27	26	27	— 1
3⅝	½	11,000	El Salvador Silver	½	⅜	½	— ⅛
18	2½	10,500	*Emma Silver	3	2½	3	..
1½	⅛	378,000	*Eureka Croesus..	40	32	40	+ 4
10	2	5,200	**Eureka Holly ..	1½	1	1½	..
41	11	41	**Gold Zone Divide	22	20	21½	— 2
2¾	⅛	5,000	Forty-nine Mine ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3	1	2,000	Great Bend	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
15	4	58,700	**Goldfield Con..	8	4	5	..
15	1	13,800	**Goldfield Dev...	2	1	2	..
65	12	23,500	†Harmill Divide ..	23	15	20	— 5
5	2	3,102	Hecla Mining	4¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
7	2¼	7,500	Howe Sound	2¾	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
¾	⅛	1,850	Iron Blossom	¼	⅛	⅛	..
27	10	15,400	*†Jim Butler	19	14	18	+ 3
12	4	15,200	†Jumbo Extension.	5	4	5	..
2⅝	2⅜	1,200	Kerr Lake	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
4	⅛	8,800	Kewanas	2	1	1	— 1
15	4	14,200	†Knox Divide	8	6	6½	— 1
7	4	40,000	Lone Star Con....	4½	4	4	— ½
¾	⅝	15,000	Louisiana Con....	¾	⅝	¾	..
20½	16	200	Magma Copper....	16	16	16	— 1
32	6	11,000	**Marsh Mining...	8	6	7	..
65	16	200	McKinley-Darragh	21	21	21	— 3
		4,200	MacNamara Min..	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
6¼	4¾	2,000	*Motherlode, new..	5½	5½	5½	..
310	128	29	New Jersey Zinc..128		127	127	— 8
12½	7	2,400	Nipissing Mines ..	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	¼	1,350	Ophir Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1½	1	1,900	*Prince Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1½	⅝	4,700	Ray Verde Con....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12	4	4,000	Rex Con.	5	4	5	..
		6,300	Roper Group	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅝	⅝	1,600	St. Croix Con....	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
21	2	14,100	*†Silver Pick.....	5	4	5	..
8½	3¼	13,100	South Am. G. & P.	4	3¼	3⅝	— ⅜
1¼	1	4,500	Silver King Divide	1½	1	1¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	900	Std. Silver-Lead..	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
7	1	15,600	†Success Mining...	2	1½	2	..
1	½	7,500	†Sutherland Divide	1½	1	1½	..
⅝	¼	1,500	Tallapoosa Silver.	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
3¼	1	10,950	Tonopah Belmont.	1½	1¼	1½	— ⅛
4½	⅛	13,050	*Tonopah Divide..	1⅜	1	1⅛	..
2	1	2,445	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1⅜	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1	1,520	*

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PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF GERMAN TRADE

Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Says Foreign Business Has Suffered Disastrously.

SOUTH AMERICAN SETBACK

Germans Find It Almost Impossible to Resume — Hopeful of Harriman Shipping Arrangement.

HAMBURG, Dec. 26 (Associated Press)—Germany's foreign trade relations, which in 1919 gave some promise of gradual and substantial improvement, suffered disastrously during 1920, the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce says in the annual report which is to be published tomorrow. Without revision of the Versailles Treaty, the report considers, it will be impossible for Germany to arrive at her normal economic and political condition.

"There are some signs of the beginning of a better state of conditions in the apparent increased inclination to work and the desire for better productive results," adds the report. "There is a further movement toward improvement of German economical conditions in the overstocking of foreign markets with food and raw stuffs."

The report advises against acceptance of foreign credits by the Germans "unless the stipulations for paying back the loans are clearly prepared."

It is believed by the Chamber of Commerce that the United States is in a remarkable position for the development of its world trade and it thinks that the Hamburg-American Line-Harriman shipping arrangement has placed Germany in a position to secure some share of the expanding business.

German commerce with the South American countries is reported to be virtually at a standstill. Mexico's policy of official control of foreign trade is condemned by the Chamber as responsible for part of the slump in German business in that country, which it says has been taken over largely by the United States.

The effect of the American blacklist on German goods is seen in the neutral countries of South America, where, according to the report, German firms are finding it almost impossible to resume business. German prices, which are described as too high, are declared to have adversely affected trade, particularly in Colombia, where most buyers who contracted with German firms canceled their orders in favor of the Americans. The Germans had filled large orders in Colombia, but it is now reported that German business there has been completely shut down.

Trade with Guatemala also has suffered severely. In Venezuela American, English and Dutch influence is said to have grown greatly.

Rather active business has been opened with Ecuador and Peru, but there is little commerce with Chile. Here fabricated wares from England, the United States and Japan have replaced similar goods formerly imported from Germany.

Export of German iron and hardware to Argentina is developing, while Argentine shipments to Germany are restricted to foodstuffs. German steamers are sailing direct to Argentina and Uruguay.

The United States, adds the report, has improved its trade with Brazil to the detriment of British and German trade. Some industries in Brazil, protected by high tariffs, are growing rapidly. Important coffee contracts have been closed with Brazil. While there is a large inquiry by Brazil for German industrial articles, labor difficulties in Germany have prevented the Germans from meeting the demand.

Concerning China the Chamber says: "One cannot speak of the reopening of regular business." Export of German machinery to Japan promised big business until the Japanese financial crisis came.

The report regrets the destruction of German business in the Philippines by the "forcible expropriation of German property." It expects the American Government will pay for this property directly to the German owners.

NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN TIE.

Guatemala Lets Down Trade Bars as a Step Toward Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Señor Julio Bianchi, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, announced today that his Government had abolished all trade restrictions between itself and the other four Central American Republics.

"The Government of Guatemala," the announcement read, "has issued a decree abolishing trade restrictions between Guatemala and the other four Central American Republics—Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The decree issued by President Herrera, by and with the consent of the National Assembly, removes export and import duties on all merchandise, excepting liquor and tobacco, moving between Guatemala and the other four Central American Republics.

"These duties have been in effect since 1885 and their abolition is regarded by the Unionist Government of Guatemala as a very important step toward the economic and political union of the five Republics of Central America.

"Guatemala is the first of the Central American Republics to make such a sweeping removal of trade restrictions. Costa Rica has removed duties on manufactured articles imported into Costa Rica from the other Central American Republics and it is expected by students of the situation that virtually all trade restrictions between Central American States soon will be abolished."

WANTS AGITATORS WATCHED

But Madrid Paper Objects to Deporting Them to Rural Districts.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—El Debate discusses today the danger created for the country by the system adopted by the authorities in deporting extremist agitators from the large cities to other parts of the country. It says the deportees, instead of ceasing their activities, in nearly every instance have started propaganda in districts which hitherto have not been affected by the extremist agitation.

The newspaper argues that it would be better to keep known agitators in the industrial centres, where they could always be under the surveillance of the police, whereas they now constitute a grave menace to the rural populations.

ADVOCATES CENTRAL MARKETS FOR FOOD

Trade Commission Urges Federal Licensing System for Dealers in Perishable Products.

WEBB-POMERENE ACT AN AID

Called Decided Factor in Promoting Progress of American Manufacturers in Foreign Markets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The establishment of central markets for perishable food products in all large cities and of a Federal licensing system applicable to all dealers in such foods at those markets is proposed by the Federal Trade Commission in its annual report to Congress, made public today.

The commission's conclusions are based on an investigation covering many months and it decides that Federal action is necessary to obtain effective regulation and to avoid unfair and wasteful practices with the consequent effect on prices. In the present system the commission sees as a hindrance to the proper passage of perishables from the producer to the consumer certain intertrade dealings which it believes should be eliminated, and it suggests that the handling of these products be surrounded by numerous regulations and restrictions such as the recording of available supplies, the dating of cold storage periods and provisions for auction marketing.

Facilities should be made adequate, the commission says, to enable the producer to ship freely into the central markets and "with proper protection of his interests." The marketing system should be so governed that objectionable hoarding would be eliminated and transportation facilities should be co-ordinated to make deliveries certain when required.

The commission asserts that State and municipal authorities lack adequate power effectively to regulate the handling of the food supplies.

The commission says it has found that concentration of the milling industry has progressed far enough so that "probably ten of the largest milling concerns could supply the demand of the country for flour."

Reporting on the operation of the Webb-Pomerene act, permitting the formation of associations for export trade, the commission informs Congress that this act has served as "a decided factor" in promoting the progress of American manufacturers in foreign markets. During the year forty-three associations comprising approximately 732 concerns, whose offices and plants are distributed over forty-three States, reported as operating under the Export act.

The commission finds that this law, instead of increasing the strength of great industrial establishments, has enabled smaller concerns to band together in a fashion to push fully organized export trade in a keen competitive manner which they are not able to do at home.

UNDESIRABLES IN FRANCE.

300,000 Whom Paris Councilor Wants Barred—Due to Low Exchange.

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PARIS, Dec. 26.—Emile Massard, a Paris municipal councillor, demands that the Paris police clean up their districts of undesirable foreigners. From police records it is estimated that there are more than 300,000 undesirables in France.

M. Massard states that numerous Americans, Englishmen and Spaniards have come to France because the exchange rates are favorable to them. After they have spent all their money they live by various dubious means, forming hold-up bands, living off women, selling drugs and engaging in other criminal activities.

The councillor recommends stricter passport scrutiny and regulations aimed to bar foreigners unless they are wealthy, live on salaries, or have allotments.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	December		March		May	
WHEAT.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 20	1.71	1.67	1.64⅝	1.60¼	1.62	1.55⅝
Dec. 21	1.72	1.68	1.60¾	1.61¾	1.62½	1.57⅝
Dec. 22	1.68	1.63	1.63¾	1.59	1.58⅜	1.55½
Dec. 23	1.71	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.63¾	1.59½
Dec. 24	1.71	1.69	1.66¼	1.64	1.62⅝	1.60½
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Week's range	1.72	1.63	1.67	1.59	1.63¼	1.55½

	December		May		July	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 20	69¾	68	74½	72½	76½	73
Dec. 21	72⅝	69¼	76	73¼	77⅛	74½
Dec. 22	71½	68	74⅞	72½	76½	73¼
Dec. 23	72	70½	75½	73⅝	76¾	74⅜
Dec. 24	71	69¼	75⅜	74	75⅜	74⅛
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Week's range	72⅜	69	76	72½	77¼	73

	Dec.		May		July	
OATS	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Dec. 20	47¾	47	49¾	48¾	48⅞	48¾
Dec. 21	48	47½	50¼	49¾	49¾	48¾
Dec. 22	47¼	46¾	49¾	48¾	48½	47½
Dec. 23	47½	46⅞	49⅜	49¼	48⅝	48⅜
Dec. 24	47¾	46¼	49¾	49	49	48¼
Dec. 25	Holiday.					
Week's range	48	46¼	50¼	48¾	49½	47½

	Dec.		May		May	
RYE.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 20	1.53½	1.54¾	1.41¼	1.39½		
Dec. 21	1.58½	1.56	1.43¾	1.40		
Dec. 22	1.56¾	1.54¼	1.40¾	1.38		
Dec. 23	1.60¼	1.58½	1.43	1.41¼		
Dec. 24	1.59¾	1.58	1.41¾	1.40⅜		
Dec. 25	Holiday					
Week's range	1.60¼	1.54¼	1.43¼	1.38		

Provisions.

	Jan.		May			
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
Dec. 20	12.95	12.76	13.27	13.00		
Dec. 21	13.12	12.87	13.60	13.15		
Dec. 22	13.05	12.85	13.57	13.25		
Dec. 23	13.37	13.32	13.85	13.60		
Dec. 24	13.45	12.97	13.95	13.40		
Dec. 25	Holiday					
Week's range	13.45	12.75	13.95	13.00		

	Jan.		May			
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
Dec. 20	11.12	10.95	11.80	11.65		
Dec. 21	11.40	11.30	12.15	11.80		
Dec. 22	11.55	11.37	12.22	12.05		
Dec. 23	11.77	11.55	12.55	12.30		
Dec. 24	11.97	11.62	12.75	12.25		
Dec. 25	Holiday					
Week's range	11.97	10.95	12.75	11.95		

	Jan.			
PORK.	High.	Low.		
Dec. 20	22.60	22.00		
Dec. 21	22.85	22.75		
Dec. 22	...	...		
Dec. 23	23.20	22.85		
Dec. 24	23.40	23.00		
Dec. 25	Holiday			
Week's range	23.40	22.00		

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE MEXICAN EAGLE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(CIA MEXICANA DE PETROLEO "EL AGUILA" S. A.)

NOTICE TO AMERICAN SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Resolutions of the Company passed in Mexico City on the 22d December, 1920, it was resolved (a) to authorize an increase of Share Capital to 160,000,000 Pesos Mexican by the creation of 4,488,642 Ordinary Shares of Ten Pesos Mexican each, and (b) to offer to the present shareholders of the Company one of such new Ordinary Shares at par for every two Shares, either Preference or Ordinary, held by them.

To enable holders of Share Warrants to Bearer to take advantage of this issue, they must deposit at The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., 5 Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2, or any of its branches: The Belfast Banking Co., Ltd., Belfast, or any of its branches: The Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., Glasgow, or any of its branches, Coupon No. 16 detached from Definitive Share Warrants representing Ordinary Shares and/or Coupon No. 23 detached from Definitive Share Warrants representing Preference Shares. These Coupons must be accompanied by a remittance to pay up in full at par for one new Ordinary Share in respect of every two old Shares represented by such Coupons.

For each new Share the sum of £1 8s. 0 (being the exchange equivalent of Ten Pesos Mex. Gold) is payable at the time of lodgement of such Coupons.

Due application for the new Shares must be made to the above-mentioned Bankers not later than the 31st January, 1921, but the Board may, in any special case at its absolute discretion, extend such time for not exceeding one month.

The above-mentioned Coupons and remittance must be forwarded to London by the Shareholders' Bankers, who in turn must forward and present them through their London agents.

The new shares will rank pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares, but will not participate in any Dividend that may be declared payable on the 31st December, 1920.

Provisional receipts will be issued in exchange for the above-mentioned Coupons and remittances, which provisional receipts will in due course be exchanged for Definitive Share Warrants to Bearer.

Fractional receipts representing one-half of a new Share will be issued against payment of 16s. 0d. each in respect of each odd Share and such fractional receipts if presented not later than 31st May, 1921, at the Office of Whitehall Securities Corporation, Ltd., London Financial Agents of the Company, 47 Parliament Street, S. W., with additional fractional receipts representing one or more complete Shares, and a letter of request signed by the holder, will be exchanged for provisional receipts for fully paid Shares. HERBERT J. CARR,
Attorney in Fact for Whitehall Securities Corporation, Limited (London Financial Agents).

TO THE HOLDERS OF
KNOXVILLE RAILWAY AND LIGHT CO.

Refunding and Extension Mortgage Five Per Cent. 35-Year Gold Bonds due June 1, 1946.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article IV. of the Refunding and Extension Mortgage, dated June 1, 1911, between the Knoxville Railway and Light Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that offers of bonds issued thereunder will be received until 10 A. M. on Friday, January 14, 1921, at the office of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it, as Trustee, at the lowest prices at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding one hundred and one-half per cent. (101½%) of par and accrued interest to January 17, 1921, of bonds in such amounts as will exhaust the sum of Eight thousand, eight hundred twenty-three dollars and thirty-four cents ($8,823.34) now on deposit in the Sinking Fund.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers, in whole or in part. Bonds accepted should be delivered on January 17, 1921.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated: New York, December 22, 1920.

ST. MAURICE PAPER COMPANY, LTD. First Mortgage 6% 35 Year Gold Bonds.

The Holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, secured by a Trust Deed to the Montreal Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 30, 1915, are hereby notified that said Paper Company elects to pay and redeem on the 1st day of January, 1921, all of the bonds secured by said trust deed now outstanding, by paying to said Trustee for said bondholders the accrued interest on all such bonds and one hundred and five per centum of the principal thereof, and hereby declares all such bonds to become and be due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1921. Said bonds will, after the 1st day of January, 1921, draw no interest, and will cease to be entitled to the benefits of said trust deed, and the lien thereof will be released. Bonds and coupons may be presented for payment either to the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal, Canada, or to the National City Bank, New York City, New York.

H. F. SMITH, Secretary.

GULF and SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 6, 1921, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, to the amount of $85,200.38, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2nd, 1921, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust, Company, Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
December 13, 1920.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

To Stockholders:

Holders of Voting Trust Certificates:

The Voting Trust Agreement between Stockholders of this Company and Voting Trustees will expire December 31, 1920. Application is being made to the New York Stock Exchange to list all classes of this Company's stock, and new forms of stock certificates are being prepared. On and after December 31, 1920, holders of voting trust certificates may surrender such certificates duly endorsed for transfer and obtain stock certificates of equivalent kind and amount and stockholders may exchange old certificates for new certificates (without change of name or amount) at the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
By George K. Gilluly,
Secretary and Agent for Voting Trustees.

THE BERKSHIRE ICE COMPANY.

6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under Mortgage dated July 2, 1906, made by the Berkshire Ice Company, hereby gives notice pursuant thereto that proposals to sell The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at prices not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, may be made to said Trustee for account of the Sinking Fund, due January 1, 1921. All such proposals must be in writing, addressed to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, and must be delivered before 3 P. M. on March 1, 1921.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Vice President.
Dated at New York, December 5, 1920.

CITY OF COPENHAGEN (DENMARK) 5½% External Loan of 1919

Coupons due January 1st, 1921, on the above bonds will be paid January 3rd or thereafter at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., fiscal agents, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

FINANCE AND TRADING CORPORATION
43 Exchange Place.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1920.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 7% per annum upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the three months ending December 31, 1920, payable January 3, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1920. Transfer books will not close.

W. N. HUGHES, Jr., Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate hereby certifies that the CARLISLE CORD TIRE CO., INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 23d day of December, 1920, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, [Seal of Secretary of State.] at the City of Albany, this twenty-third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the partnership consisting of JOSEPH MEISEL and PAUL KAMINSKY, doing business under the name of JOSEPH MEISEL & CO., at 107 Bleecker St., New York City, has this day been dissolved, and that Joseph Meisel is now conducting said business as sole owner under the same name at the same place.

All partnership debts have been assumed by Joseph Meisel, who is the sole owner of all the assets of the firm.

Dated, New York, Dec. 22, 1920.
JOSEPH MEISEL & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS. SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1833

S. E. COR. 6TH AVE. AND 16TH STREET, NEW YORK

Interest rate January 1, 1921

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, payable on and after January 17, 1921.

$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1921

FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. B. OGDEN CHISOLM

CHARLES M. DUTCHER, President
Secretaries:

DIVIDENDS.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 1

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents United States Currency per share has been declared by the Directors of the International Petroleum Company, Limited, and that the same will be payable on or after the 3rd day of January, 1921, in respect of the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 1 attached to the said Bearer Share Warrants at the following Banks:—

The Royal Bank of Canada,
60 Church Street, Toronto, Canada.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Limited,
26 Old Broad Street, London, England.

OR

The Offices of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd.,
56 Church Street, Toronto, Canada.

The payment to shareholders of record whose shares are fully paid up at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1920, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.
56 Church Street,
Toronto, Canada.
1st December, 1920.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON NEW PREFERRED AND NEW COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the new preferred stock of the company and a quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share upon the new common stock of the company, said dividends to be payable, in the case of each class of stock, on December 31, 1920, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 21, 1920, and thereafter to the holders of all such new preferred and new common stock of the company as may be issued and exchanged for preferred and common stock of the company authorized prior to and outstanding at the time of the amendment to the certificate of incorporation of the company.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE M. JUDD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, December 14, 1920.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 Broad Street.
New York, December 21, 1920.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1920. Checks in payment thereof will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

Office of
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., MANAGERS,
Boston, Mass.

The quarterly dividend of 2% No. 44 upon the outstanding capital stock of the Lawton Mills Corporation has been declared payable December 31, 1920, at the Office of the Transfer Agents, The Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, to stockholders of record at close of business, December 24, 1920.

THE LAWTON MILLS CORPORATION,
S. HAROLD GREENE, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER TITLE & MORTGAGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5% on the capital stock of this company, payable on January 5, 1921, to all stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1920.

PHILIP H. KUSS, Treasurer.
Dated White Plains, N. Y., December 17, 1920.

Commercial Exchange Bank

New York, December 17, 1920.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5% on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 28, 1920.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

Office of
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., MANAGERS,
Boston, Mass.

The quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of Winnsboro Mills has been declared payable January 3, 1921, at the office of the Transfer Agents, the New England Trust Co., Boston, Mass., to all holders of record at the close of business December 24, 1920.

WINNSBORO MILLS,
HENRY C. EVERETT, Jr., Treasurer.

UNITED STATES REALTY & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

111 Broadway, New York,
December 27, 1920.

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-Year Debenture 5% Bonds, due on January 1st next, will be paid on January 2nd upon presentation at the Company's office, 1115 Trinity Building.

ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Treasurer.

ICE SERVICE COMPANY, INC.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend at the rate of 7% from the date of the issue to January 1st, 1921, has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 1st, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 20th, 1920, on which date the transfer books will close. Checks mailed.

M. J. SHEEHY, Treasurer.

Office of
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., MANAGERS,
Boston, Mass.

The quarterly dividend of 2% upon the common stock of Winnsboro Mills has been declared payable January 3, 1921, at the office of the Company, to all holders of record at the close of business December 24, 1920.

WINNSBORO MILLS,
HENRY C. EVERETT, Jr., Treasurer.

KEYSTONE FINANCE CORPORATION
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% was declared on December 8th by the Board of Directors upon the par value of the full paid Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1920.

PETER R. OGG, Secretary & Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.,
Dec. 23, 1920.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT ($1.25 per share) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Jan. 3, 1921.

MILTON S. BARGER, General Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.,
Dec. 23, 1920.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT ($1.50 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable on Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Jan. 3, 1921.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

49th Semi-Annual Dividend

ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Nos. 64-66 Spring St.

A dividend has been declared for the six months ending December 31, 1920, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after January 21st, 1921. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CHRISTMAS CLUB NOW OPEN.

ANTONIO STELLA, Acting President.
BERNARD J. McCANN, Treasurer.
PASQUALE I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.

145TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1920, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1921. Interest at the above rate was also declared on the excess of interest over $3,000 and not exceeding $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Treasurer.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
HUGH B. GARDNER, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend Jan. 1st, 1921, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
CLARENCE L. BLAKELOCK, Treasurer.
Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Other days from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.
Holidays excepted.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT AN INTEREST DIVIDEND be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1920.

On accounts not exceeding five thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 17th, 1921.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1920.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

Central Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
CORNER 4TH AVE. AND 14TH ST.
Interest at the rate of

FOUR (4) PER CENTUM

per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1920, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1921.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1921, will draw interest from January 1, 1921. HUBERT CILLIS, President.

A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31, 1920, on all deposits entitled thereto under the By-laws at the rate of FOUR Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after January 17, 1921.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will be entitled to interest from January 1, 1921.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
ANDREW MILLS, JR., First Vice President.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Treasurer.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MEXICAN EAGLE OIL COMPANY LIMITED
CIA MEXICANA DE PETROLEO "EL AGUILA" S. A.

A final dividend of 40% for the year ended June 30, 1920, and an interim dividend of 5% in respect of the current year, or a total of $2.6865 per share, have been declared and will be paid on and after December 31st, 1920, on presentation and verification of Ordinary Share Coupon No. 15, and/or Preference Share Coupon No. 22 at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York.

HERBERT J. CARR,
Attorney-in-fact for
Whitehall Securities Corporation Limited
(London Financial Agents).

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF PENICK & FORD, LTD., Incorporated,
New Orleans, La.

The Directors of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Incorporated, have declared quarterly dividend No. 4 of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 1, 1921, to stockholders of record December 20, 1920. Transfer books will close December 20, 1920, at 2 P. M., and reopen January 1, 1921, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed.

EMILE BIENVENU, Secretary.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO. Preferred Dividend No. 108.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent. (1¾%) on the 7% Preferred Cumulative Voting Stock of the Company has been declared, payable January 3, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1920, and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared, payable January 3, 1921, on such of the 6% Preferred Stock of this Company as has not been exchanged for the new issue of Preferred Stock. ALFRED K. POTTER, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., December 22, 1920.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
61 Broadway, New York
December 23, 1920.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1921, to stockholders of record December 31, 1920. Dividend checks will be mailed.

J. A. McKENNA, Secretary.

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Limited.

The Board of Directors of Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Limited, has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the 8% Participating Preferred Capital Stock of the Company payable January 1st, 1921, to holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business on December 23rd, 1920.

TRACY S. LEWIS, Treasurer.

BARNET LEATHER CO., INC.,
67 Fulton St., N. Y. C.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Barnet Leather Co., Inc., payable January 1, 1921 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30,

LEGISLATURE ASKED TO USE ECONOMY

New York State Mayors Want No Laws Compelling Increase in Expenditures.

PLEA FOR RETRENCHMENT

Conference Informed Municipal Employes Are Preparing to Urge Mandatory Salary Increases.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—An appeal to the Legislature to enact no laws at the coming session which will compel cities to spend more public funds was contained in a statement sent to Governor-elect Miller and the members of the incoming Legislature by the officers and Advisory Committee of the New York State Conference of Mayors and other city officials, made public tonight.

"We wish to emphasize," said the statement, "the importance of placing on the statute books this year only such general laws affecting cities as will permit local administrations to reduce tax burdens, either by economizing or by increasing their efficiency."

Retrenchment, it was said, was as necessary in city as in either State or Federal Government. Appropriations were said to be larger this year than last in most cases, while the cities were facing a reduction in revenue from indirect taxation.

"We are informed that certain organizations and groups of municipal employes are preparing to urge upon the Legislature the enactment of certain mandatory laws affecting their employment and salaries which will involve increased taxation," the statement continued. While cities are not hampered now by tax and borrowing limitations as they have been in the past, due to large increases in their assessment valuation, it was said that this was no reason why tax burdens now should be increased.

"We assure the Legislature," the statement ended, "that the cities, individually, will grant such needed relief and make such necessary improvements as these mandatory bills would require as rapidly as their financial condition will permit."

New Capital for German Ship Line.

HAMBURG, Dec. 25.—The German-Costa Rica Steamship Line has increased its capital by 20,000,000 marks. A great part of the new shares has been purchased by the American Line, the North German Lloyd and Hugo Stinnes, the German capitalist.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF COMMODITIES SHIPPING AND TRADING CORPORATION:

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the COMMODITIES SHIPPING AND TRADING CORPORATION will be held on January Third, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-one, at the principal office of the company, 149 Broadway, New York, New York, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before it.

Dated, New York, New York, November 20, 1920.

JOHN PATTERSON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF HOGGSON BROTHERS:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Hoggson Brothers will be held at the office of the company, 485 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1920, at eleven A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

New York, Dec. 24, 1920.

H. PEARSE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FEDERAL Composition and Paint Co., Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Federal Composition and Paint Co., Inc., will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the tenth of January, 1921, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting.

Dated Dec. 20, 1920.

A. A. HUGHES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK

New York, December 9, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

H. C. STEVENS, Second Vice President.

THE MUTUAL BANK

New York, December 27th, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the Bank, No. 49-51 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1921, at three o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

THE BEAU-SITE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Beau-Site Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company at The Biltmore Hotel Monday, January 10th, 1921, at three o'clock P. M.

EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

B. L. M. BATES CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the B. L. M. Bates Corporation for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company at The Belmont Hotel Monday, January 10th, 1921, at twelve o'clock noon.

EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

COMMODORE-BILTMORE CO., INC.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Commodore-Biltmore Company, Inc., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company at The Biltmore Hotel, on Monday, January 10th, 1921, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BOWMAN HOTEL CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bowman Hotel Corporation for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company at The Commodore Hotel Monday, January 10th, 1921, at eleven o'clock A. M.

EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

HOTEL ANSONIA CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hotel Ansonia Corporation for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company at Hotel Ansonia Monday, January 10th, 1921, at two o'clock P. M.

J. VARNUM MOTT, Secretary.

YORKVILLE BANK

December 24th, 1920.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank and the Election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 1511 Third Avenue, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, at 4 P. M.

FREDERICK RATH, Cashier.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

15 cents per word. Two business and one bank reference required from advertisers.

CAPITAL WANTED.

PROMINENT dry goods broker desires to cooperate with party having capital to invest in the wholesale dry goods business; can submit sound proposition. S 735 Times Downtown.

WANTED to buy modern broad silk mill of 300 to 500 looms; up-to-date machinery; must be a bargain. Clark, MacMullen & Riley, 101 Park Av., New York.

A GOOD opportunity for one as co-partner who can invest $10,000 in an established business. Box 683, 209 Cable Bldg.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A manufacturer's line of men's and women's leather goods for permanent representation in Chicago; large following among the jobbing and premium trade. Answer R. B. Deal, 115 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A manufacturer's line of men's and women's leather goods for permanent representation in Chicago; large following among the jobbing and premium trade. Answer, R. B. Deal, 115 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

LARGE Brooklyn machine shop has surplus capacity; can quote excellent prices and give good deliveries on quantity production work of all kinds. The Duplex Engine Governor Co., Inc.

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID trade mark for candy business, registered patent office; will dispose of outright or on royalty basis; very catchy; will readily become a household word. Y 2408 Times Annex.

BAD health; must sell 30 years' established hair ornament business; a money maker; act quick. Y 2404 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN GARAGES. LARGEST SELECTION; BONA-FIDE PROPOSITIONS FROM $2,500 TO $75,000; MONEY ADVANCED WHEN REQUIRED. L. SCHLEIFER CO., TIMES BLDG., B'WAY AND 42D ST. 154 RIVINGTON ST., NEAR WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PLAZA.

CHIROPODIST'S office for sale by estate of late Dr. Wit, 238 6th Av.; established 20 years; equipped. Telephone Tremont 3056, or address A. Wit, 511 East Tremont Av., City.

STORE FOR SALE—Women's ready-to-wear store for sale on prominent and busy thoroughfare in Brooklyn; fixtures and rent reasonable. J. Weissman, 905 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESTAURANT—Broadway; long lease; free rent; electricity. Namos, 1,416 Broadway. Bryant 5308.

BUSINESS LOANS.

MONEY advanced on notes and trade acceptances, open accounts and other good securities. V 660 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS—Over 75 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 615 Woolworth Building, New York.

ARE YOU contemplating buying a business? Let our mechanical and industrial experts investigate before you buy; charges reasonable. C 356 Times.

WE WILL sell your business promptly without any undesirable publicity; call and talk it over. R. G. Bryant Co., 100 5th Av.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION,
123 Front St., New York, N. Y.
December 20th, 1920.

To the Stockholders of
CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 123 Front Street, New York City, on Monday, January 10th, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors to hold office for one year, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting as set forth in the Minute Book, which will be presented to the meeting and be open to the inspection of the stockholders.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will not be closed.

H. F. KROYER, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. ECK, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL UNDERWRITING AGENCY, INC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Universal Underwriting Agency, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 3d day of January, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Dated, New York, December 18, 1920.

HERBERT NOBLE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors to consider amending the Articles of Association so as to increase the authorized number of Directors, and to act upon any other matters which may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, No. 57 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM P. HOLLY, Cashier.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
149 Broadway
SINGER BUILDING

The annual election for seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election for The Safe Deposit Company of New York for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, 149 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and one o'clock P. M. Per Order

WILLIAM J. [illegible], Secretary.

NEIL PEARCE & CO., INC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Neil Pearce & Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 3rd day of January, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Dated, New York, December 18, 1920.

C. L. DOSCHER, Secretary.

KERR REALTY CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Kerr Realty Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, No. 44 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 3d day of January, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Dated, New York, December 17, 1920.

D. MURRAY STEWART, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No. 270 East 157th Street.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of this Bank for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking Rooms on Monday, January 10th, 1921, between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.

The Transfer Books will close on January 5th, 1921, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 10th, 1921, at 10 A. M.

HENRY J. VAN COOK, Cashier.

CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 20, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors to serve during the coming year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, 226 West 34th Street, Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, at 3 P. M.

H. S. GROH, Asst. Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, December 21, 1920.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the Company on the Fourth day of January next (the first Tuesday), between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the ORBIS PRODUCTS TRADING CO., INC., will be held at the offices of said Company, 215 Pearl Street, New York City, on the 3d day of January, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

R. J. VOGEL, Secretary.

THE STATE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
376 and 378 Grand Street,
New York, December 17th, 1920.

The annual election of Directors of this Company will be held at its office, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1921, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 2 P. M.

WALTER L. BURCKETT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 122 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. ROCH, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United Spruce Corporation will be held at its offices, 582 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 3, 1921, at 11 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, Washington, D. C., December 20th, 1920. Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., December 29, 1920, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the Woodridge-Langdon School, Monroe Street, between 18th and 20th Streets, N. E., or on B. & O. R. R. sidings Eckington, Langdon, Woodridge, D. C., Red Building Brick. Specifications and forms of proposal may be had upon application to the Purchasing Officer, D. C., Room 326, District Building. J. Thilman Hendrick, Charles W. Kutz, Mabel T. Boardman, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM-HEATING SYSTEM. United States Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until noon, Dec. 28, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing all material and labor for and installing a steam-heating system in office-storehouse building at Fort Story, Va. Further information on application.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET CROSSTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Thirty-Fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company will be held at its office, Room 1200, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, New York, on January 19th, 1921, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of voting upon a declaration of abandonment of route adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at a meeting thereof held on December 15th, 1920, abandoning the right, privilege and franchise of this Company to construct, maintain and operate its horse car railway in, upon and along Thirty-fourth Street, from a point in Eleventh Avenue, westerly in Thirty-fourth Street, to a point near Twelfth Avenue, a distance of nine hundred and seventy-two feet, all in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated New York, December 17, 1920.

THE BANK OF UNITED STATES.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bank of United States, New York, for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the principal office thereof, at 320 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, at 12 noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 P. M.

Dated New York, December 23, 1920.

JOSEPH S. MARCUS, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Banking Corporation will be held at the office of the bank, No. 53 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, January 10, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

New York City, December 20, 1920.

CHARLES A. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway.

New York, December 27th, 1920.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 12th, 1921, at two P. M., at the office of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

METROPOLIS SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

New York, December 21st, 1920.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at its place of business, 31 Union Square, on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, at 2:45 P. M. E. S. LAFFEY, Secretary.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. JAMES MACBETH and ELIZABETH MACBETH, his wife, Plaintiffs, against HARRIET EMMA KENWORTHY, James Haffey, unmarried, John Haffey, unmarried, Henry Macbeth, Adelaide M. Cheh, his wife, John Macbeth, widower, Robert Macbeth, "Annie" Macbeth, his wife, name Annie fictitious, true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiffs, Mary Ann McIntyre, Sarah Jane Johnson, John T. Haffey, unmarried, Isabelle V. Hessler, sometimes known as Belle Hessler, Ethel V. Brownell, Roy T. Norton, Hazel Norton, his wife, Clyde H. Norton, unmarried, Lillian M. Benham, Sarah Haffey, Anna Haffey, widow of Robert M. Haffey, deceased, William E. Haffey, unmarried, Hazel E. Grey, Edna M. Turner, Robert M. Haffey, unmarried, Bertha M. Haffey, Myrtle R. Haffey, Thelma L. Haffey, Evelyn F. Haffey, Robert W. Macbeth, Phoebe Catherine Macbeth, his wife, Jessie L. Macbeth, widow of William Macbeth, deceased, Robert W. Macbeth, as sole qualifying executor of the Last Will and Testament of William Macbeth, deceased, Free Methodist Church "Mary" Lee, name Mary fictitious, true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiffs, Defendants.

To each and every person not a party to the above entitled action, who had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the real property belonging to any of the persons above named on the 24th day of November, 1920:

Please take notice that I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee in the above entitled action, by an order of this Court made and entered herein on the 24th day of November, 1920, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of November, 1920, do, in pursuance of said order, give notice that you are required by said order to appear before me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1921, to prove your lien and the true amount due or to become due to you by reason thereof, and if you fail so to do, your lien will be forever barred by the final judgment to be entered in said action.

Dated, December 3d, 1920.

HENRY WILLARD BEAN, Referee.

The real property to be sold in this action is described in the complaint which was filed herein in the office of the Clerk of the said County of New York on the 23d day of April, 1920, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twentieth Street, distant three hundred and ten feet easterly from the intersection of the northerly side of Twentieth Street and the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, twenty feet; thence southerly again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety-two feet to the northerly side of Twentieth Street and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twentieth Street, twenty feet to the point of beginning.

HENRY WILLARD BEAN, Referee.

CLARKE & FROST, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of Chic Waist Co. to Arthur Leonard Ross for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, through Joseph Feldstein, auctioneer, today, Monday, December 27, 1920, at 11 A. M., at 19 West 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of above named assignor, consisting of trimmings, thread and a very fine plant for the manufacture of ladies waists, factory and office fixtures, etc.

ARTHUR LEONARD ROSS, Assignee.
SHAINE AND WEINRIB, Attorneys for Assignee, 299 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Henry Brady

Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 27th, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon at Rotunda of the County Court House, all the right, title and interest which the defendant Oppenheimer Institute, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, which it had on Dec. 20th, 1920, or at any time thereafter of, in and to certain certificates of stock aggregating one thousand and four shares of the Oppenheimer Institute, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. Also a formula under which special medicines for the treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction have been manufactured and all the good will which developed through certain advertising.

DAVID H. KNOTT, Sheriff.
NICHOLAS P. SINNOTT, Deputy Sheriff.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted—Quantities. H. S. Meritzer, 259 5th Av., New York. Murray Hill 2899.

BLOOMERS Wanted — Cotton, quantities; cash. S 591 Times.

CAMBRIC Wanted—64-60; spot cash; submit samples. T. M. Greig Co., Elmira, N. Y.

COATS and SUITS Wanted—A prominent jobber placing orders on better numbers; 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., Monday, only. 34 West 27th, 7th floor.

COATS and SUITS and WRAPS Wanted—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and high priced. 29 West 30th, 9th floor.

COATS and WRAPS Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring ladies,' juniors' and children's all week. 9th floor, 3 East 17th.

COATS Wanted—Jobber looking at Spring coats and wraps; medium grade. Call any morning, 56 West 22d, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber open for Spring coats and wraps; call all week. Rosing & Cohn, Inc., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS Wanted—If you have fine wraps and tricotine dresses and wish to turn into cash, call store, 154 West 31st.

COATS and WRAPS Wanted—Placing orders on high-grade coats and wraps for Spring. 10 East 33d, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats of the better kind. 236 5th Av., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted—Infants' and children's. Jobber looking at Spring samples. 24 West 17th St., 2d floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Spring models. 5th floor, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND WRAPS Wanted—Looking at high-grade garments only. 9 West 35th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted—Sport, high-grade; placing orders; afternoon only. 115 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted — Stouts; jobber placing orders. 6th floor, 142 West 29th St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Serpentine crepe, any quantity. M. N. Arida, 118 West 22d.

CREPE SATIN Wanted—Good quality; quantity; black, navy and brown. Holman & Franz, 49 East 31st.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted—Jullliards and Stewarts, in all colors. 37 West 28th, 5th floor.

CREPE Wanted—Like Stewart's 2386 and 2341, for spot cash. J 339 Times.

DEWKIST Wanted—Mailinson, all colors, for cash. Chelsea 2948.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses; better kind. Call all week, with samples, 9 West 31st, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders, charmeuse, taffetas; snappy models; regulars and stouts. 18 West 27th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on Spring dresses. Call with samples, Merry Maid Garment, 164 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing Spring orders; call with samples. Betty Dress Co., 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at, all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobbers looking at Spring line of dresses. 48 West 27th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at stouts and regulars. 115 West 29th.

GEORGETTE Wanted—Plain and printed, any quantity; the plain can be in gray; cheap; call with sample pieces. Dorfman & Wiesen, 1,115 Broadway.

GEORGETTES Wanted—Good quality 3x3 and 5-thread crepes. Damsey, 201 East 16th St.

GEORGETTES and CREPE DE CHINES Wanted—All colors. Madison Square 9426.

GEORGETTES and JAPS Wanted — At a price. Max Levine, 142 West 26th.

GINGHAMS Wanted—Everett chambrays, Essex chambrays, Everett classics, Yorks, Red Seals, Eastworth seersuckers, Yorks seersuckers, Golden cloths, Indanthrene zephyrs, Gaze marvel imperial chambrays, Bates seersuckers and Bates zephyrs, any quantity; spot cash. Franklin 1774.

HOSIERY, Underwear, Belts, Neckwear Wanted—If you want to realize cash, state quantities, prices in letter. D 193 Times.

JEANS Wanted—acific, Lonsdale or Hill's Barbarra Fritchie. Middy Corp., 19 East 17th.

MUSSALINES Wanted—Changeable twill and taffetas for spot cash. Faynette Waist, 24 East 21st.

MIGNONETTE AND TRICOTINE Wanted—Large quantities, at a price. Empress Dress, 134 West 29th.

PIN CHECKS and Stripes Wanted—Bliss-Fabians; also whipcords, Lawrence or Columbia moleskins, plain and fancy; Defiance, Pilot Jr., Ideal, Golden Rule and Signal chambrays. Mail swatches to Coppage Purchasing and Exporting Corporation, 503 Broadway.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted—Open to buy quantity, all colors, at a price. Maid Rite, 45 West 20th St.

POLO CLOTH Wanted—Stevens's 6165, all shades; also American 13058, shade 336. Spring 7243.

POLOS Wanted—American Woolen 21227-1, tan. M. R. Silverman, Pitroy 2781.

SERGES Wanted—Open to buy quantity 7301 or similar, cash. Davis & Stern, 534 West Broadway. Telephone Spring 3163.

SERGES Wanted—Big quantity; must be cheap; cash. Empire Waist & Dress Co., 54 East 11th St.

SERGES Wanted—Spot cash; 6301, 11, 0, 104, 94, WFX, 54296, 0030, 7301, 11433, 54289. Madison 5479.

SERGES, TRICOTINES Wanted—8, 0030, 7120, 7301, 0388, other makes. Watkins 2195.

SERGES Wanted—7301, navy and black; quantities; cash. Chelsea 2079.

SERGE Wanted—7002 or 0002, for cash. I Wasserman, 39 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted—6017, 4632, 104, 1464. Call Watkins 3482.

SHIRTINGS Wanted—Satin striped tub silks, crepe de chines, foulards, in any quantity, for spot cash. Call with samples, Store, 34 East 29th.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy for spot cash, ¾ and 5-thread crepe de chines; also crepe meteors, radiums, satins, messalines, georgettes, taffetas, sport silks, printed georgettes; also all kinds of shirtings and all kinds of remnants in silk from 1¼ yards up. Store, 34 East 29th. Madison Square 2675.

SILKS Wanted—Open for any quantity of Spring fancy silk linings. Call, with samples, Siegel & Barkett, 1,237 Broadway.

SILK SHIRTING Wanted—Remnants, for spot cash; state quantity. Box 15, Room 206, 286 5th Av.

SILK Wanted—Four mme. natural Kaga and Kawamata. Store, 111 East 24th St. Phone Madison Square 4543.

SILK Wanted—Plain and changeable, taffeta and satins; also crepe de chine. M. N. Arida, 118 West 22d.

SILKS Wanted—Printed radiums, will pay cash if necessary. Call Watkins 8042.

SILKS Wanted—Plain, radium linings. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d.

SILKS Wanted—Tub silk, plain, color. Louis Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

SILK Wanted—Novelties, for skirtings. Pioneer, 3 West 29th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted—Lightweight, any quantity, cash. Betty Dress Co., 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted—Wraps; jobber looking better grade. 19 Madison Av., 13th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Any quality, dark shades heavy crepe de chines and crepe back satins for cash. Madison Square 2612. 43 East 31st (1st floor).

TAFFETAS Wanted—Will buy any quantity in black and colored taffeta for spot cash; call with samples. Bassers, 34 East 29th.

TAFFETA and Canton Crepe Wanted—200 pieces, good grade, at a price; will pay cash. Schroeder & Co., 43 West 36th.

TAFFETA Wanted — Navy, brown, gray, black; what have you to offer? Hugo H. Levy & Bro., 29 West 36th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Brown, navy and Japan blue. Samuel Krebs Co., 861 Broadway. Spring 4481-4482.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy, brown, black, gray and taupe; spot cash. Metropolitan Maid, 9 West 31st.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy and brown; quantity, for cash; must be cheap. Phone Fitzroy 2754.

TAFFETAS Wanted—For cash, 3249 and 206 or similar, all shades. Letzter, 433 4th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Brown; good quality. M. R. Silverman, 1,372 Broadway. Fitzroy 2781.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Changeable, in evening shades; good qualities; for cash. 111 West 27th, 6th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Dark colors, quantity; will pay spot cash. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Navy and brown; any quantity, for cash. Blau & Hirsch, 143 Madison Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Big quantity; must be cheap; cash. Empire Waist & Dress, 54 East 11th.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Large quantity, all shades. I. Strpicher, 142 5th Av.

TAFFETA Wanted—Better grade black and colors. Madison Square 9426.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Browns only, heavy quality. Longacre 4469.

TAFFETAS Wanted—Lincoln Dress, 47 West 32d.

TAFFETAS and CREPE DE CHINES Wanted. Betty Dress Co., 1,123 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted—Taffetas and Canton Crepes. Wiesen Co., 39 West 32d St.

TAFFETA Wanted—All colors; cash. Bildmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Big quantity; must be cheap; cash. Empire Waist & Dress, 54 East 11th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Spot cash; for navy, $1.75. Nonpareil Costume Co., 6 East 17th.

BUYERS' WANTS.

TRICOTINE Wanted—For cash, 0388 or similar; also tricotines about $2. Tuchman & Meyers, 17 West 28th.

TRICOTINES Wanted—Lorraine and Andrew, navy and sand. Jacob Dorf, 10 East 33d.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Good tricotine at a price. Alper & Schultz, 1,140 Broadway.

TRICOTINE Wanted—$2 cash for any good make. Myer Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Good quality. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d.

TRICOTINE Wanted—Andrews 5782, navy-Longacre 3035.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted—Stevens's 2831, shades 4 and 6. S. Bloom & Co., Chelsea 9646.

VELVETS Wanted—Will buy quantities of silk panne, mill ends, and Lyons velvet; must be cheap. Spring 8676.

VENETIANS AND GABARDINES Wanted. Pioneer Skirt Co., 3 West 29th.

WAISTS Wanted—Good georgettes and novelties; cash. K. & W., 484 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

ARMY-NAVY dealers, phone or write for Cat. No. 304; U. S. Navy will sell clothing and other material, used or damaged, by sealed bids 11 A. M., Dec. 30, at Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, 8th floor, Navy Supply Depot, 29th and 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tel. Sunset 8100, Ext. 54. Goods can be examined now at Salvage Depot, foot 37th St., Brooklyn, and Bldgs. 3-486, Brooklyn Navy Yard. Articles include: Aeronautic helmets and electric suits, fur lined; boots lined sheepskin; aero union suits, gabardine or fur lined; undershirts and drawers, light cotton or heavy; mismate footwear; leather boots and shoes; rubber arctics, odd sizes; windproof trousers and coats; blanket shirts; imitation leather coats; pants, goods; woolen trousers and coats; blue overcoats; white trousers; blue jerseys and overshirts; dungaree jumpers and trousers; leggings; bath towels; cap ribbons; woolen and cotton socks; ponchos; cheese cloth; mosquito netting; Cloth Cuttings, etc.

ARMY GOODS—Jerkins's, finest lot, immediate delivery from floor; also other merchandise bargains; bring cash. Walden, 100 5th Av.

CANTON CREPE—Pure silk, all colors, nearby delivery. Samuel Feldman. Gramercy 1283.

COATEES—Plush, also cloth coats, jobs, fur trimmed, close out, exceptionally low prices. Korostoff, 12 West 21st st.

COATS AND WRAPS—Immediate delivery; chamolstyns, cevas, valdynas, tasmanias, bolivia, &c.; nutria, Australian opossum and raccoon trimmed; also a large assortment of cheaper coats at a price. Stollerman, Donovan & Berkman, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS AND WRAPS—Fur trimmed and plain; wonderful variety of style; made in the season's most desirable fabrics; priced exceptionally well. Meszritzky & Stollerman, 26 West 27th.

COATS, WRAPS AND SUITS below cost—Silvertones, velours, Bolivias trimmed with Australian opossum, nutria and seal. Etkin, 106 West 32d.

COATS—2,000, sacrifice, including our silk plush, fur-trimmed coatees, $9.75. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS—Wrappy styles, large fur collars, cheap; also plain and fur trimmed suits. Lee Hexter & Co., 38 West 25th.

COATS—25 Australian opossum-trimmed; closing out at $19.75; also others, cheap. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS AND WRAPS—Spring's smart models now ready. N. Hurwitz & Son, 38 West 21st.

COATS—Children's, juniors' and ladies', for January sales. D. Kantor & Wasserman, 8 East 17th.

COATS—200 wraps and coats, better grade, fur trimmed and plain, at sacrifice prices. Rubinstein & Dechter, 140 West 22d.

COATS—Peco and Baffin seal plush, fur trimmed, at final prices. Tannen & Kaplow, 146 West 26th St.

COATS—Children's, juniors', ladies', fur trimmed; close out. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d.

COATS—Sacrificing Bolivias, suedines, plain and fur-trimmed. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS AND WRAPS—1,000 to close out at a price. Monarch Garment Co., 236 5th Av.

COATS—Children's cloth, all sizes; close out 200 at a price. Rilly-Polly, 48 W. 22d.

COATS—Children's, to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st.

COATS AND WRAPS of the better kind close out. 32 East 31st, 10th floor.

COATS—Big sacrifice; ladies' cloth, fur-trimmed, assorted; $6.75. Frank, 48 W. 22d.

COATS—800, at a great sacrifice. 40 West 27th, 4th floor.

CORDUROY—Narrow wale, 36-inch, Burgundy, 50c. Gramercy 0155.

CORDUROYS — 9000, 613, all colors; also remnants. Stuyvesant 1404.

CREPE DE CHINE—Crepe meteors and georgettes, 52 colors, and silks of every description, for spot delivery; prices far below manufacturing cost; export trade solicited. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 7360.

CREPES, Canton—All shades, good quality; immediate delivery. Letzter, 433 4th Av.

DRESSES—We have about 2,000 all-jersey dresses, embroidered on waist and skirt, at the unusually low price of $5.75; also tricotines and serges at remarkably low prices; if interested, call, write or wire. Goldblatt & Schaeffler, 130 West 25th. Chel

DR. CRAFTS RENEWS ATTACK ON MOVIES

Says His Bureau's Reform Plans Contain No Reference to the Sabbath.

NEWSPAPERS ARE SCORED

Y. M. C. A. Audience Told Day of Rest Is as Essential as Sacred Marriage.

Introduced as "the man who has charge of the morals of the country," the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, head of the International Reform Bureau, which maintains a lobby in Washington, told his audience at the West Side Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday, that the vampire Sunday was already here and that there was evidence that sportsmen were trying to bring about a pugilistic Sunday. He renewed his attack on the movies and producers and declared that never was there such a need for reform in the character and kind of films presented to the public as today.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Crafts was heckled by a man describing himself as an ex-Presbyterian, who raised the point that Christians were not keeping the Biblical Sabbath, but rather the first day of the week and wondered how the reformer's Sunday campaign conformed to the facts. In answering, Dr. Crafts, who took the position that the Christians observed the proper Sabbath, criticized the Jewish Sabbath Alliance.

"I have in my possession a letter from the Jewish Sabbath Alliance expressing confidence in our work, but, nevertheless, the alliance stands for the present movies, bad as the films are," he said. "I am sorry to say that many of the members of the alliance have been misled into espousing the cause of Sunday movies. It seems curious to me that the members of the Jewish Sabbath Alliance should be championing their brothers in the business."

The topic of Dr. Craft's address, as announced by the Y. M. C. A., was: "What Are the Proposed Blue Laws and How Much of Them Will America Stand For?" He began by saying that religion was the one cure for not only the crime wave, but also the vice wave which he believed was of greater proportions and much more serious. The first law the country needed was the law of God, which would not be taking the sun out of Sunday, but putting delight in it.

No Such Entity as Blue Laws.

Dr. Crafts maintained there was no such entity as blue laws and he resented the tendency of some people to link up the Puritans with the so-called blue laws. The term originated from a book by a man named Peters who was expelled from the Connecticut colony for disloyalty, he said. The Puritans had many more virtues than faults, as indicated by the successful fights they and their descendants had waged against "King George, king cotton and king alcohol," he added.

"Peters wrote his blue book as a satire on certain ridiculous laws which he declared Connecticut had on its statute books," Dr. Crafts explained. "Peters never believed any one would be fool enough to take his book seriously, but he had no idea how many fools there would be today. If you call a real law a blue law, then you are a traitor. Before a law is passed those who are opposed to it have their opportunity to express themselves, and once it is on the statute books a man who would break it is a red anarchist.

"What sort of Sunday does America want?" asked Dr. Crafts. "Germany has its beergarden Sunday, France its horse-racing Sunday and Spain its bullfighting day. The vampire Sunday is already here, and if I interpret the desires of the International Sporting Club, which recently sponsored a parade of floats through the streets of the city, they want a pugilistic Sunday. I believe it would be better though to have the gambling, horse-racing or bullfighting Sunday than the vampire moving pictures which are shown on that and other days. We are not out to destroy the movies, but to clean them up and make them a better substitute for the saloon. Before the producers can put forth their claim for especial privilege of commercializing the films on Sunday they must show that they are fit to be exhibited on other days."

The speaker said that investigations which he had made indicated to him that the majority of picture theatres wanted the plans in which the sex lure was featured.

Sunday Reform Not His Plan.

Dr. Crafts said the program of the International Reform Bureau contained no reference to Sunday. A bill which was pending for a stricter Sunday observance in the District of Columbia was being handled by a local organization, he said.

"We said there are four things which we wanted to do right now, namely, clean up the movies, concentrate whisky now being held in some four hundred warehouses, prevent the smuggling of drugs to China from New York and Philadelphia and bring about legislation against interstate gambling," Dr. Crafts continued.

"And what has happened to us is a study in newspaper methods. No sooner than our announcement had been made than some of the New York newspapers began to connect us with the Lord's Day Alliance and the mythical blue laws. Three papers here got delerium tremens over the coming of prohibition, and they began to spill barrels of ink over the fiction and to become hound crazy in their chase after a phantom fox.

"The point taken by New York is, shall we have Sunday movies," he added. "The question the Lord's Day Alliance asks is, shall we repeal the special privileges of the film interests. What the United States stands for is an American Sabbath. There are plenty of other days to attend ball games, now that we have half-holidays and daylight saving, the theatres and other forms of amusement. We want one day when the nation can think and reflect. We want one day when every form of commercial activity shall stop except that connected with religion or errands of mercy. The question of a day of rest has come down to us along with the sacredness of marriage, and is just as essential. The saying that the Declaration of Independence was not written in the backroom of a saloon is a mighty true one."

NEW DRY LEAGUE ATTORNEY.

Orville S. Poland to Work With Robert G. Davey at Albany.

Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, will be in charge of the Legislature Department of the Anti-Saloon League of New York on Jan. 1, it was announced yesterday. Robert C. Davey, counsel and superintendent of the Law Enforcement Department of the league, who has been the league's chief representative at Albany, will assist Mr. Poland at Albany for a while.

Under the new arrangements Mr. Davey will give most of his attention to the "rapidly growing demands for legal counsel and assistance in connection with law enforcement work, which the Anti-Saloon League furnishes free to communities of the State."

DISCUSS FUSION PLAN ONLY.

Anti-Tammany Men Not Ready to Pick Candidates, Says J. M. Price.

Joseph M. Price, who took a prominent part in organizing the fusion committees which nominated the late John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor in 1915 and 1917, denied yesterday that conferences in which he had been recently engaged were for the purpose of putting forward former Police Commissioner Arthur Woods or any other individual as a fusion candidate for Mayor. Mr. Price said the discussion at the conferences centred entirely upon the method to be used to unite all the anti-Tammany forces of the city for the coming Mayoralty campaign. He said:

"In reference to the article appearing in the press this morning of a group formed to support a candidate for Mayor, it is very unfortunate that the impression should be given of the advocacy of any candidate at this time. Any such action now would be exceedingly foolish and those attending the conference had nothing of that sort in mind.

"The conference was called solely to talk over the situation relative to the next Mayoralty election. The discussion centred entirely upon the method to be pursued in organizing all the forces of the greater city, who are opposed to the present Hylan oligarchy and Tammany Hall, and the most effective means of bringing back an intelligent, responsive and efficient government to the City of New York.

"That movement is under way. When the time comes—and that is a long way off—candidates will be discussed, but not until then."

NOT CRUEL TO A TURKEY.

Carrying Bird Head Downward No Crime, Says Magistrate Levine.

Andrew Darrigher of 400 West Thirteenth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Max Levine in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with treating a turkey cruelly by carrying the fowl head down.

The turkey was intended to adorn the Christmas table of a family composed of a tuberculous mother and five children, but Darrigher never got the chance to present it. In Greenwich Village he was stopped by a woman who said she was Anna Allors of 99 Lincoln Avenue, an agent for a humane society. The woman called Patrolman George Fregal of the Charles Street police station and ordered Darrigher arrested.

While one family waited vainly for its promised Christmas dinner, Darrigher spent his Christmas day under lock and key and the turkey strutted up and down the floor of an adjoining room.

"You're discharged, honorably," said Magistrate Levine to Darrigher when the case came up in court.

"So far as I can see, the turkey is the only one that has come fortunately out of this affair."

SALESMEN LEAD IN DIVORCE.

One Out of Every Nine Traveling Men Has Bonds Severed.

One out of nine traveling salesmen in the United States gets divorced, said Professor Rudolph M. Binder, head of the Department of Sociology at New York University, in an interview yesterday, as against one out of ninety-two farmers. As to the geographic distribution of divorce, the West leads all other sections in the number of divorces granted, while the North Central, South Atlantic and North Atlantic districts follow in the order mentioned. Japan grants a greater number of divorces than any other nation in the world. Childless couples are divorced more frequently than those having children.

"There has been a perceptible increase in the marriage rate in the United States," declared Professor Binder. "In the year 1890 316 per 10,000 were married; in 1900 the figures were 321 per 10,000, and the figures have been steadily mounting. This is especially true among the younger set."

NEW POST FOR DR. GODFREY.

Drexel Institute Head to Be Chairman of Management Education.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The resignation of Dr. Hollis Godfrey as President of Drexel Institute and his appointment as Chairman of the Council of Management Education were announced tonight. His resignation will take effect next October.

The Council of Management Education was formed last March and is composed of educators and leaders in industry in all parts of the country. Its chief object is to bring colleges and industry closer together in respect to the supply of trained managers.

Louis F. Musil of New York is Treasurer of the Council. Permanent headquarters will be established in Washington shortly after the first of the year.

Fire Menaces 75 Hospital Patients.

Seventy-five patients in the Beth David Hospital at 1,824 Lexington Avenue, were awakened early yesterday morning, by a fire in a storeroom adjoining the hospital, which willed the corridors with smoke and brought fire apparatus clanging up to the door. The fire was discovered by Alexander Niddy, night clerk, who turned in an alarm and then helped to quiet the patients in the building. There was no panic among the patients, and the damage was slight.

Jewish Chautauqua Opens.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Two hundred delegates are here attending the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Jewish Chautauqua Society which opened a six-day conference tonight with addresses by Dr. William Rocenau of Baltimore and others. The sessions will be taken up with studies of kindergarten work, religious schools and biblical history.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of HARRY MITTLEMAN & NATHANIEL ROMAN, individually and as copartners trading as THE LABRADOR FUR HOUSE OF AMERICA. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 27th of December, 1920, at 10:30 A. M., at 55 West 28th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of furs, skins, machinery, fixtures, etc. MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
SOBEL & BRAND, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAM DAVIS and WILLIAM GOLDMAN, individually and as copartners, trading as DAVIS & GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, December 27, 1920, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 42 West 46th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, fixtures, &c. THOMAS MATERS JR., Receiver.

SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL GOLDFARB, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, January 4, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 58 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, etc. MILTON M. SITTENFIELD, Receiver.

SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL WALLACH, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, January 3, 1920, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 150 West 28th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, fixtures, etc. HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.

SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BUILDERS MAY GAIN BY OPEN N. Y. MARKET

Manufacturers, Long Shut Out, See Hope of Getting Foothold in This City.

TRADE DISRUPTION GROWS

Whole Market Speculating Upon the Effect Changed Conditions Will Have on 1921 Activity.

Speculation is so rampant throughout the building industry as to the practical results of the sudden disruption of trade alliances that in spite of the constant diminishment of new projects basic building material prices are either holding firm or stiffening.

Of forty-two representative basic items quoted in the local building market twenty have dropped in price, six have stood still and sixteen have actually advanced since July. The heaviest volume of price reductions have taken place in lumber, brick and cement. Steel prices have dropped, but as compared with prices ruling last July they are still marked above the summer levels.

Cement, to cite another example, at $4.80 a barrel, delivered, is at the identical price ruling in July when a 25-cent empty bag rebate was allowed as now. Most of the basic lumber items have held rigidly during the recent reaction in prices in that department. Yellow pine timber, by way of example, shows a drop of only $2.50 since July as against a $47.50 drop in the price of 13-62x2½ B, and better sap flooring in the same period.

Of the sixteen items that show reductions in prices since July, the hollow tile, lime, neat wall cement and plaster boards were brought down within the last week by reason of the revival of the free lighterage practices by the railroads entering this harbor.

Discontinuance of association practices, such as have been indicated within the last fortnight, is having a tightening effect at sources of building material supply. If the process is carried to the extremes to which the prospective speculative builders hope they will go, namely, to permit non-union products to be employed in building construction in New York, manufacturers of certain kinds of building commodities which have shut out of this market almost entirely in recent years are expected to make liberal price concessions to gain a foothold here. This possibility applies, however, more to equipment and trim than to basic materials like brick, lime, plaster fireproofing material and lumber.

It being heretofore profitable to ship cement into New York only from within limited areas, consumers may look for another definite price drop in this commodity if, as a result of any change in market conditions, manufacturers at distant points beyond Zones 1 and 2, should decide to make a bid for New York's 1921 business.

Building material manufacturers are watching for great opportunities in this market if the trade situations undergo such sweeping changes as have recently been made apparent. Definite evidences of this is derived from current trade letters to sales managers and representatives, according to the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

A dominant company in the prepared roofing department, in which sweeping price reductions recently were heralded, sends out a letter saying to sales managers: "The low point has been reached. Within the next sixty days roofing and shingle prices must move upward. The letter proceeds to outline a policy whereby it protects dealers against any further decline in its prices. A hollow tile fireproofing manufacturer in reducing prices at this time on account of the lighterage concession makes the new low prices conditioned upon shipments starting within fifteen days, and must be completed before Aug. 31. Present prices are subject to change after thirty days.

Sand companies have notified distributers that they will shut down for two months after the first of the year. Dealers have little or no supply. Brick manufacturers have practically withdrawn from the market at the present price.

The Manufacturers and Workmen's Wage Committee have failed to reach an agreement regarding glass factory employe's wages for the next period and many of the plants supplying this commodity will close on Jan. 15. The next operating period may be delayed from six to eight weeks. There is small chance, therefore, of glass prices going lower. Shipments for March and April are being guaranteed even now against price decline to date of shipment.

Genuine iron pipe is months behind orders and prices are headed upward. Concessions heretofore obtainable on asbestos products are likely to be withdrawn at any time, as the shortage of asbestos fibre is becoming more acute.

TO FIGHT ANTI-VACCINATION.

Health Department Calls Meeting to Oppose Staten Island Antis.

Staten Island is being made the war centre of the anti-vaccinationists, who have held numerous public meetings recently. Another meeting will be held tonight in Masonic Temple, Port Richmond, at which Dr. Lucas and others are scheduled to speak.

The movement against vaccination was brought about recently, when Hugh McCullum Moore was summoned by the Board of Education for failing to send his daughter to school. The reason for her not going was that she had not conformed with the State law requiring vaccination. Ten summonses are expected this week for those who have taken the same attitude in regard to their children.

To overcome the anti-vaccinationists Dr. Royal S. Copeland of the Department of Health has called a public meeting in the Borough Hall, St. George, for Friday evening, Jan. 7. He will speak, as will Dr. Leland E. Cofer, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. William H. Park, pathologist of the City Health Department, and Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, an authority on vaccination. Borough President Valcin D. Van Name will preside at the meeting. The Medical Society of Richmond County will attend the meeting in a body.

SING SING OVERCROWDED.

Criminals Coming In So Fast 110 Are Sent to Other Prisons.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 26.—Sing Sing attendants reported today that the rush of criminals to the prison for the past week has been the largest in several years and that the influx from the courts will start again tomorrow and continue all the week.

During the past week an average of fifteen prisoners were received each day. While the bulk of the offenders are coming from New York City, Orange and some other counties in the suburbs of the metropolis are sending more criminals to the prison than ever before.

Major Lewis E. Lawes, the warden, has had to send away 110 Sing Sing convicts to Clinton, Great Meadow and Auburn prisons.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ARMION

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LEASES FROM FEBRUARY 1st

IF "seeing is believing" you *must* see the Armion. Here is a building of which it is easy to believe that owner, architect and builder have combined ideals and ideas to some purpose.

Great office businesses can make a permanent home in the Armion with full assurance of high-class co-tenants and a degree of convenience, comfort and accessibility unequalled.

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PROPERTY MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale
63 West 54th Street.
5 story American basement. Completely furnished. Owner going abroad is compelled to sacrifice. House in excellent condition.
Inquire immediately.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6200

FOR SALE
NO. 319 WEST 74TH ST.
5-Story American Basement Dwelling.
17 rooms, 3 baths, immediate possession.
For particulars apply to
CLARK T. CHAMBERS
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57th St., Near 5th Ave.
For sale or rent. Now used for high-class retail business. Apply
CLARK T. CHAMBERS
353 5th Av. Murray Hill 7520.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOMES AT MOUNT VERNON
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ANDERSON REALTY Co
22 East 1st St. Tel. 1844-5 Mount Vernon.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BEAUTIFUL STORES
For rent, through which several hundred people will pass daily. Rent reasonable. Four and a half years' lease.
HOTEL ALGONQUIN ANNEX,
APPLY C. D. STEELE,
59 WEST 44TH STREET.

LIGHT LOFT
50 x 100 ft.
281-283 EAST 133TH ST., NEAR 3D AV. Light three sides, best accessible factory location; steam heat, elevator. Melrose 8178.

Light Loft
TO LET
7th floor, about 11,500 Sq. Ft. Sublet
352 FOURTH AVE.
Suitable for offices and stockrooms.
Manufacturing Privileges
6 large elevators
Modern Throughout
Apply
Kirby Block & Fischer, Inc.,
On Premises,
Or your own broker

TO LET
5-7-9 West 37th St.
12th Floor, Top. 7500 Sq. Ft.
Excellent Light
Also SHOWROOM, 7th Floor
Possession February 1st, 1921
H. J. SACHS & CO., 38 West 21st St.

153 West 15th Street
LOFT
8,000 feet, one floor, $6,500. Exceptionally light, 2 electric elevators. Possession Feb. 1st. Inquire on premises or Greenstein, 206 West 29th Street. Watkins 9316.

CITY REAL ESTATE

35 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
Will be sold low for quick sale; 5-story brownstone dwelling; 16 rooms, 2 baths; 2 minutes from subway; must be all cash.
F. A. BLACK,
2 West 125th. Tel. Harlem 4706.

BEAUTIFUL home to be disposed of with lease; six room, three-bath apartment, furnished in mahogany, silver, linen, handmade quilts, canton blue china. Colonial Parkway Apts. (409). Audubon 1294.

EDGECOMBE AV., 255 (145th St.). Three-story private house and basement; immediate possession; being remodeled. Owner, LEONARD WEILL, 52 Broadway.

10 WALKER ST. Five-story loft building; possession Feb. 1; reasonable; easy terms. Owner, LEONARD WEILL, 52 Broadway.

$1,500 DOWN buys four-story flat with store, 1034 St., near Lexington Av.; price only $8,500. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Phone Bryant 2728.

51ST, EAST—Twelve rooms, 3 baths; latest improvements; 3 families. Plaza 4287.

90S, WEST—House, 18x100; electricity; immediate possession; $16,500. Phone Bryant 767.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Sacrifice, prettiest modern house, $13,500; value $18,000. Phone Bryant 767.

HANDSOME 3-story dwelling, near 86th St., can be bought with $2,000 down; electric lights. Telephone Columbus 224.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ONE-FAMILY STUCCO with garage; price right; terms reasonable. 2,811-2,823 Sedwick Av., north of Kingsbridge Road.

BUILDER ON PREMISES. Telephone Kingsbridge 1032.

NEAR Bronx Park, 5-story, 72 feet front, 4-4, 1-3 on a floor; up to date; rent $14,000; price $72,000. Phone up to 11 A.M., Hyman, Fordham 8479.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FLATBUSH (near Brighton Broadway subway station and Prospect Park)—New, up-to-date detached brick and stucco bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, sun parlor, breakfast room, 2 sleeping porches, all the latest improvements; tiled roof; double garage to match; must be sold; price $28,000; reduced from $40,000. Apply at 805 Church Av. Phone 2346 Flatbush or 2499 Flatbush evenings.

FLATBUSH (near Prospect Park)—2-family detached frame, 15 rooms and 2 baths, separate entrances; steam plants and heat; double garage; large lot; possession of both parts; price $16,000; owner leaving city. Apply 805 Church Av. Phone 2346 Flatbush or 2499 Flatbush.

NO CASH.
New six or seven room stucco Flatbush house, with garage; may be bought no cash down; only requirement is monthly payment equal to fair rental; will decorate to suit.
WILLIAMS-DEXTER CO., INC.,
72 Greenwich Av., N. Y. C. Watkins 7434.

HAVE new semi-detached house and garage; $150 month buys it. Garcia, 2,062 75th St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
Dignity, architectural harmony and perfect symmetry are embodied in this hollow tile residence of Spanish type, nestling on a hill-top; hundreds of visitors have admired it because of its unusual beauty and charming setting; many tempting offers have been rejected by the owner; now he is called out of the country and must sell before Feb. 1; accordingly price is $50,000. Phone today for an appointment to inspect. J. C. Greig, Richmond Hill 1713.

WESTMORELAND-LITTLE NECK — Plot 80x200; best location; free and clear; will sell all cash or part mortgage. E 71 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

452 5th AVENUE [KNOX BLDG.] S.E. Cor. 40th St.
Northerly Exposure, overlooking Public Library. Three offices of 500 to 600 sq. ft. each to let from May 1st.
For rents and particulars apply to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street

LOFT TO LET
116-118-120 East 27th ST.
From February 1, 1921
66 Feet 8 Inches Front
12th Floor; light on four sides; skylights; fireproof; 3 elevators; Fire Sprinkler equipment and all modern improvements.
For full particulars inquire of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

102E. 52nd ST. ParkAve.
2 very large and light rooms bath and kitchen
Apply to
R. C. VOTH, 375 Park Ave.

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STORE
and Basement
For Wholesale or Retail
35 W. 35th St.
Will Divide Store
Less Than $1.25 per Square Foot
Albert A. Rosenshine Building
Size of Building 57x100
Possession February 1st
Apply Premises or Your Own Broker

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Are you satisfied with your present Apartment?
If not—investigate
Jackson Heights
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
New Garden Apartments
Unusual neighborhood advantages. On Co-operative Plan.
Moderate Price—Liberal Terms.
Social and Business References Required.
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Queensboro Corporation
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Corner Madison Ave.
Send for Views and Details

Unfurnished—West Side.

Apartments for Rent
4 West 50th St.
Two and three rooms and bath.
Desirably located
Rent $2000 to $2500
Suitable for doctor
Immediate possession.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 MADISON AV. TEL. M. H. 6200

Harperley Hall
1 WEST 64TH STREET
UNFURNISHED
7 Rooms and 3 Baths; Housekeeping
2-4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED
2, 3 and 4 Rooms, with Kitchenette
Refrigeration in all apartments
TELEPHONE "COLUMBUS 8500"

600 WEST 161st St.
6 ROOMS AND FOYER
BATHS, FIREPROOF
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
POSSESSION DEC. 1, 1920
INQUIRE MELROSE 4962.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

68 TO 72 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
3 and 5-Room Complete Apartments.
Beautiful water view; 5 minutes to Wall St.
G. GIRARD, 215 Montague St.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
HOMESEEKERS—Send for Virginia farm list. Dept. 264, Emporia, Va.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT, JAN. 1-MAY 1, 1921. Attractively furnished apartment; 2 minutes' walk to station; $165 per month.
BURKE STONE, INC. Bronxville 1480.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SPLENDID CORNER.
Plot, 150x165; ten rooms; all improvements; four fireplaces; porte cochere; splendid heating plant; fine lawn; all kinds fruit trees; garage; cars; worth at least $25,000; will sell for $12,750; $7,750 cash required. Mrs. Norris. Tel. Riverside 5133.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, new Colonial house at Fanwood, N. J.; 7 rooms; all modern impts.; steam heat, gas and electric; owner leaving town; price $7,500, only $3,000 cash; easy commutation to Newark or New York. P. O. Box 869, Albany, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PUBLISHERS will buy unrestricted private house for executive offices, between 34th and 72d Sts., Lexington and 8th Avs.; possession before May 1. B 520 Times.

WANTED—Church to buy or rent, between 120th and 155th Sts, west side; suitable hall will also do. A 916 Times Downtown.

HOUSE, 9 to 10 rooms, modern improvements; four adults. E 66 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, STORES AND LOFTS to rent in various locations. For particulars apply SAMUEL KRONSKY, INC., Manbridge Bldg., Broadway at 34th. Phone Fitzroy 772.

FOR RENT, on completion, Jan. 1, 1921, new one-story garage, facing PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL, 52x64. Phone Owner, Longacre 2722.

BROADWAY, 1,416—Light office, 450 sq. ft., corner 30th St.; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Phone Stuyvesant 3056 for appointment. Ego Trading Co.

LOFTS AND OFFICES.
DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.
BILTMORE REALTY CORP., TIMES BLDG.
PHONE BRYANT 7738-1527.

55TH ST., 243 WEST (adjoining Broadway) —Desirable stores for rent from May 1; light, up-to-date loft; immediate possession; rents reasonable; size 25x100. Apply premises.

OFFICES, LOFTS, WAREHOUSES, SHOWROOMS; ALL SECTIONS. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 32 NASSAU ST., JOHN 1171. 51 EAST 42D ST., VANDERBILT 9175.

OFFICES at 123 Liberty St., also one floor sub-divided; immediate possession; long lease. For particulars apply The Seneca Co., World Building.

FOR RENT—Attractive furnished suite of offices in Woolworth Building; switchboard; immediate possession. V 801 Times Downtown.

TO LET—7,500 square feet in three lofts at 36 cents a foot; 426 Broome St., between Broadway and Lafayette.
ROBERT BONSALL, 261 BROADWAY.

STORES, OFFICES, SHOWROOMS, READY FOR OCCUPANCY. VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES. EARLINGTON BUILDING, 51 WEST 27TH ST. PHONE 6213 CHELSEA.

NEW building, two floors and basement, 25x100, suitable for any kind of business; steam heat, electricity; immediate possession. 422 West 42d St.

STORE, 25x100; electric power, gas; ideal for manufacturing, hair ornaments; two years' lease; cheap rent. Y 2410 Times Annex.

PART OF STORE, temporarily; opportunity for wholesaler to dispose of stock direct to consumer; business section, half a block from Bloomingdale's, 232 East 59th St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE, sublet; use anteroom, telephone service; modern building, Madison Square; reasonable rent. 220 5th Av., Room 406.

LOFT 3,000 sq. ft. or part to let very cheap; no manufacturing; immediate possession. David Esterson, 112 East 19th. Stuyvesant 2290.

LOFTS, very light, immediate possession; steam; 25x104; 49 West 3d, 137 Grand St. Rhinelander 9337.

EAST 57TH ST business corner; 60 feet; 21-year net lease $16,500; principals only. Murray Hill 4639.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM ON 36TH ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. A. SMITH, 25 WEST 36TH ST.

TO RENT, light, modern loft, 1,800 square feet; splendid fixtures and partitions for sale. 33 West 46th, 5th floor.

STORE and loft to let; steam; $1,500 each. 16 East 13th St. S. H. Schrieber. Stuyvesant 3068.

FOR RENT—Approximately 500 feet of desirable office space, Aeolian Building. Apply Ellem & Jeffery, Agent, Aeolian Hall.

DESK, WITH TELEPHONE SERVICE. Downtown; attractive office. Room 218, 15 Park Row. Tel. Barclay 3320.

OFFICE SPACE or desk room, phone; stenographic service optional. Marvis, Canal 5047.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, telephone installed, furnished, rent all or part; near 42d St. Herron, 489 5th Av.

DESKROOM with telephone and stenographer service for rent from Jan. 1. 605 5th Av., ask for Mr. Simmons.

CORNER LOFT, excellent light, heated; immediate possession; $80. Apply premises, 42 Duane.

LOFT to sublet with fixtures. Holmes Protection and telephone. Top floor, 10 West 29th St.

SPACIOUS half loft; very light; about 30,000 sq. ft. to sublet. Apply 156 West 25th St., 10th floor.

42D, WEST—Furnished offices, stenographer, telephone; elegant building; reasonable. Phone Bryant 767.

PART of 5th Av. office to rent; telephone service. Room 1206, 516 5th Av.

STORE to rent; will fix up to suit tenant. 830 East 147th St.

DESK ROOM, desirable, in large, light office. Room 401, 305 Broadway.

OFFICE space; light, telephone; stenographer; moderate rent. 286 5th Av., Suite 508.

FURNISHED suite of offices, Jan. 1. 462 5th Av. Murray Hill 1779.

OFFICE to let. Inquire Room 1111, 32 Union Square.

20TH ST., 40 EAST—Loft, 25x92; light manufacturing allowed. See janitor.

8D ST., 53 WEST—Corner loft, 50x90; manufacturing. See Supt.

PART loft and showroom; reasonable rent; immediate possession. 654 Broadway.

OFFICE, 900 square feet, with telephone; immediate possession. 404 4th Av., Licht.

LOFT to let, suitable studio, light manufacturing; $600-$900. 12 West 19th.

DESKROOM space, phone service. Apply first floor, 17 5th Av. Stuyvesant 6293.

OFFICE SPACE with telephone service to let. Koenigsberg, 110 East 23d St.

OFFICE and desk room, telephone and stenographer service. Apply 503 World Building.

TWO furnished offices, telephone, &c.; reasonable. Suite 612, 220 West 42d St.

BROADWAY—Large store, suitable for big business. 2,626 Broadway and 99th St.

PRIVATE office, furnished; reasonable. 334 5th Av. (33d St.) Suite 403.

DESK ROOM, attractive office, reasonable. 334 5th Av. (33d St.) Suite 403.

STENOGRAPHER space, free rent for minor service. 334 5th Av. Suite 403.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CHOICE OUTSIDE OFFICE. IDEAL FOR SUBDIVIDING.

TO SUBLET AT ONCE OFFICE NOS. 505-6 AT No. 6 CHURCH ST.; 1,000 SQ. FT.; PRESENT LEASE AT REASONABLE RENTAL, EXPIRES MAY 1, 1921. INQUIRE AT ROOM 901, NO. 30 CHURCH ST.

BROADWAY CORNER OFFICE SPACE OVERLOOKING BAY, 745 SQ. FT., OR ADJOINING OFFICE 606 SQ. FT.; 10TH FLOOR. TELEPHONE L. P. SANGER, BOWLING GREEN 4328; NO AGENTS.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
The right location is half the battle; we have the location for your showrooms and executive offices; entire fourth floor in the Gorham Building, 386-390 5th Av., also 36th St. entrance; will lease for term of years at lowest price in this section; also offer in the same building, ninth floor, 2,000 square feet, beautiful studio space. Apply Duane Co., 296 Broadway, Telephone Worth 248.

STORAGE SPACE FOR YOUR FILES.
We can rent you any amount of space you might require for your old files and records, space from 50 square feet to as much as you might require, at the most reasonable figures, in the business district of the city; write us your requirements or send for our representative. Write C X, 520 Presbyterian Building.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
1,025 SQUARE FEET, 5 OFFICES.
POSSESSION FEB. 1.
3,000 SQUARE FEET OFFICE SPACE, Including Burglar Proof Vault.
All exceptional values, unexcelled light, at select Burrell Building, 171 Madison Av., corner 33d St. Apply Superintendent or phone Mr. Wilchins, Fitzroy 5080.

BROADWAY—57TH AV.—23D ST.
About 440 square feet office space to sublet on 9th floor, Flatiron Building; large light rooms with connecting private offices, partitions available for further division, if desired; immediate possession; long lease. Inquire Room 516, Flatiron Building, or 5th floor, 13 East 47th.

TO LET, 2,625 square feet for baking, manufacturing, or warehouse purpose; convenient and desirable locality; separate brick building; cement floor and metal ceiling; double door driveway; ground floor entrance; office space on second floor front; three rooms; wired for light and power; rent $2,500; occupancy Jan. 1. W 55 Times.

OFFICE SPACE to let; will sublet one office of suite in Thomas Jefferson Bldg., No. 4 Court Sq., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; will share telephone and stenographer expenses, if desired. Telephone Barclay 98, Mr. Esselstyn, Dalton Adding Machine Co., 634 Woolworth Bldg.

IMMEDIATE possession, a beautiful office and showroom, 500 feet on 5th Av., fully equipped wonderful fixtures, furniture, also telephone suitable for dress, waist, or cloak jobber; reasonable rent. Longacre 5435. Mr. Brown.

ENTIRE floor in garage, 10,000 square feet; light on four sides; including elevator service, light and heat; possession Jan. 1. 619-621 West 129th St., one block west of Manhattan St. subway station. Telephone Morningside 3691.

SEVEN-STORY modern corner loft building, near Canal St.; will lease for a long term of years, or will sell; suitable for offices or light manufacturing. Inquire Howard C. Forbes, 66 Broadway. Rector 747.

Brooklyn.

FACTORY FLOORS AND BUILDINGS.
Size to suit, concrete and mill construction; rents from 35c. to 90c. per square foot. Martin Co., 32 Court St., Brooklyn. Main 7708-5936.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE.
MACHINE shop wanted for manufacture of new windshield cleaner for automobiles. Manufacturers please reply immediately. Mr. Hansen, 306 West 40th St., City.

ground floor, about 2,000 square feet; about $200 per month; no long lease; 3 months' notice. D 214 Times.

BUILDING with ground floor space, from 6,000 to 10,000 square feet, no basement, from 23d St. to 86th St.; will buy; send full particulars. S 592 Times.

FACTORIES.

BROOKLYN, Queensboro, New Jersey factory properties, sale, rent and built on easy terms. Walter Baker Co., Factory Brokers, 758 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

29TH ST., 101-103 EAST (Hatfield House)—Elevator apartment hotel; desirable, 1, 2 and 3 room suites, maid and hall service; attractive rentals; furnished or unfurnished. SPOTS & STARR, INC., Times Building. Tel. Bryant 4000.

30TH (Corner Lexington Av., 163)—Apartment hotel, exclusively for women; corner suite, two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $30 weekly up. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH ST., 25 E

The New York Times

Classified Advertising Rates.

Count six words to an Agate line. (Minimum space two lines.)

	Per Agate Line.
Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
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Agents Wanted	65c
Employment Agencies	75c

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Business Opportunities (Agate Caps 20c).. 15c
Buyers' Wants and Offerings to Buyers.... 15c

For insertion in the Sunday edition, advertisements of schools, steamships, hotels and resorts must be received in The Times Building by noon Thursday. Real Estate and Apartment display advertisements by 6 P. M. Friday. Business Opportunities by 11 A. M. Saturday. All other classified advertisements not later than 12 o'clock noon Saturday.

Advertisements for insertion in the daily edition must be received by 4 P. M. on the day preceding insertion.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,628 (99th St.)—Eight light rooms, southerly exposure, $208.34 per month; possession.

COLUMBUS AV., 885 (near 103d St.)—Cozy, modern three-room and bath apartment, $70; will sell furniture cheap.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Doctor's office, two rooms and bath. Hotel Beresford, Central Park West, 81st St.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Doctor's office, 3 rooms; private entrance from street. Hotel Sevilla, 117 West 58th.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FURNISHED 6-room and 3-bath apartment, complete in every detail; finest location on Riverside Drive; wonderful view of Hudson River; possession to Sept. 15, 1921.
Apply WOOD, DOLSON & CO., INC.
Broadway and 80th St. Phone Schuyler 1100.

ELEGANT NEW MODERN APARTMENTS ONE, TWO, THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN AND BATH, INCLUDING MAID SERVICE, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
$105 TO $200.
330 WEST 86TH ST.
331 WEST 86TH ST.
1 WEST 96TH ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240—Two and three all outside front rooms, fireproof apartment hotel; wonderful view; reduced prices.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706 (148th St.)—Fireproof building; 6-room corner apartment; possession. Cortlandt 3861. Audubon 6804.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Handsome floor, also one-room apartment; suitable physician; references.

Unfurnished—Queens.

TO RENT—KEW GARDENS.
A most unusual opportunity to rent at a special price for Jan. 1, 1921 to Sept 30, 1921, a seven-room and three-bath apartment; southern exposure, all outside rooms, elevator service, large grounds. Edgeworth Smith, Inc., 1 West 34th St. Phone Fitzroy 5250 or at Kew Gardens Station, Phone Richmond Hill 1713.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
Two splendid new elevator buildings; 168 small apartments; selections of 3 and 4-room suites, at $1,320 per annum up; some with immediate occupancy. Apply "The Gardens Apt.," by station, or phone Boulevard 6545. Guron L. C. Earle, Agent, 260 West 86th St., N. Y. Tel Schuyler 8399.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished apartment from Jan. 1 to June 1, containing 4 bedrooms and 2 baths; also maid's room and bath; do not require silver or linens; rent must be reasonable. Address C. W. Avery Cottage, Woodmere, L. I.

FURNISHED 2 or 3 rooms with bath and kitchenette, for married couple; transportation to downtown necessary; reasonable rent; references. D 224 Times.

RESPONSIBLE Christian couple want living accommodations; good neighborhood; near subway; $100-$125 monthly; best references. D 223 Times.

TWO BEDROOMS, bath, dining room, kitchen; near Central Park; January to April; A1 references. Responsible, A 580 Times.

SEND details of your Fur. Apts. to rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 152 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

FAMILY requires possession of unfurnished apartment Jan. 15; must contain four bedrooms and two baths, also maid's room and bath; three years lease. B 1019 Times Annex.

WANTED—A two or three room housekeeping apartment, furnished, in Far Rockaway, after Feb. 1; two ladies. Y 2409 Times Annex.

LIBERAL bonus, small apartment; would consider rooms over garage, or basement; improvements. Write Box 25, 1,464 3d Av.

SMALL APARTMENT or two unfurnished rooms, below 100th St. west; state particulars. Immediate, B 1029 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

50TH (cor. Lexington Av., 163)—Exclusively for women; $11 weekly and up; room with use of bath, $14 weekly up; room with private bath, $18 weekly and up; cosy, sunny, comfortable. Hotel Rutledge.

50TH ST., 146 EAST—Comfortable front room, with adjoining bedroom; steam heated; gentlemen only. Inquire Beggs.

53D, LEXINGTON AV., 593—Connecting rooms; subway; gentlemen only; references. Plaza 9360.

56TH, 9 EAST—Back parlor, pantry, kitchenette, electric light, steam heat; business couple.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST—Artistic, old mahogany and chintz, immaculately clean, warm, continuous hot water, restaurant connected.

47TH, 106 WEST (Raleigh Hall)—A residence for men; attractively furnished rooms, with and without baths or shewers; writing, smoking, lounge, billiard rooms.

47TH, 41 WEST—Elegant parlor, bath, electricity, steam, large room; studio basement.

56TH ST., 318 WEST.—Gentleman will share studio apartment with gentleman. Phone 8307 Circle after 7 P. M.

54TH, 149 WEST—Large bedroom, elegantly furnished, private bathroom, electricity; select; references.

54TH, 129 WEST—Large back parlor, private bath; kitchenette privileges, telephone; references.

57TH ST., 231 WEST—Clean, bright, comfortable room, twin beds, elevator, electricity, bath. Apartment 52. Columbus 1418.

72D, 268 WEST—Well-heated, large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette privilege.

72D, WEST—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM, $10; LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 858.

72D, 142 WEST—Suite, spacious, sunny, electricity, gas logs, select, meals optional.

76TH, 5 WEST—Large front room, twin beds, bath, beautifully furnished; reasonable.

76TH, 138 WEST—Large, sunny room, newly decorated and furnished, adjoining bath with shower, steam heat, electricity.

81ST, 102 WEST—Attractive front room, well heated, suitable two, electricity, phone.

76TH, 42 WEST—Homey front room, running water, apartment hotel service, Victrola, telephone, bath adjoins. Schuyler 4368.

76TH, 239 WEST—Newly furnished room, twin beds, private bath, $20; gentlemen.

77TH, 112 WEST—Large, warm rooms; twin beds; electricity, phone; $16.

79TH, 131 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, private baths, exceptional accommodations; reasonable.

80TH, 153 WEST—Back parlor, dining room; kitchenette privileges, telephone.

84TH (2,333 Broadway)—Large room for 2 gentlemen; electricity, steam, separate beds; $12.50 weekly; references. Apt. 5. Wilson.

85TH ST WEST (Near Drive) — Double, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Schuyler 5771, Ext. 2.

87TH ST., 160 WEST—In private house, large, sunny room, adjoining bath, running water in alcove; references requested.

88TH, 153 WEST—Berkley Chambers, attractive double room, running water, adjoining bath.

89TH, 130 WEST—Beautifully furnished double and single rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; subway and elevated location.

89TH, 339 WEST—Magnificently furnished room, adjoining bath, $100 month. 6082 Schuyler.

97TH, 172 WEST—Beautiful room with bath; also medium room and skylight.

97TH, 241 WEST—Large front room, kitchenette privilege, electricity; also small room.

97TH (Riverside Drive)—Handsome room, teacher's apartment; congenial young woman. Schuyler 3038.

97TH, 68 WEST—Comfortable room; electricity; private house; business people. Schuyler 8506.

98TH, 61 WEST—Beautiful room; private house; private bath; electricity, telephone.

BOARDERS WANTED

45 cents a line.

East Side.

50TH (corner Lexington Av., 163)—Rooms with meals, $18 weekly up; good home cooking, hotel service, elevator, telephone; for women exclusively. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 54th)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST—Single and double rooms, with board; references.

74TH, 149 WEST—Single, double, private bath, electricity; ideal location; purest foods.

76TH, 9 WEST—Elegant large room, private bath; suitable 2 or 3; refined Jewish boarding house; table guests. Berger.

80TH, 143 WEST—Large, warm room; 2d floor; table board; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt) — Attractive, modern, steam heat; references; table guests.

102D ST., 247 WEST—Large front room, adjoining bathroom, in high-class Jewish house. Riverside 6343.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

96TH, 34 WEST—Bright, comfortable room, in private residence; electricity, hot water.

102D, 247 WEST—Furnished rooms, with and without private bath; all improvements. Riverside 6343.

103D, 11 WEST—Connecting front rooms; single beds; steam, electricity; gentlemen. Miller.

103D, 306 WEST—Two adjoining rooms; steam, electricity, bath; strictly private family.

103D, 88 WEST—Large parlor and bedroom, suitable three; also single. Laughlin.

113TH (Between 7th and 8th Avs.)—Beautiful large, double front room; 2 gentlemen or business couple. Cathedral 6159.

118TH, 210 WEST—HOTEL CECIL. ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATHS; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Beautiful large room, front, steam, electricity; gentlemen. Schuyler 10150.

HOTEL ABERDEEN—Rooms with private bath; telephone in rooms; modern hotel service; fireproof; $17.50 weekly, permanent. 32d St., bet. 5th Av. and Bwys. Penn. 1600.

RIVERSIDE, 151 (87th)—Beautiful room, dressing room; modern bath; kitchenette privilege.

ROOMS WANTED

Furnished.

WANTED, two rooms and bath, near subway, desirable location; state price, phone number. D 159 Times.

FRONT or back room, with running hot water $6 to $7 weekly; full particulars. N 807 Times Downtown.

FRONT or rear room, south of 86th St., Lexington Av. preferred; gentleman; state price. E 67 Times.

WELL EDUCATED young man, Jewish, desires room, homelike, with refined American family; references. E 58 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires comfortable furnished room, bath, Forties, reasonable price. E 59 Times.

THREE gentlemen want three bedrooms and parlor. Write 708, Hotel America.

FRONT double room with twin beds; father and son. Stern, Vanderbilt 3097.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT, MANAGER, SECRETARY, wishes position where efficiency and thorough knowledge of detail are essential; experienced credit, checking, collections. D 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, three years' practical experience, cost and general accounting, stenography, &c., capable of taking full charge, place as Asst. Treas. student, age 22; salary $30; at present employed, desires to change. B 514 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, steno-typist, 6 years' experience, excellent English, double entry, controlling accounts, honest, refined, best references, seeks responsible residential position. D 216 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 6 years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts, commercial, manufacturing, capable correspondent, head executive, best references, seeks responsible position. D 215 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 3½ years' experience double entry bookkeeping, controlling accounts and trial balance. A 885 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-EXECUTIVE, 10 years' mercantile experience, capable, conscientious, desires position; excellent references. Miss Marks, 6 West 107th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; salary $20. M. L. Frankel, 1,676 Garfield St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, accurate, conscientious, thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts. 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; experienced, efficient; $20. Miss Koppel, 757 East 152d.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, college graduate; financial statements, typewriting; $30. A 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, part time; write up books, daily or weekly; trial balances; reasonable. Y 740 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Competent; 8 years' experience; capable of taking entire charge. A 937 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, dependable, recommended, controls, balance, knowledge typewriting; $20. Phone Mount Vernon 877J.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, some experience; willing worker; reference; $18. A 703 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, stenographer; 3 years' experience; reference; $18. L 633 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience; competent, executive ability, credentials; $30. A 598 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, capable taking entire charge of busy office; $30. E 68 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, reliable, private or commercial; city or country; willing worker; references. D 220 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, 4 years' experience, permanent or temporary work. B 487 Times.

COOK, first-class, would go out by day, hour; luncheon, dinner, engagement parties specialty; reasonable. Phone 3876 Wadsworth.

RESEARCH worker, experienced feature story writer, newspapers, magazines, publicity, special training history, college graduate; now in business; would return to journalism. E 57 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, capable assuming executive duties; conscientious and trustworthy correspondent. A 892 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, competent, desires responsible position; highest credentials; nine years' experience. D 111 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge accounting, desires part-time position. P 399 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, refined; highest credentials; $25. C 405 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced French, English; good translator; permanent or temporary position; also work to do at home; best references. A 720 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French-English, knowledge Spanish, German, 5 years' experience export, import shipping details, competent. A 1083 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, neat, accurate, willing; two years' experience; $20. D., 1,418 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, reliable, conscientious, desires position with first-class American house; $22. Engram; 123 West 128th St. Phone Morningside 6832.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, high school graduate; one year's experience. A 1063 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner; bright, accurate; $15. Wadsworth 6270, Apt. 54. 473 West 158th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, 5 years' experience; references; $30. A 909 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, rapid, neat; excellent credentials; $25. A 886 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; switchboard operator; references; $16. L 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced; conscientious; college education; $25. S 747 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, efficient, conscientious, neat. F., 202 West 116th. University 6950.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; willing, accurate; references; $18. A 714 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, Christian; legal work preferred; $35. A 886 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, reference, desires reliable position. F. Brender, 10 East 109th.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, office assistant; references; $20. L 686 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; $25; rapid and accurate. L 656 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 4 years' experience, typist; permanent position. A 889 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

TYPIST, experienced, ledger, payroll clerk, correspondence, switchboard, capable responsibility; excellent references; ambitious. Box 202, 1,152 Mytle Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, experienced, ledger, payroll clerk, correspondence, switchboard, capable responsibility; excellent references; ambitious. Box 202, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, office assistant, 3 years' experience; references; $18. L 655 Times Downtown.

YOUNG gentlewoman seeks position, Western States, with American family; bright, capable, domesticated; generally experienced; linguist; fond of outdoor life. E 50 Times.

YOUNG LADY in dental office, experienced. Schuyler 1405.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency), 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency—First-class servants, 2,280 Broadway, cor. 82d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—25; senior; several years' public accounting and business experience, thoroughly acquainted with Federal and State income tax laws, college graduate; capable executive; unquestionable references; salary $2,800. C 110 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS - Systematizers — Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, income tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers. The Stim Co., 39 Cortlandt St. Rector 4678.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, experienced controls, costs, statements; efficient and able producer; asset to concern offering future. B 526 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, audited, systems, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly up. Goldwater, 299 Broadway. Worth 5068.

ACCOUNTANT—Books audited, closed, systematized, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers. F. Parrett, Room 901A, 29 Broadway. Telephone 1983 Whitehall.

ACCOUNTANT (26,) experienced, certified (Hampshire); situation wanted certified firm doing high-grade, conscientious, thorough work. V 283 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires connection, certified firm; tax knowledge. L 668 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 24, experienced, university student; $25; references. A 953 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, desires connection with certified accountant. A 680 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 23, experienced junior, college student; highest credentials. A 944 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 23, experienced auditor, income tax; well educated; $30. E 69 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, 7 years' experience foreign language field, desires position with agency. A 950 Times Downtown.

BINDERY FOREMAN, 25 years' experience; best reference. D 382 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, thoroughly experienced, capable handling credits, collections, controlling accounts, trial balance, statements; college education. E 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, general office man, 28, thoroughly experienced; speaks English, German, Czechoslovak; best references. Refs. 1,627 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, take charge, handle correspondence, collections, knowledge of accounting. D 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 24, 6 years' experience; highly recommended. A 952 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, complete charge; selling experience; stenographer; excellent record. B 485 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 4 years' experience, correspondent; full charge. A 700 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, part time; write up books, daily or weekly; trial balances; reasonable. S 923 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements. E 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, thoroughly competent, several years' experience; willing, obliging, gentlemanly; desires position city, country; salary secondary to opportunity; long, unquestionable references. Melrose 1171.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, part time; gentleman employing most competent chauffeur for afternoon driving recommends him for evening, Sunday and holiday driving. Inquire H. Cohen, Apartment 34, Manhattan Square Hotel.

CHAUFFEURS—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, served three years in shop, four years driving; careful driver; will furnish excellent references. Jas. Ferguson, 538 W. 126th. Morningside 9555.

CHAUFFEUR, single, efficient, wishes position with private family; five years' experience with high-grade cars; best references. Goldenphal, 501 West 111th. Cathedral 6386.

CHAUFFEUR, married; excellent and careful driver, good mechanic; neat appearance, 4½ years in last position; Pierce-Arrow car. John Loftus, 501 West 134th St.

CHAUFFEUR — Gentleman discontinuing automobile recommends exceptionally trustworthy chauffeur. Hendricks, 442 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, eight years' experience, all makes cars; private references. Rhinelander 2743. William, Box 209, 1,318 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience, would like steady position. Dugan, 207 East 106th.

COOK—First-class family cook, Japanese, wishes position morning and evening; best reference. Murata, 148 West 5th.

DRAFTSMAN—Designer, small parts; mechanical engineering graduate. C 431 Times.

ENGINEER, mechanical, 26; commercial and technical experience; executive ability. C 401 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 26; experience includes mechanical engineering, sales and correspondence. C 402 Times.

FINANCE — Ex-soldier, Christian, college man, teacher, wishes to change position July 1; desirous of entering some work requiring study and association with men of culture and education; age 25. D 222 Times.

MAN—Settled, with executive ability and extensive traveling experience desires position of responsibility; references furnished. Executive, 517 Kresge Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MAN going to Bermuda would like to represent some firm for a sideline. W. Dyke, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

NURSE—Swedish masseur, gymnast and nurse, speaking several languages, wishes to travel; best references. E. Hermansen, 9,432 10th Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bensonhurst 1426 J.

REPRESENTATIVE—College man, thoroughly experienced in salesmanship, credits and collections, having centralized office facilities, absolutely free, desires to represent commercial firm, Philadelphia district. Address G. T. H., 1042 Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

REPRESENTATIVE, of New England, available after Jan. 1, for connection with reliable manufacturer or distributor; commission basis only. P. O. Box 1231, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN, 25, successful record, selling belting to jobbers and direct; 11 years' selling experience, last 4 as New York sales manager; has equipped office on lower Broadway and desires to discontinue line of belting handled owing to lack of capital; will consider any good proposition. A 951 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN acquainted with wholesale and retail grocers in Hudson Valley eleven years, owning own automobile, desires to represent manufacturer of grocery or drug articles; best of reference; salary and expenses or drawing account against commission. Address Box 249, Kingston, N. Y.

SALESMAN, 25, 5 years' extensive experience, city or road; hustler; well recommended; available Jan. 1. C 396 Times.

SALESMAN, delicatessen specialties, large following, wants side line. Buxbaum, 208 East 106th.

SALESMAN, open for engagement; city or road; broad experience. B 84 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTIST to decorate and originate designs on parchment shades; state experience and salary desired. Box 723, 209 Cable Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by prominent cloak and suit house; must be experienced; take charge of entire office; no other need apply. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, able to do stenography; satisfactory references required. Ralph Bloom, 44 East 25th St., N. Y. City.

BUYER
CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF LARGE RETAIL MILLINERY DEPARTMENT AND ALSO TO ASSIST IN BUYING; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED IN REPLY. WRITE X. B., 520 PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING.

CLERKS.
Large downtown concern desires to engage girls over 17 years of age for permanent general clerical work; previous business experience not necessary; good environment; $15 a week to start; excellent opportunity for advancement; hours 9 to 5, half day Saturday; give educational qualifications. L 669 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR-SOLICITOR, experienced, Jewish national charity institution; splendid opportunity; salary, commission. 160 East 25th St., Room 4.

COMPANION—Refined lady to read and act as companion to elderly lady, from 3 to 6, except Sunday. H 1008 Times Harlem.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT
ON HIGH CLASS DRESSES.
MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND VERY CAPABLE.
M. & H. RENTNER,
2 WEST 33D ST.,
6TH FLOOR.

DESIGNER.
Designer wanted on chic looking dresses; one who has the unquestionable right to a good, liberal salary; write in confidence. Y 2406 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, millinery, specializing only on trimmed hats $5 to $7.50; no others need apply. Jones Hat, 42 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKING
SKIRT DRAPERS
AND FINISHERS
VERY CAPABLE AND RELIABLE WOMEN WITH BEST 5TH AVENUE EXPERIENCE. APPLY 9 A. M.
PEGGY HOYT, 16 E. 55TH ST.

GIRLS WANTED.
$17 TO $23 A WEEK; $15 A WEEK FIRST 2 TO 4 WEEKS; PERMANENT WORK; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; BEST OF WORKING CONDITIONS. Also women up to 35 years of age wanted for night work, hours 9:30 P. M. to 7 A. M.; $18 a week after two weeks' instruction in the daytime at $15 a week; $90 to $100 a month reached in six months. Apply at 1,158 Broadway (corner 27th St.), Manhattan; 58 West Houston St., Manhattan; 370 East 150th St., Bronx; 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn; 1,336 Broadway, Brooklyn, or telephone Madison Square Official.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRL, about 18 of neat appearance, in shew room; $15. L. Steinthal & Brother, 906 Broadway.

GOVERNESS—Working, for children 9 and 10 years old. Address Mrs. H. E. Lems, 9th and Prospect Ave, Bethlehem, Pa.

HOUSEWORKER—Refined young lady for business couple with two children; good home. Phone Wadsworth 4490, Apt. 3, 96 Haven Av.

MILLINERY COPYIST.
EXPERIENCED
FINE WORK; LIGHT WORKROOM.
PHIPPS,
29 WEST 38TH ST.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE, SMART YOUNG LADIES FOR SHOWROOMS; PERMANENT POSITIONS.
HARRY COLLINS,
57TH ST. AND PARK AV.

MODELS, SIZE 18,
FOR DRESSES; LONG SEASON. SALARY NO OBJECT.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
NAT GOLDSTON & CO.,
36 EAST 31ST ST.

MODELS, SIZE 36,
FOR DRESSES; LONG SEASON. SALARY NO OBJECT.
APPLY ALL WEEK.
NAT GOLDSTON & CO.,
36 EAST 31ST ST.

MODELS WANTED, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED, FOR SUITS AND COATS; PERMANENT POSITION. ISAAC LOEWENBERG & CO., 1,140 BROADWAY.

MODEL—SIZE 36, STYLISH, FOR SHOWROOM; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. EDMONDS & LEFKOVICS, 1 EAST 33D ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, full time, for 20 months female child; good wages right person. Phone Midwood, Brooklyn, 9086.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
A LEADING LADIES' UNDERGARMENT CONCERN SEEKS THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERT MANUFACTURER AND MERCHANDISER OF COTTON UNDERSKIRTS AND PETTICOATS.
WRITE, STATING FULL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND AGE; ONLY THOSE WITH DESIGNING, MERCHANDISING, MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
K. R., 135 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN—Representative lines for the city of Chicago for jobbers, cutting-up and retail trade by salesman well acquainted with the territory; on straight commission only. A. L. Brothers, 3,024 Blaine Place, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN—Mountain territory, b[illegible] following cigars, stationery stores, seeks representation good line stationery and candy. C 389 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 23, experienced, knowledge of Spanish, seeks position with reliable firm and future advancement. C 379 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRTARY, 26, executive; salesman; available immediately. A 716 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK—Young man, 23, six years' experience as stock clerk and salesman, desires position with importing or commission house; best references. Hector Reid, 115 Franklin St., New York, N. Y.

STUDENT, intelligent, wishes employment, Sundays only. Chennik, 210 Division Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER—Columbia graduate, two years' experience teaching English in private school evenings, wishes similar position; highest references upon request. B 550 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Hungarian, 22, with college, commercial high school education, good appearance; reads and writes German, some English and French, with long office experience, bookkeeping answer, stating salary. Ungerman, 25 West 106th.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position with reliable firm where hard work will merit promotion; will travel; salesmanship preferred; experienced ledger clerk. C 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, ex-soldier, good at figures, varied clerical experience, accounting student; excellent recommendations. D 213 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with practical experience of installing cost system, clerical routine and routing, factory work, desires position with manufacturing concern. D 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, knowledge bookkeeping, typing, general education, business experience, highest references, desires position, preferably publicity. D 226 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced, desires clerical position with reliable printing concern. B 505 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, one year's college, reliable, experienced, desires office position or salesman; unquestionable references. B 517 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20), high school graduate, neat, good penman, wishes position with advancement. A 1081 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced stock and order clerk, desires position, similar or otherwise; excellent references. B 512 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, wishes position with future. H. Freidin, 261 West 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, store selling experience; clerk, typist. A 949 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, honesty, ability, desires position with future. A 721 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced bookkeeper, college student; references. D 221 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, at once. S 744 Times Downtown.

ARTIST for black and white illustrations; must be first-class man. E 74 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, night, executive ability; also capable of operating typewriter, state salary. W 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Old-established marine insurance concern offers good opportunity in its accounting department for right party; state age, qualifications, &c. S 716 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted by Stock Exchange firm; must be good penman; state age, experience and expectations. Address M. L., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOYS, 15-16 years of age, wanted; large downtown office; only those willing to pay strict attention to business need apply. Answer, stating religion and salary. A 686 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16, bright, ambitious, for errands; opportunity to learn advertising business; good chance for advancement. Conwell Graphic Co., 120 West 32d.

BOY to learn carpet and wallpaper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BOY about 16, bright, honest, industrious, for office and errands; good opportunity. Apply 3d floor, 279 Broadway.

CANVASSERS who have enough confidence in their selling ability to sell an article which is in universal demand on a straight commission basis. Super Saftee Ink Corp., 219 West 27th St., New York.

CASHIER; one who has had experience in provision house; must know how to operate cash register. S., 1109 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED BY WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS HOUSE, ESTABLISHED OVER 15 YEARS; ONLY A MAN WHO HAS DEMONSTRATED HIS ABILITY TO PLAN LAYOUT AND DIRECT THE WORK OF OTHER DRAFTSMEN CAN BE CONSIDERED FOR THIS POSITION; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ON MAPS FOR MOTORING PURPOSES ADVANTAGEOUS BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY EARNED AT PRESENT; ALL REPLIES WILL BE TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. W 35 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN, assistant, with some knowledge of cabinet work preferred, but not essential. Call between 9-10, Rieger & Co., 241 East 136th St.

GENTLEMAN wanted, of high social standing, to supervise the organization of a golf and yacht club at Mattituck, L. I., the property now being in the course of development; this connection will prove very remunerative to the right party. Reply by letter only to D. W. B., Room 1101, 35 Nassau St., New York City.

MAN
wanted to assist and take charge in electrical contractor's office; well acquainted in the contracting business and must be able to obtain business; one who has license preferred; excellent opportunity.
RAND ELECTRIC CO.,
849 3d Av.

MAN, young or middle-aged, wanted, with experience in pricing in wholesale drug house; must be rapid and accurate; apply in own handwriting, giving reference, experience and salary expected. Y 2411 Times Annex.

MANAGER and window dresser, experienced, to take full charge of specialty waist store out of town; a big position for a man who has thorough experience; salary no object. Apply Kaufman Blouse Shops, 16 West 38th St.

MANAGER, to take full charge of instalment clothing store; must understand buying thoroughly; one who had similar position only need apply. W 2 Times.

MATHEMATICIAN AND ACTUARY—Large corporation doing extensive research work desires to secure services of two recent colleges graduates, one of whom has specialized in mathematical statistics, and the other in actuarial work; applicants must have imagination and ability to do original work; salary $2,400 per annum for each position; apply by letter, stating age, education, previous salary, and technical or business experience; also furnish technical and personal references and samples of original work done. P. O. Box 611, City Hall Station, New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSES for general and charge duty. Apply by letter, giving phone number, T. H., 208 Times.

NURSE, white, assist with child 3 years; reference required. Call 9-13, 41 West 83d, 3D.

SALESWOMEN—SECURITY.
We have an unusual opportunity for several experienced security saleswomen; we are selling 8% preferred stock, carrying an attractive common stock bonus, in a sound industrial—a national necessity; now is the time to cash in on the re-investment period; our proposition is strong, attractive, basically sound, and will bear the most rigid investigation; liberal commission basis. S 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one to act as cashier in small retail market; also take dictation spare moments; reply, giving age, nationality, experience, religion and salary desired. S 584 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; splendid opportunity for young lady willing to work. Telephone Melrose 9600 for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER experienced, good penman, in cloak house. Reply, own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, salary, D 195 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, or man and wife, for a private house, remodeled into 4 apartments; free apartment and good salary. Apply 44 West 88th St.

WOMAN for housework and laundry, seven hours daily except Sunday, at 50c. per hour; please state city references in replying. Y 2402 Times Annex.

WOMEN sell hosiery direct to consumer from maker; earn $25 to $50 weekly; commissions. Bristol Hosiery Mills, 500 5th Av.

YOUNG LADIES, unmarried, wanted; college graduates; for social work; experience not necessary; those living in or near Elizabeth, N. J., preferred. Apply by letter, Room 26, Court House, Elizabeth, N. J.

YOUNG WOMEN, neat, refined appearance, to visit business school prospects. Eastern Business School, 202 West 116th. Call 10:30.

Instruction.

DON'T BE A "JOB-HUNTER."
With our school back of you positions are always available. Over 5,000 graduates holding positions in which we have placed them after a brief course of instruction. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Call for particulars or send for catalog.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway, at 28th St.
Phone Madison Square 6007.

ELLIOTT-FISHER TRAINING SCHOOLS. 16th Year—4,000 Graduates—10,000 Positions. 3 to 14 week courses in Mechanical Bookkeeping. Day or Evening Classes. Profession pays $18-$40. FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Write or Booklet "T," or Call for Free Demonstration. ROOM 415, 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN—Big demand for high-salaried executives; past experience unnecessary; we train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Write at once for particulars. Lewis Hotel Training School, Desk 118, Washington, D. C.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-546 5th Av. (45th St.).
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Write for Catalogue 9.

COME ANY MINUTE AFTER BUSINESS for secretarial, bookkeeping, English, accounting. Phone Beekman 1723. Night-Day Booklet. Drake Business School, Tribune Bldg., N. Y., or Bedford Av., at Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$25-$75 WEEK through Prof. Rohrer's Hairdress, Manicure, Face, Electric, Scalp and Beauty School. 119 West 42d St. Pamphlet.

Employment Agencies.

Your January Dividends

Whether an even amount like $1,000 or an uneven amount like $555.75

Can be invested at once in Guaranteed First Mortgages & Certificates at 5½% net

without the loss of a day's interest.

Selections made now may be paid for after January 1st.

Send for Booklet E 180.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
Capital & Surplus $9,000,000
59 Liberty St., N. Y. Telephone 7905 Cort. | 184 Montague St., Bkn. Telephone 7686 Main

Globe-Wernicke DESKS

"Built-to-Endure"

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
451 Broadway, near Grand St.
30 Church St., Hudson Terminal
50 Broadway, Standard Arcade
6 East 39th St.—5 East 38th St.

A Favorite Household Blend

Areco COFFEE

DIRECT FROM WHOLESALER **24¢** lb.

In 5 lb. lots or more (bean or ground)

FREE Beautiful 1921 CALENDAR

"Love's Old Sweet Song."

In line with our usual custom, this calendar is given FREE with all purchases.

Save retailers' profit and delivery expenses by coming to our headquarters.

Delivered in Greater New York and within 300 miles at..... 27c lb.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.
233-239 Washington Street, New York
Between Park Place and Barclay St.
Two blocks from Washington Market
Phone Barclay 9857. Est. 80 Years

ARSON GANG BURNS $200,000 SCHOOL

Fifteen-Room Building in Wilkinsburg, Outside Pittsburgh, Is Total Loss.

MAN IS SEEN LEAVING IT

Policeman Gives Chase, but Incendiary Escapes Without Leaving Any Clue to His Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Operations of the arson ring which is blamed for fire losses aggregating more than $4,500,000 in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties were brought to the very door of Pittsburgh early today with the destruction of the Johnston School in Wilkinsburg, a borough adjoining this city on the east, adding $200,000 to the already tremendous toll. The incendiary was seen leaving the building and several shots were fired at him, but he escaped without leaving any clue to his identity.

The fact that this outrage came on the heels of the arrest yesterday of Albert Smith of Fairhope, Fayette County, who is alleged to have confessed to complicity in about fifteen fires in the Brownsville region of Fayette County, increases the perplexity of police, detectives, State troopers, Sheriffs and others who have been working for weeks in an effort to run down the firebugs.

With Pittsburgh itself now in the arson zone, the school authorities announced today that thorough precautions would be taken at once to guard the school buildings of this city.

The Johnston school fire was clearly the work of incendiaries, the building having been fired after floors had been saturated with oil or some similar inflammable substance. The blaze was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock by Patrolman Adam Fornof of the Wilkinsburg police force. As he started for the nearest fire box to turn in an alarm he saw a man running from the school building. He shouted to the man to stop, but no attention was paid to his command and, giving chase, he fired several shots at the fugitive, but none of them struck the fleeing man, who darted into a dark side street and eluded his pursuer.

Calls on Pittsburgh for Help.

Fornof turned in the alarm and hurried back to the school house. So carefully had the incendiary done his work that when the two fire companies of the borough reached the scene the entire second floor of the building, a modern two-story, fifteen-room structure, was in flames. Captain Samuel Jefferies, realizing that the blaze was beyond control of the borough firemen, telephoned to the Pittsburgh Fire Department for aid. Two engine companies and one truck company were dispatched, and as the Pittsburgh firemen arrived the flames were consuming the last room on the rear of the first floor. The flames were sweeping through the rooms in such a fashion as to indicate that almost every one of them had been soaked with oil. An hour after the flames were discovered nothing remained standing but the outside brick walls.

C. E. Williams, the rear of whose home looks out upon the schoolhouse, said today that he and other members of his family observed the rays of a flashlight in the school building several times before last midnight, but had supposed that the person moving about there was a watchman or other person connected with the school.

Thomas Fowler, janitor of the building, and J. W. Singleton, engineer, who are the only persons who have keys to the building, say they were not in the building at any time last night. Fowler was in it for a short time yesterday morning, and from that time no person had entered it on legitimate business.

Thomas G. Ryan, Chief Inspector of Fire Protection, who went to Brownsville and nearby villages to investigate the fires attributed to Albert Smith, now confined in the Fayette County Jail, Uniontown, declared his belief that Smith was implicated in at least thirty-three fires.

Albert Smith Taken to Scenes.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 26.—Albert Smith, under arrest here in connection with many mysterious fires during the last several months, in which more than $1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, accompanied State troopers today in an automobile to the scenes of thirteen of the fires. Fayette County authorities say he admitted having knowledge of all of them.

Tomorrow, the authorities say, an examination into Smith's mental condition will be begun.

State troopers were present at the first examination of Smith after his arrest, and after their inquisition had progressed they removed the prisoner's overshoes which they took to the scenes of several nearby fires for the purpose of fitting them in some of the footprints in the frozen snow and ground. The troopers later reported that not only did the shoes fit the footprints, but that a small piece of rubber torn from the sole had left its mark.

Among the others present at the examination was a ferryman and a trolley car conductor who, the authorities said, identified Smith as one of their passengers from the scenes of some of the recent fires.

That the arrest of Smith will only clear up the mystery of the recent fire epidemic was the belief of the authorities here today, who reported that yesterday the home of Andrew Brown, President of the Fayette City National Bank, was approached and fired on by two unidentified men. They were driven away by private guards. In the meantime Benjamin Bevier of Smithfield, who was taken into custody several days ago, is being held for investigation.

WATER POWER PROJECTS.

Federal Commission Gets Applications Numbering 129.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Applications for permits looking toward the development of more than 12,000,000 horsepower, sufficient to supply twenty cities the size of Chicago, had been filed under the Federal Water Power act with the Federal Power Commission up to Dec. 18, the commission announced today.

Completion of the contemplated plans as shown in the applications, the commission estimates, will advance water power development in the United States by more than 40 per cent., and will involve an investment of $1,200,000,000.

The projects covered in the applications range from a small ten-horsepower plant for a colony of Summer cottages in the Wyoming Mountains to the storage of the waters of the upper Colorado and its tributaries in a huge reservoir and the ultimate development of more than 3,000,000 horsepower by the utilization of the waters in a drop of 2,600 feet.

Twenty-seven States in addition to Alaska and the District of Columbia are represented in the 129 applications filed with the commission. California leads the States in the number of permits with thirty-five, New York is second with thirteen, Washington third with twelve. Alaska and Montana are represented with ten permits each, while from Idaho there were seven and from Arizona six.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Wounded in Abdomen by Companion Firing at Tin Can.

Anthony Barberack, 17 years old, of 452 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot in the abdomen yesterday afternoon while he and several other boys were shooting with a rifle at a tin can in a vacant lot in Ridgewood. He is in a serious condition in the Wyckoff Heights Hospital, Brooklyn.

The boy had finished shooting at the tin can, placed against a fence. His companion, Joseph Trefferer of 110 Zidler Avenue, then took the rifle and began shooting. The Barberack boy is said to have walked in front of him just as he fired, the bullet penetrating his abdomen. Then the boys all ran away. The police are looking for Trefferer.

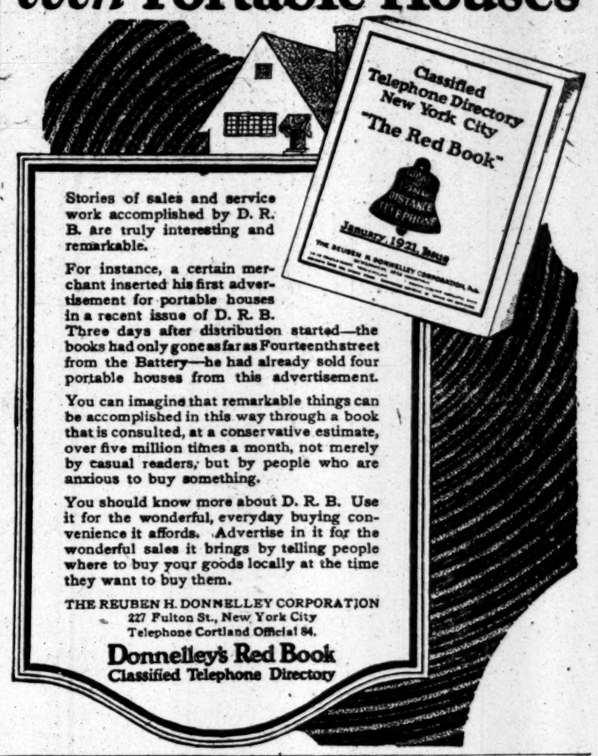
BATTLESHIP FOR TARGET.

Railway and Coast Defense Batteries to Practice on Massachusetts.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 26.—Army ordnance experts and coast defense artillery men were gathering here today to take part in target practice from both railway batteries and coast defense rifles on the obsolete battleship Massachusetts, which has been turned over to the War Department by the Navy. The practice is expected to open about Jan. 10.

Two batteries of railroad rifles have arrived, with ammunition trains and railroad repair shops. The Engineer Corps detachment, attached to Fort Barrancas and commanded by Colonel J. A. Brady, has started work on a military railroad line for the gun emplacements, and the railroad batteries will be moved into position some time during the week. The practice itself will be in charge of a special board appointed by the War Department.

D-R-B can sell *even* Portable Houses



Stories of sales and service work accomplished by D. R. B. are truly interesting and remarkable.

For instance, a certain merchant inserted his first advertisement for portable houses in a recent issue of D. R. B. Three days after distribution started—the books had only gone as far as Fourteenth street from the Battery—he had already sold four portable houses from this advertisement.

You can imagine that remarkable things can be accomplished in this way through a book that is consulted, at a conservative estimate, over five million times a month, not merely by casual readers, but by people who are anxious to buy something.

You should know more about D. R. B. Use it for the wonderful, everyday buying convenience it affords. Advertise in it for the wonderful sales it brings by telling people where to buy your goods locally at the time they want to buy them.

THE REUBEN H. DONNELLEY CORPORATION
227 Fulton St., New York City
Telephone Cortlandt Official 84.

Donnelley's Red Book
Classified Telephone Directory

Don't Lift—

"The Easy Way for Ash Day."

WHEEL IT!

Stop lifting heavy, back-breaking ash cans! It is no longer necessary to make a drudge of yourself on ash day. Put the hard work on the

Little Ash Man TRADE MARK
Ash Barrel Truck

Never was there a more efficient helper for the householder and janitor than this handy little truck. You will marvel at the ease with which it enables you to pull the heaviest ash cans up steep stairways. On the sidewalk the burden is transferred to smooth-running rollers.

No more ash-spilling
No dust—no dirt

The adjustable safety hook holds the barrel or can securely in the form-fit cradle. Time, temper, back and clothes—all four are saved by the Little Ash Man.

Practically indestructible—made of high grade steel with electrically welded joints. Weatherproofed for outdoor protection.

Thousands in use. Buy one today.
Department, Hardware and Housefurnishing Stores

GEO. BORGFELDT & CO.
National Distributors 16th St. and Irving Place, New York

404

"Ignorantia legis neminem excusat"

HERE is still another phase of estate administration which has caused many men to abandon the old idea of naming individuals—whether friends or relatives—as executors of wills and trustees of estates.

This is a typical example:

Mrs. B set aside a trust fund, the beneficiaries being a daughter and a granddaughter. The will asked that the funds of the trust be invested in United States Bonds.

Mr. D was appointed trustee. In good faith he invested $5000 of the trust fund in bonds of a Railroad Company. When Mr. D filed his accounting the court surcharged him $5000 because he had invested this sum contrary to the provisions in the will.

Mr. D did not know the law—*nevertheless the law held him personally responsible.* He said he had not benefited from the investment and that he never had anything but trouble from his trusteeship.

IGNORANTIA *legis neminem excusat—ignorance of the law excuses no one.*

Estate administration should be conducted with due regard to the law. A Trust Company's trained staff is guided by the advice of counsel to the estate in all legal matters.

Naturally you want your estate to have the benefit of the best possible administration. We will be glad to have an informal talk with you on the subject. You may be surprised to learn of the unusual advantages in naming the

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
to manage your estate

As executor of your will and as trustee of your estate, what duties would we assume? Here are a few of them:

1. Take possession of all property and become familiar with the affairs of the estate. This requires an experience not to be justly expected of an untrained individual.
2. List all property in a complete inventory. This demands a knowledge of accounting.
3. File returns for paymen of Federal and State taxes. Also, promptly pay the State tax to secure benefit of 5% discount as provided by law. This demands constant watchfulness and intimate tax knowledge.
4. Advertise for debts in the manner required by law. One of the apparently minor but really important steps.
5. Pay legacies as directed by the will. Columbia Trust Company handling secures promptness and thorough responsibility.

If you now feel that the administration of your estate deserves searching consideration, wouldn't it be a wise step at least to talk it over with the Columbia Trust Company?

The following officers will gladly give you further details. At our downtown office, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, or Mr. Judd, Trust Officer. At our Fifth Avenue office, Mr. Dunn, Vice-President. At our Harlem office, Mr. Baker, Manager. At our Bronx office, Mr. Berry, Manager.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

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5116

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits—worth up to $90

$48

The assortment is composed chiefly of incomplete lines of choice suits, resulting from the eager response to our recent Sale announcements.

Added to these, are various lots of other mighty fine suits, late arrivals from the famed tailories of Hart Schaffner & Marx, and made to sell at $90, $85 and $75.

These 5116 suits at $48 include a big showing of beautiful blues and grays; the styles are the season's newest and best; smart single and double breasters.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

THE MORRIS PLAN

5%

on any amount from $1.00 up—money withdrawable at any time under reasonable regulations

6%

on $100. or more invested for yearly periods in our Morris Plan Trust Notes

SAVE NOW

CALL TODAY OR SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO

The Morris Plan Co. *of* New York

Resources over $8,000,000 Under Supervision of N.Y. State Banking Department

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Bank on Baker FOR BOXES

Box Shooks

THE lumber mills nearest New York are in New England. Means shortest shipping distance. Baker shooks are made of clean, strong lumber. They protect your goods. Write for prices.

BAKER BOX COMPANY
84 Foster Street Worcester, Mass.

SAVE 30% ON YOUR ELECTRIC LAMPS

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Opinions of Bank Presidents

The Annual Review of The Annalist, January 3, 1921, will contain expressions of opinion on the business activities of the past year and the prospects for the coming year by

James B. Forgan, Chairman Board of Directors, First National Bank of Chicago.

George M. Reynolds, President Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

Emory N. Clark, President First and Old Detroit National Bank.

F. M. Prince, Chairman Executive Committee, First National Bank of Minneapolis.

John G. Lonsdale, President National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.

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